

A

NEW METHOD

Of learning with Facility the

LATIN TONGUE.

NEW METHOD

Of Learning with Facility the

LATIN TONGUE

Containing the

Grammar, Syntax, and
Declension of Quantity, and
Participle

By the Author of the
"New Method of Learning the
Latin Tongue," &c. &c.
and of the "New Method of
Learning the Greek Tongue," &c. &c.



BY THE AUTHOR OF THE
"NEW METHOD OF LEARNING THE
LATIN TONGUE," &c. &c.

Printed by W. Widdows, at the
"New Course," in the Strand.
And sold by Mr. F. and F. Widdows, Esq.

M.DCC.XC.VII.

A
NEW METHOD
Of learning with Facility the
LATIN TONGUE,

Containing the RULES of

GENDERS,		SYNTAX,
DECLENSIONS,		QUANTITY, and
PRETERITES,		LATIN ACCENTS.

Digested in the clearest and concise Order.

Enlarged with variety of solid remarks, necessary not only for a perfect knowledge of the Latin tongue, but likewise for understanding the best authors: extracted from the ablest writers on this language.

With a Treatise on LATIN POETRY.

TRANSLATED from the FRENCH of the
Messieurs DE PORT ROYAL, and IMPROVED,

BY THOMAS NUGENT, LL.D.

A NEW EDITION,
CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

LONDON:

Printed for F. WINGRAVE, Successor to
Mr. NOURSE, in the Strand;
And sold by M. POTE and E. WILLIAMS, Eton.

M. DCC. XCVII.



+++++
 ○○○○○
 +++++
 The P R E F A C E,

Shewing the additions that have been made to this work in the second, and in this last edition, extracted from the best modern grammarians.

With general Directions for the conveniency of teachers as well as learners of the Latin tongue.

✱○○○○○✱ HIS NEW METHOD having met
 T with a most favourable reception up-
 ✱○○○○○✱ on its being first published, and more-
 over having had the good fortune to contri-
 bute towards his Majesty's improvement in the
 Roman language, of all others the most useful:
 I thought it incumbent upon me to consider,
 before I gave a second edition of it, whether I
 might not make some alterations or additions,
 that would render it more clear and compre-
 hensive than when it was first sent abroad:
 which I have most carefully endeavoured to per-
 form in this last edition. And, as I am natu-
 rally averse from all the little disputes of gram-
 marians, which, as Quintilian excellently ob-
 serves, serve only to perplex and to weaken

the understanding; I have been at the pains of perusing the best authors, both antient and modern, who have wrote concerning this art, the inlet to all others.

Having therefore been informed of the high reputation, which Sanctius acquired in these latter times by a treatise on this subject, greatly esteemed by the learned, but rare * and difficult to purchase; I contrived to get a copy of this treatise, which I perused with all possible attention, and at the same time with such satisfaction as I want words to express. But before I declare the great value I set upon this author; and that what I shall say concerning him may not be liable to suspicion of partiality; I shall give a short idea of his character, and of the reputation he acquired by this performance even in his life time.

Sanctius was a celebrated professor of the university of Salamanca, who attempted to examine after what manner the learned Scaliger had reasoned upon the Latin tongue in his book intitled, *De causis Linguae Latinae*; and finding that the above critic had omitted, as he says himself, whatever relates to syntax, our professor luckily undertook this latter province as the most necessary, in a work intitled likewise, *Of the causes of the Latin Tongue*. Here he detected an infinite number of errors, which had crept into this art; and he

* The case is greatly altered since our author wrote this preface, Sanctius's Minerva being now in every body's hands.

explained

explained the chief parts thereof with such judgment and perspicuity as infinitely surpasses any thing that had appeared before his time; insomuch that he was admired by the whole kingdom of Spain, and honoured with the splendid titles of *Father of letters*, and *Restorer of the sciences*. His Catholic Majesty having nominated Ferdinand Henriquez, a grandee of Spain, his ambassador to the court of Rome in M.DC.XXV; this nobleman, being a lover of polite literature, carried Sanctius's book along with him: for indeed he had conceived a high esteem of the author, and considered his performance as the glory of the Spanish nation.

Sanctius has dwelt particularly on the structure and connexion of speech, by the Greeks called syntax, which he explains in the clearest manner imaginable, reducing it to its first principles, and to reasons extremely simple and natural; shewing that expressions which seem contrary to rule, and founded on the caprice of language, are easily reduced to the general and ordinary laws of construction, either by supplying some word understood, or by searching into the usage observed by writers of remote antiquity, of whom some vestiges are to be seen in those of later date: and in short by establishing a marvellous analogy and proportion through the whole language.

For it is observable that the parts of speech may be connected together, either by simple construction, when the several terms are all ar-

ranged in their natural order, so that you see at a single glance the reason why one governs the other: or by a figurative construction, when departing from that simplicity, we use some particular turns and forms of expression, on account of their being either more nervous, more concise, or more elegant, in which there are several parts of speech not expressed but understood. The business therefore of a person who excels in the art we are speaking of, is to reduce this figurative construction to the laws of the simple, and to shew that these expressions, which seem to have a greater elegance in proportion to their extraordinary boldness, may be defended nevertheless upon the principles of the ordinary and essential construction of the language, provided we are well acquainted with the art of reducing them to those principles.

This is what Sanctius has performed in so masterly a manner, that Scioppius, a person eminent in the same art, to whom the Spanish ambassador upon his arrival at Rome shewed this book, expressed a particular esteem for it as soon as he had perused it: in consequence hereof despising those who chuse to go by other roads because they are more frequented, rather than be conducted by so skilful a guide, he became the humble disciple of Sanctius in an excellent work which he wrote on this same subject; but which is so very scarce, that I should have found a difficulty to get sight of it, had it not been for Messrs DU PUY, who did me the fa-

vour

your to lend it me. Some years after this, Vossius, whose reputation as a polite scholar is well established in the literary world, having had occasion to publish different pieces on the Latin tongue, followed the footsteps of these two writers almost in every part, and indeed he seems only to have transcribed them.

That nothing therefore may be omitted, which can any way contribute to improve and illustrate this art, I have joined these three authors together; and extracting from each what to me appeared most clear and solid, I have annexed it to the rules, giving after the syntax such remarks as are more general and extensive. I have also in compliance with their opinion made some additions and alterations either in the substance or order of the rules: though I have preserved some things, which according to them might be left out, because of their evident connexion with the rest; my intention being to recede as little as possible from the usual forms that obtain in the instruction of youth.

Hence this book has been so improved in these latter editions, that though in substance it be still the same, yet in some respects it may be deemed a new work; because it contains a second performance of quite another kind, which will not perhaps be less serviceable than the former. For whereas it seemed calculated before for boys only, or for such as were desirous of learning the Latin rudiments; I hope

now it will be of use not only to those who are employed in teaching, but likewise in general to every body that is willing to have a perfect knowledge of this tongue, and to learn it of themselves by such sure and established rules, as may be of further advantage to them in the study of the Greek and of every other language.

Were my share in this work greater than it is, I should never have passed this judgment on it, for fear of being justly charged with vanity and presumption. But as I present the public with nothing but my labour, without any invention of my own; I should doubtless do injustice to the reputation and merit of those three celebrated writers, could I imagine that a faithful extract of their sentiments would not be of service to the lovers of polite learning. For I advance nothing at all of my own head, nor do I affirm any thing but what is corroborated by their authority; though I do not always quote them, but only on such points as seem most important, in order to avoid being tedious.

It has been my particular care not to insert any thing in this work, that was not demonstrated in the writings of those three excellent grammarians by clear and indubitable authorities; and that did not appear to me most necessary and conducive to the practice of the language, and to understand the purest authors; so that I have often reduced within the compass of a few lines what others have swelled into many

many pages. It has been also my attention to avoid some observations that seemed to me of little utility, remembering this excellent saying of Quintilian: * *it becomes an able grammarian to know, that there are some things not worth his knowledge.*

But I flatter my self that the solid and judicious remarks of those authors, which I have illustrated here by examples, and confirmed by authorities from the antients, will sufficiently demonstrate with what reason the same Quintilian said: † *that they are very much mistaken, who make a jest of grammar, as a mean and contemptible art: since in respect to eloquence, it is the same as the foundation in regard to a building; unless this be deeply laid, the whole superstructure must tumble down.* This art, he goes on, is necessary to children, agreeable to those advanced in years, and serves for an amusement to retired persons, who apply themselves to polite literature. And it may be said that of all arts it has this particular advantage, to be possessed of more real and solid value, than of glitter and outward shew. For which reason he adds, what I hope this work will fully evince, that there are a great many things in grammar, which not only help to form the minds of beginners, but likewise to exercise and to try the capacities of the most learned.

And indeed we ought to set a very high va-

* Quint. l. 1. c. 8.

† lb. c. 4.

lue upon an art, which, at the same time that it shews how to distinguish the property and natural force of each part of speech, and the reason of the great variety of expressions, makes us see the various significations of terms, which frequently arise from their different connexion, and directs us to the meaning of several important passages. For even the most trifling things become great, when they can be rendered subservient to those of a higher nature.

I have therefore no manner of doubt but that this book will upon trial appear to be of immense service, towards grounding us so firmly in the principles of the Latin tongue, that when once we have thoroughly comprehended those rules, by which some words are made to govern others (which in the technical term is generally called government) we shall retain them with a particular facility, because they are all natural; we shall also avoid committing some mistakes, into which, men of abilities in other respects have fallen; and without any hesitation we shall make use of some particular phrases which may appear too bold, or even inaccurate, though borrowed from the very best authors, and established on the general use and analogy of the language.

In regard to boys, I have mentioned in the following advertisement, the use they ought to make of the rules; where I have also taken notice of the manner and ease with which they may

may be made to learn them. And though I have added a great many things in the latter editions, yet the rules will be full as concise, and more clear than before; because some of them are put into better order; and there is a different type for the annotations and additional remarks, which are not designed for young beginners, but for those who have the care of their instruction, to the end that they may inculcate occasionally and *viva voce* whatever they think best suited to their capacity and age.

It will be adviseable to put into their hands as soon as possible the fables of Phædrus, which will please them greatly, and notwithstanding the seeming unimportance of the subject, are full of wit and spirit. It will be very proper also for them to read the three comedies of Terence, which, as well as Phædrus, have been lately translated into French, and rendered as pure in respect to morality as to language.

Here I think it will not be amiss to take notice, that there are three things to which in my opinion it is owing, that children, or even those of a more advanced age, after having spent many years in learning Latin, have nevertheless but a slender and incompetent knowledge of this tongue, particularly in regard to writing, which ought to be the principal fruit of their studies.

The first is, that they oftentimes content themselves with not committing any error against the rules of grammar, which, as Quintilian observeth, is a very great abuse; because, as he says, there

there is a vast difference betwixt speaking according to the rules of grammar, and according to the purity of the language: *Aliud est grammaticè, aliud Latinè loqui*. We ought indeed to follow those rules; but afterwards we should proceed to the knowledge of things, to which that of words is only an introduction. We should begin with laying the foundation before we can build a house; but if we only lay the foundation, the house will never be finished. The human body must be supported by the bones of which it is composed; but a person that has nothing but bones, is a skeleton, and not a man.

The second mistake some are guilty of, is that to remedy the abovementioned evil, they apply a cure as bad as the disease. For in order to enable boys to write not only according to the rules of grammar, but to the purity of style, it has been the practice to make them read books of phraseologies and idioms, and to accustom them to make use of such as are the most elegant, that is such as appear the farthest fetched and most uncommon. Hence to express the meaning of the verb *to love*, they will be sure not to say *amare*, but *amore prosequi*, *benevolentia complecti*; whereas the plain verb has frequently more strength and beauty than any circumlocution whatever.

Thus they form a style intirely variegated with those elegancies and studied turns of expression, which may impose upon superficial

cial persons, but must appear ridiculous to those who are thoroughly acquainted with the language, for when they talk Latin it is all bombast, that is, an unnatural and affected style.

And this corrupt style we not only observe in young people, but likewise in persons of riper years, who betray it even in their public speeches, because they had imbibed it in the course of their studies. Not but that we are allowed to make use of those phrases, which are indeed the great ornament of language; but we ought to know when, and where, and in what manner we should apply them: which is not to be learnt by those rhapsodies of confused and detached expressions, but by a diligent and constant reading of the most celebrated authors.

For as in order to be a complete architect, it is not sufficient to possess a great number of stones well hewn and polished, and which have even made part of some magnificent and regular structure; but we are also carefully to consider the whole edifice, to the end that we may observe the order, the connexion, and relation which the stones ought to have in constituting one whole: so to form a speech according to rules, it is not sufficient to have a great stock of phrases, extracted from the best writers; but we should view their works together and intire, in order insensibly to accustom ourselves to that judicious elegance, which they so admirably observe in the choice, the dress, and arrangement of their expressions,

in

XIV The P R E F A C E.

in order to form the whole structure and symmetry of speech. Thus we shall learn of the Romans themselves to speak their language, conversing constantly with them in their works, wherein they speak to us even after they are dead. Otherwise our phrases heaped one upon another will no more form a real Latin composition, than a confused mass of stones will constitute a house.

The third mistake frequently committed by those who want to learn Latin, is their not making a proper choice of such authors as have wrote with the greatest purity, but indifferently reading the first that comes into their head, and most generally pitching upon the worst: by which means they form an irregular and unequal style, composed of variety of patched phrases very ill put together, and founded rather on their own caprice and whim, than on the rules and authority of the best masters of the language.

In order therefore to make this choice of authors, I should think that those on whom we ought to ground our knowledge of the Latin tongue in its greatest purity, I mean not only to understand it, but to speak and write it, are Terence, Cicero, Cæsar, Virgil, and Horace, whose Latin, exclusive of a few poetic expressions in the two latter, may be perfectly reconciled. For if we read Virgil with attention, we shall find that several of his phrases which are looked upon as extraordinary and uncommon,

mon, have nevertheless been used by Cicero and Terence, as *cujum pecus*, by the former; and *da Tityre nobis*, instead of *dic*, by the latter. Hence he was called, even by St. Austin, *Egregius loquutor*: and Horace, particularly in his satires and epistles, writes in the strictest purity of the language, his verses being rather prose than metre, as he says himself.

All the rest, among whom Quintus Curtius, Sallust, and Livy deserve the preference, ought to be read with attention in their proper order, and may be of great service towards forming the mind and judgment, but not the style; except a few elegant and sprightly phrases, the selecting of which is so much the more difficult, as it supposeth a perfect knowledge of the real purity of the language, which we should have learnt of the first mentioned writers.

But what generally is most prejudicial to those who are desirous of having a thorough knowledge of the Latin tongue, is their not sufficiently valuing, nor reading Cicero, an author to whom no other Pagan writer can be compared, either as to language, or sentiment; on which very account he was called the ROMAN PLATO by Quintilian, and held in very high esteem by the most eminent writers of the church. For he has wrote with such dignity and spirit on all sorts of subjects, on eloquence, on ethics, and the different sorts of philosophy; on public and private business in the great number of letters he left behind him; on the man-

ner of pleading and speaking wisely and eloquently on all sorts of subjects; that he alone is equivalent to many authors, and ought to be the constant entertainment of those who intend to devote their days to polite literature. Therefore it was justly observed by Quintilian, that whoever is fond of Cicero's works, may be said already to have made a great progress: * *Ille se profecisse sciat, cui Cicero valde placebit.*

But I should carry this digression too far, since it would form the subject of a whole book, were I to enter minutely into whatever relates to the proper manner of instructing youth. I hope nevertheless that what I have here hinted, will have its use, in pointing out the object we ought to aim at in this NEW METHOD, which is to lead our pupils gradually, by means of a solid and exact knowledge of grammar, to understand the best authors; so that by a judicious and well chosen imitation, they may form to themselves a polite style, and rise at length to a noble and manly eloquence, the great end of grammatical institution.

For which reason it hath been my endeavour not only in the SYNTAX, and in the REMARKS that come after it, to omit nothing that might be conducive to this purpose: but moreover it will appear that I have thrown into the other parts of this work, whatever might be of most use and advantage in regard to the analogy and per-

* Lib. 18. cap. 1.

fect knowledge of this language; wherein I have chiefly followed Vossius, as the most accurate writer on this subject. It is true that as I undertook in this last edition to verify passages and to consult the originals, I found myself now and then under a necessity of differing from his opinion, having met with authorities in very good writers contrary to what he has laid down.

To the remarks I have subjoined some other OBSERVATIONS on the Roman names, on their figures or arithmetical characters, and on the manner of computing time and sesterces, because these are things useful and necessary, and may be easily explained to boys, as occasion offers.

After these select observations, I have added in this last edition a TREATISE ON LETTERS, which may serve as a ground-work to account for a great many things in the language, and especially in what relates to QUANTITY, which I have afterwards explained more exactly than in the preceding editions. In the same treatise I have also shewn the antient pronunciation of the Latin tongue, and that which we ought still to observe in the Greek. Whence we learn the etymology of several terms, and the reason of a great many changes which happen in the dialects, and in words communicated from one language to another.

In this last edition I have also added a treatise on the LATIN ACCENTS, where I demonstrate in a few words the fundamental reason of the rules

of pronunciation, and of the differences observed therein by the antients, besides those subsisting to this very day. The whole concludes with a new treatise on LATIN POETRY, where I reduce the most agreeable sorts of verse to three; shewing their feet, their figures, and their several beauties, in the clearest order.

In short I have omitted nothing that I thought might be of use towards easing the master or advancing the scholar; and I hope that the reader will of himself perceive, that this work, though still of no great bulk, if we consider the great variety of matter, comprehends nevertheless almost every thing that can be desired in a book, which is to serve not only as a foundation and beginning, but moreover as a general guide to all the rest. Nay I presume to flatter myself that its utility will soon be discovered, if in using it, we take care, as already hath been observed, to make our pupils join the practice and use of authors to the rules, and not to detain them so long in these first principles, as to prevent their aspiring to the highest attainments. For doubtless it would be equally a mistake, either if we wanted intirely to dispense with the rules and maxims of grammar, or if we never chose to go any farther than these institutions. * *Non obstant hæc disciplinæ per illas euntibus, sed circa illas hærentibus.*

But if after all there should be any persons so unconcerned about the ease and im-

* Quint. lib. i. cap. 7.

provement of youth, as not to approve of this manner of instructing them by rules drawn up in their mother tongue: I beg they will consider that I am not the only one who finds fault with the custom of making them learn the rules of Latin, in a language to which they are as yet strangers; or who should be glad to ground them as much in their own, as in a foreign tongue. In confirmation of what I have been saying, I shall only add here a letter of Monfr. DES MARETS to Monfr. HALE, the King's professor, whereby it will appear that the most conversant in polite literature at this time, are of the same opinion with me: and that this NEW METHOD met with their approbation at its first appearance, though it was far from being so finished a work as the late editions have made it.



EX LIBRO PRIMO

 EPISTOLARUM PHILOLOGICARUM
 ROLANDI MARESII.

EPISTOLA XVI.

ROL. MARES. PETRO HALÆO, POETÆ
 & Interpreti Regio, S.

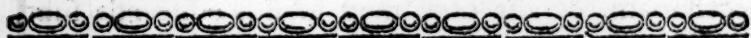
MAGNA vis est profectò consuetudinis, quæ facit, ut ritus quoquo modo inducti, manifestum licet vitium & incommodum habeant, antiquitate tamen defendantur. Quod mihi in mentem venit, dum meo iudicio non satis expeditam, quæ ab aliquot sæculis ubique viget, linguam Latinam docendi rationem apud me reputo. Grammatica enim, ut nihil de illius obscuritate & prolixitate dicam, non uniuscujusque nationis vernaculo sermone, sed ipso Latino conscripta, nunc est in usu: quasi jam pueri id sciant, quod discere in animo habent. Quæ methodus, licet experientiâ teste, usus valdè incommodi; imò, si verum dicere licet, planè inepta sit, mordicus tamen retinetur. Paucos quidem ante annos quædam grammatica idiomate Gallico edita

edita est; quæ mihi cum hoc nomine, tum quòd vulgari brevior multò est & facilior, mirum in modum probatur: quam memini, cùm ante aliquot menses apud me domi esses, tibi ostendisse, & aliqua in eam rem tecum differuisse: quorum ut tibi memoriam refricem, visum est hæc ad te perscribere, ut pro autoritate, quâ in academiâ polles, quàm primùm huic malo mederi coneris; & si minùs in præsens, saltem cùm ejus supremum Magistratum, qui tibi aliquando ex merito continget, consecutus fueris, veterem consuetudinem aboleas, hacce novâ substitutâ, quam esse commodissimam, rem modò attentius consideres, haud dubiè fateberis. Grammatica enim, quæ nunc omnibus in scholis docetur, ab homine quidem docto conscripta, nimium tamen est prolixa; quam videlicet pueri vix quatuor annis addiscant: plerisque verò in locis obscura & intricata: cujus autor, cùm nihil omissum vellet, multa non necessaria intulit; cùm tamen pleraque usui relinquenda essent. Verissimè enim à Ramo proditum est, grammaticæ pauca præcepta, usum verò in autoribus legendis multum esse debere; sed majus incommodum in eo est, quòd Latino sermone scripta est. Ille quidem grammaticus, ut suas præceptiones cum omnibus gentibus communicaret, non aliâ linguâ scribere debuit: sed mirum mihi profectò videri solet, nemini in mentem venisse, ut eas in suam transfunderet, quòd à popularibus nullo negotio intelligerentur: donec tandem unus apud nos extitit (si modò unus, nam plures audio operam contulisse) qui id nostris hominibus præstaret; mihi quidem ignotus, suum enim nomen suppressit, sive quòd esset ab omni ostentatione alienus, & minime ambitiosus, sive quòd ex hujusmodi scripto tanquam humili laudem capere aspernaretur, vir, ut quidem vi-

detur, majorum capax. Quæ modestia vulgus scriptorum ambitionis condemnat, qui ferè in id solum scribere videntur, ut nomen suum posteritati commendent, & sæpissimè etiam in mustaceo laureolam quærunt. Quàm verò longum sit iter hætenus tritum, quàm pueris inamœnum manifestò videmus: quorum plerique viâ tam difficili à studiis absterrentur, cùm tenera ætas potiùs omnibus illecebris ad litteras allicienda esset. Verùm sicut grammatica Græca Latino idiomate concepta in usu est, nimirum iis usui futura, qui in Latina lingua profectum fecerunt, & ejus jam usum aliquem habent: similiter Latina noto sermone scribi deberet. Quod si fiat, non nimium temporis sit compendium, cujus magna sit jactura in discendis versibus Latinis obscuris magnopere & perplexis. Sed præter id lucrum, quod ut rei pretiosissimæ magni faciendum est, alia etiam utilitas hinc emergeret, linguæ scilicet nostræ exactior notitia, quam eâdem viâ consequeremur: cujus nobis turpior est ignorantia quàm Latinæ, licèt ob solœcismum in alia admissum non perinde, ut in hac pueri ferulis objurgentur. Quamvis enim nostram linguam omnes planè nosse videamur; tamen quid peculiare, nec cum aliis commune, quid elegans habeat plerique ignoramus. Romani verò etiam suam in scholis discebant, nec solum *Mn̄v̄v̄ d̄ei-
d̄i d̄ei*, sed etiam *Arma virumque cano*, illis prælegebatur. Cæterùm cùm pueros in gymnasiis tot annos detineri considero; in quæ, tanquam in aliquod pistrinum detruduntur & compinguntur, & ex quibus etiam pro illo studio & amoris ardore, sine quo in vita nihil quidquam egregium neminem unquam affecuturum Cicerō ait, litterarum odium plerumque domum referunt; facere non possum, quin illius temporis dispendium conquerar, quo illi memoria

tum maximè tenaci, simul Græcam linguam tam
 necessariam, & alia quæ mox adultis ediscenda sunt,
 etiam edoceri possent. Sed de his hæcenus. Nec
 verò me fugit, quòd hæc epistola sit de rebus etiam-
 si necessariis, ut ait Quintilianus, procul tamen ab
 ostentatione positis, ut operum fastigia spectantur,
 latent fundamenta. Sed quæ primo aspectu vilia
 & abjecta erunt, ea diligentius inspicienti maximè
 utilia esse videbuntur. Vale.





ADVERTISEMENT

Concerning the Rules of this NEW METHOD.

IT has been long observed by several, that the usual manner of learning Latin is very difficult and obscure, and that it is pity but young beginners had a more agreeable introduction to the knowledge of this useful tongue.

This hath excited the labours of sundry persons, who while they proposed one general end, have pursued nevertheless very different means. Some considering that Despauter's verses were oftentimes too obscure, have attempted to write others more perspicuous and elegant.

Others reflecting on the trouble that boys take to commit such a number of verses to memory, in a language they do not understand, have thrown the rules into prose. Others still consulting brevity, and unwilling to load either the memory or the understanding of young beginners, have reduced all those rules to simple tables.

If I may be permitted to speak my opinion concerning these different plans, I should think that the authors of the first had reason to find fault with Despauter's verses for their obscurity in several places; but that they ought to have gone a step further, and entered into the views of those we mentioned next, who saw plainly into the absurdity of laying down Latin rules to learn Latin. For who is it that would pretend to draw up a Hebrew grammar in Hebrew verse, or a Greek grammar in Greek verse, or a grammar in Italian verse to learn Italian? To propose
the

the first institutions of a language, in the very terms of that language, which of course are unknown to beginners, is supposing them to be already masters of what they are about to learn, and to have attained the object which they have only begun to pursue.

Since even common sense tells us that we ought ever to commence with things the most easy, and that what we know already should serve as a guide to what we know not; it is certainly the right way to make use of our mother tongue, as a means to introduce us to foreign and unknown languages. If this be true in regard to persons of maturity and judgment, so far that there is no man of sense whatever but would think we jested with him, were we to propose a grammar in Greek verse for him to learn Greek; how much stronger is the argument in relation to boys, to whom even the clearest things appear obscure, through immaturity of years, and weakness of judgment?

As to what concerns the third method, which consists in exhibiting simple tables, I am not ignorant that this way is very striking at first, because it seems as if nothing more was requisite than the eye, to become master of the rules in a minute, and that they might be learnt almost at a single glance. But this apparent facility is generally owing, if I am not mistaken, to this, that upon seeing in those tables an abstract or general idea of things which we know already, we imagine it will be as easy for others to learn by this means what they are ignorant of, as it is for us to recollect what we have once learned.

But it is beyond all doubt that though tables are concise, yet they are also obscure, and therefore cannot be proper for beginners: because a learner stands as much in need of perspicuity to help his understanding, as of brevity to assist his memory. Hence those tables seldom serve for any useful purpose, except it be to represent at a single view, what we have been learning for some time. As indeed I have myself for this same purpose, comprised in two separate tables, whatever

hath been mentioned at large in respect to the nouns, pronouns, and verbs, in the rudiments annexed to the *Abridgment* of this *New Method*.

But even if tables could be of service to persons of riper years towards initiating them in the Latin tongue, still it is great odds but they would be useless to young beginners. For the imagination must be greatly on the stretch to imprint them in the memory, a thing generally beyond the reach of boys, who are incapable of giving close application to an object of itself extremely ungrateful, and whose imagination besides is generally as weak as their judgment. The memory may be said to be the only faculty that is strong and active in that age; and therefore it is here we must lay the principal groundwork of our instructions.

For which reason, having considered all this with great impartiality, I thought it would be proper for youth to be taught the rules of Latin in their mother tongue, and obliged to learn them by heart. But I was afterwards made sensible of another inconveniency; which is, that understanding the rules with such ease, by being naturally acquainted with their own language, they used to take the liberty of changing the arrangement of words, mistaking a masculine for a feminine, or one preterite for another; and thus satisfied with repeating nearly the sense of their rules, they imagined themselves masters thereof upon a single reading.

Therefore still abiding by that principle of common sense, that youth should be taught the rules of Latin in their maternal language, the only one they are acquainted with; just as in common use the precepts of the Greek and Hebrew tongues are delivered in Latin, because it is supposed to be known to the persons who want to learn Greek and Hebrew: I have been induced further to think that while I assisted their understandings by rendering things clear and intelligible; at the same time it was incumbent upon me to fix their memories, by throwing these rules into verse, to the end they may not have it in their power any longer to alter the words, being tied down to a
certain

certain number of syllables of which those verses are composed, and to the jingle of rhyme, which renders them at the same time more easy and agreeable.

True it is that at first I thought this would be almost impossible, for I was desirous that notwithstanding this constraint of verse the rules should be almost as concise, as clear, and as intelligible as if they had been in prose. Nevertheless, use hath made the thing less difficult: and though I may have not succeeded according to the plan I proposed to myself, yet my endeavours have not been wanting.

There is no need, I think, to beg the favour of the reader, not to look for elegance in the versification of this work. I flatter myself that they who understand French poetry, will be so good as to excuse me for not exactly following the rule of masculine and feminine verse, with the exactness of rhyme, and some other things observed by those who have the knack of versifying. For my only aim was to be as concise and clear as possible, and on this account to avoid all circumlocution, the necessary concomitant of verse. And it is particularly on such occasions that a regard should be paid to this saying of an excellent poet.

Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri.

I have conformed to Despauter's order as nearly as possible, without even altering his expressions, except to substitute others that to me appeared more clear and intelligible. Nor have I omitted any one word in the rules, but such as being unusual or entirely Greek, seemed remote from the analogy of the Latin, and of course such as ought to be reserved for the use of authors, and for a greater maturity of judgment: at the same time I have added others, of which Despauter had taken no notice in his verses.

Abundance of unnecessary matter hath been left out in the rules of heteroclites, which are apt to create the greatest difficulty to young beginners: for I was satisfied

fied with inserting whatever appeared most difficult, in the annotations or remarks; because it is a constant maxim, that we should not perplex the minds of young people, with such a multitude of particular rules, often either erroneous or insignificant; but make them pass as quick as possible through the most general notices, and then set them upon the practical part or the use of authors, where they will with pleasure become acquainted with the remainder, which they could not have otherwise learnt without confusion and dislike. For as the rules are an introduction to practice, so practice confirms these rules, and clears up every seeming obscurity.

But though I have omitted nothing that seemed to me of any use, and even in several rules I have taken notice of some words which perhaps may not appear altogether so necessary, chusing rather to trespass this way than the other; still it is manifest how much shorter these rules are than those of Despauter, since the French verses have only eight syllables, whereas Despauter's in general have fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen, and boys will sooner learn eight or ten of these than two of his. Besides it is of no sort of use to know Despauter's verses, unless you understand the comment, which is frequently more obscure than the text; whereas these short rules appear so clear, that there are very few lads, but may comprehend their meaning, either of themselves, or with the least instruction viva voce.

For what swells in some sort the size of this book, is the translation of the examples, which I have inserted throughout, and particularly all the simple verbs in capitals, with their compounds also translated, which I have marked in the different preterites; besides several annotations and considerable remarks. This I have done not only to consult the conveniency of young beginners, but moreover of those concerned in their instruction, to the end that they may have no further occasion to look out for examples and illustrations of these rules, in any other book whatsoever.

Upon

Upon the whole I have taken pains that this work should have every thing that could contribute to ease and perspicuity. To each rule I have prefixed a cypher, with a title signifying what it contains, that the subject matter may be seen at once, and found with less difficulty. The large rules I have divided into two parts, to prevent their being tiresome: and I have accented the Latin words, in order to accustom young people betimes to the right pronunciation. The terminations, as VEO, BO, LO, and the like, are printed in capitals, the Latin words in a different type from the rest, and the annotations in a still smaller letter, that every thing may appear most clear and distinct, and whatever is disproportioned to weak capacities be overlooked. Therefore it is sufficient at first for boys to get their rules by heart, and afterwards they may learn the most familiar examples with the signification thereof in their mother tongue; and in short they may be occasionally instructed in such parts of the annotations or remarks, as are most necessary and best adapted to their tender capacities, so that their instruction shall increase in proportion as they advance in maturity and judgment.

As for the rest, these short institutions will be of service not only to young beginners, but likewise to persons of riper years, who may be desirous of learning Latin, but are frequently discouraged by the obscurity and difficulty of Despauter's rules. Here they will find a most easy introduction; for not to mention what I have observed within my own experience, by which I have been chiefly directed in this New Method, I may take upon me to affirm, after having made a trial with a few boys of but indifferent parts and memory, that in less than six months all Despauter may be learnt by means of these short rules; though generally speaking, boys can hardly go through that author in three years, without a great deal of labour and dislike; which oftentimes makes them detest, during their younger days, the Latin tongue, together with their Latin master.

What

XXX ADVERTISEMENT, &c.

What remains now would be for me to mention the utility, which I as well as several others have experienced, of that maxim of Ramus; few precepts, and a great deal of practice: and therefore that as soon as boys begin to have a smattering of these rules, it would be proper to lead them into the practice, by putting into their hands a few select dialogues, or some of the purest and clearest writers, such as Cæsar's commentaries, and making them translate into their mother tongue part of Cicero's easiest epistles, in order to learn both languages at the same time, reserving to compose in Latin, till they are more advanced, this being without doubt the most arduous part of grammatical learning.

But this is not a proper place to treat of such a subject, which would require a whole dissertation; besides it may be liable to variety of opinions. As for what regards the present institutions, I believe there are very few but will agree with me, that a great deal of time might be saved by making use of this NEW METHOD: and I flatter myself that young beginners at least will be obliged to me for endeavouring to rescue them from the trouble and anxiety of learning Despauter, for attempting to dispel the obscurity of the present forms of teaching, and for enabling them to gather flowers on a spot hitherto overrun with thorns.



The TRANSLATOR'S

P R E F A C E.

THE following work completes the translation of the grammatical pieces of Messieurs de Port Royal, in which I engaged some years ago, beginning with the *Greek Method*, and concluding now with the *Latin*, a performance of equal reputation and use with the other. The favourable reception the public vouchsafed to give to this undertaking, was an encouragement to proceed; and I am pleased to think that the success has been such as answered my expectation. Though I must own that this success was not so greatly to be wondered at, when there were such heavy complaints here in England, against the obscurities, defects, superfluities, and errors, that render the common method of teaching, an insuperable impediment to the progress of education. These in part some gentlemen have lately endeavoured to remove, by introductions of various names and titles; but their labours seem to be calculated only for boys, and not to take in a more comprehensive scheme of grammatical learning. The performances of Messieurs de Port Royal seem therefore to be the only attempt that has answered this double view, of initiating young pupils, and grounding

grounding those of riper judgment. In the present translation, I have endeavoured to exhibit a faithful copy of the original; only that the rules are not drawn up in verse, for the reason observed in the preface to the Greek grammar; that this work is not calculated so much for tender capacities, as for persons more advanced, and who are desirous of having a critical and complete knowledge of the Roman language. As for the scheme of drawing up such instructions in one's mother tongue, the reasons for it are so strongly enforced in the learned author's preface, that it would be superfluous to add any thing further upon this head; except that he seems to have been the first who broke the ice, and his example has been since followed by a multitude of learned men both in England and abroad. The order of the original has been uniformly observed throughout; but for the greater distinction the work has been divided into books, a division arising from the nature of the subject, pursuant to the method observed in the Greek grammar. The quotations from the classics have been verified and corrected in a vast number of places, and recourse had to the originals where there was any suspicion of the passages being corrupt or imperfect. So far I thought proper to advertise the reader concerning the present undertaking; but as the author out of his great modesty chose to conceal himself under the general name of the Society of Port Royal, I shall therefore subjoin this short character of him in honour to his memory.

Claude Lancelot was born at Paris in 1613, and brought up from the age of twelve in the seminary of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, where

where he entered himself in the year 1627. After having finished his studies, he retired to Port Royal, and was employed in the education of youth. This province he executed with all the care and application possible; and became so expert in the art of teaching, as to draw up those excellent methods of learning the Latin, Greek, Italian, and Spanish tongues, generally called the Port Royal Grammars: performances equally recommendable for order and ease, as for a profound knowledge of the principles and analysis of the grammar of those languages. He is also said to have wrote the general and rational grammar, which we lately rendered into English; and to be the author of the *Jardin des racines Grecques*, of which we have likewise given a translation under the name of the *Greek Primitives*. Thence ascending to higher studies, he applied himself with great assiduity in the edition of the famous bible de Vitris, to which he added some chronological dissertations in the folio edition, that were much esteemed abroad, as well as the tables of the quarto edition, which have been inserted at the end of Roy-aumont's discourses on the bible. He likewise wrote a Dissertation on the half Sextary of wine and pound of bread, of which mention is made in the rule of St. Benedict; whereby he shews how much he had studied the matter of weights and measures of the antients. By these works he acquired a high reputation among the learned. He is also reported to have left a treatise on the rule of St. Benedict, esteemed a master-piece. His merit recommended him to the princess of Conti to take care of the education of the young princes; in which honourable employment he continued in some measure against his inclination till the death of that princess. This event taking place, the marquis

of Louvois would fain commit the care of his children to him, with offers of a very considerable gratification; but he chose to retire to the abby of St. Cyran, to execute a design he had long before conceived of entering into a monastic life. After giving all his substance to the poor, he betook himself to this retreat, where he continued some years; and at length died at the abby of Quimperlé in Britany, the 15th of April, 1695, in his eightieth year, of a cold that fell upon his breast, attended with a fever and spitting of blood. He was naturally of a mild temper, of remarkable simplicity, sincere in his religion, constant in study, fond of retreat, a contemner of glory, fond of peace, and an enemy to all animosities and disputes.



C O N T E N T S.

V O L. I.

THE PREFACE, with general directions for the convenience of teachers as well as learners of the Latin tongue. Pag. iiii

Rolandi Marfii Epistola. xx

ADVERTISEMENT to the reader concerning the rules of this NEW METHOD. xxiv

The Translator's PREFACE. xxxv

B O O K I. O F G E N D E R S. i

RULE I. Of nouns which agree with either sex. 3
Whence the necessity arises of being acquainted with the genders. 5

RULE II. Of adjectives. *Ibid.*
Of adjectives taken substantively, or which stand by themselves in discourse. 6

RULE III. That the gender of the termination is frequently changed into that of the signification, or vice versa. 7

RULE IV. Of *As* with its compounds and derivatives. 11

RULE V. Of the names of winds, rivers, and mountains. 12

List of the names of rivers and mountains. 13

RULE VI. Of the names of towns, provinces, ships, and islands. 14

List of the names of towns. 15

Whence comes it that these general words, *urbs, civitas, terra*, are feminine? 18

Of the names of trees, and why *arbor* is feminine. *Ibid.*

RULE VII. Of the names of trees. 19

Of the names of fruits. 21

RULE VIII. Of indeclinable nouns. 22

RULE IX. Of plural nouns. 23

RULE X. Of nouns singular in A and E. 24

Of nouns in I. 26

RULE XI. Of nouns in O. *Ibid.*

RULE XII. Of nouns in M, C, L, T. 29

RULE XIII. Of nouns in N. 30

RULE XIV. Nouns in AR or in UR.	31
RULE XV. Of nouns in ER.	32
Of the nouns in IR.	33
RULE XVI. Of the nouns in OR.	34
Of the nouns in UR.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XVII. Of the nouns in AS.	35
RULE XVIII. Of the nouns in ES.	36
Of the gender of <i>dies</i> .	38
RULE XIX. Of the nouns in IS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XX. Of the nouns in IS that are of the doubtful gender.	39
List of the nouns in IS.	40
RULE XXI. Of the nouns in OS.	42
RULE XXII. Of the nouns in US of the second or fourth declension.	43
List of Latin nouns in US.	45
Of the Greek nouns in US.	46
RULE XXIII. Of the nouns in US which are of the third declension.	48
RULE XXIV. Of <i>laus</i> and <i>fraus</i> , and of nouns ending in S, with another consonant.	49
RULE XXV. Exception to the preceding rule.	50
RULE XXVI. Of nouns in X.	51
List of nouns in X.	54
RULE XXVII. Of epicene nouns.	55
Epicenes excepted from the rules of the termination.	56

BOOK II. OF THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS. 59

RULE I. Of compound nouns.	60
RULE II. Of nouns compounded of two nouns joined together.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The first declension.	62
RULE III. Of the dative and ablative plural of the first declension.	64
The second declension.	65
Of the Greek terminations.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE IV. Of the genitive singular of the second declension.	66
RULE V. Of the vocative singular.	68
For the plural.	69
RULE VI. Of the dative and ablative plural.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The third declension.	70
RULE VII. The genitive of nouns in A and E.	71
RULE VIII. Of the nouns in O.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE IX. Of the nouns in C and D	72
RULE X. Of the nouns in L.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE	

CONTENTS.

xxxvii

RULE XI. Of the nouns in N.	73
RULE XII. Of the nouns in R.	74
RULE XIII. Of the nouns in BER.	75
RULE XIV. Of the adjectives in CER.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XV. Of the nouns in TER.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XVI. Of <i>iter</i> , <i>cor</i> , and <i>Jupiter</i> .	76
RULE XVII. Of the nouns in UR.	77
RULE XVIII. Of the nouns in AS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XIX. Of the nouns in ES.	78
RULE XX. Of those which make ETIS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXI. Of the other nouns in ES.	79
RULE XXII. Of the nouns in IS.	80
RULE XXIII. Exceptions to the preceding rule.	81
RULE XXIV. Of nouns in OS.	82
RULE XXV. Of the nouns in US which make the genitive in ERIS.	83
RULE XXVI. Of those which make URIS, UIS, UDIS, AUDIS, and ODIS.	84
RULE XXVII. Of those which make UTIS and UNTIS.	86
RULE XXVIII. Of nouns in BS and in PS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXIX. Of the nouns in NS and in RS.	87
RULE XXX. Of the participle <i>iens</i> , <i>euntis</i> , with its compounds.	88
RULE XXXII. Of <i>caput</i> and its compounds.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXXIII. Of the nouns in X.	89
RULE XXXIV. Exception to the preceding rule.	90
RULE XXXV. General for the accusatives.	91
RULE XXXVI. Of the accusatives in IM.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXXVII. The accusative in EM or in IM.	92
RULE XXXVIII. General for the ablative.	93
Of some adjectives that have been doubted of, and which follow nevertheless the general rule.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of <i>Par</i> and its compounds.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of the adjectives in IX, fem. and neuter.	94
Of the names of countries in AS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
EXCEPTIONS to the rule of the ablative, relating to substantives.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXXIX. Exception 1. of nouns that make I in the ablative.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of the analogy of the terminations included in this rule.	96
Of the proper names in AL or in E.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Poetical licence in regard to other nouns.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XL. Exception 2. of substantives that have E or I in the ablative.	<i>Ibid.</i>

RULE XLI. Of some nouns which do not entirely conform to the analogy of the preceding rule.	97
RULE XLII. Third exception. Of other substantives whose ablative is in E or in I.	98
A list of nouns substantives that form the ablative in I or in E. That the dative and the ablative were always alike; and that the Greeks have an ablative.	100
EXCEPTIONS to the rule of ablatives in regard to the adjectives.	101
RULE XLIII. First exception. Of adjectives that have only the ablative in E.	<i>Ibid.</i>
For the adjectives in NS.	102
RULE XLIV. Second exception. Of those adjectives which have the ablative only in I.	<i>Ibid.</i>
To distinguish the ablative according as the noun is taken either adjectively or substantively.	103
Of the plural of the third declension.	104
RULE XLV. Of the plural of nouns neuter.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XLVI. General rule for the genitive plural.	106
EXCEPTIONS to the rule of the genitive.	107
RULE XLVII. Exception 1. Of comparatives and others which make UM.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XLVIII. Exception 2. Of nouns of more than one syllable in AS, ES, IS, and NS, which have iUM in the genitive.	109
Of the nouns in AS and in NS.	110
RULE XLIX. Exception 3. Of monosyllables that make iUM.	111
Greek monosyllables, LINX.	112
Of <i>lar, mus, crux</i> , and some others.	113
Of those monosyllables that make UM.	<i>Ibid.</i>
<i>Monosyllables unusual in the genitive plural.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE L. Exception 4. Of some other nouns that make iUM.	114
A great many more nouns heretofore made iUM.	115
What nouns most frequently admit of this syncope.	<i>Ibid.</i>
What nouns seldom admit of this syncope.	116
Of the epenthesis.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of the accusative plural.	<i>Ibid.</i>
In what manner the antients judged of their language.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE LI. Of nouns that have no singular, and of the names of festivals in iA.	117
Of the names of festivals in iA.	118
RULE LII. Of the dative plural; and of some particular cases borrowed from the Greeks.	<i>Ibid.</i>

CONSIDERABLE OBSERVATIONS on the Greek nouns of this declension.

Of the genitive in OS.	119
The genitive of proper names in ES.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The accusative in A.	120
The accusative of nouns in IS and in YS.	121
The accusative in O and UN or UM.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The accusative in YS.	122
Of the vocative.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of the genitive plural.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of the dative plural.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The fourth declension.	123
RULE LIII. Of the dative plural in UBUS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The fifth declension.	124
That the Æolians dropped the I subscribed in all the datives, and that in this they were followed by the Latins.	125
Some cases unusual in this declension.	<i>Ibid.</i>

BOOK III. THE HETEROCLITES. 126

Of nouns irregular in their gender.	127
RULE I. Of those that are masculine in the singular and neuter in the plural.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE II. Of those that are masculine in the singular, and in the plural are masculine and neuter.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE III. Of nouns that are feminine in the singular and neuter in the plural.	128
Of the word <i>Pergamus</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE IV. Of those that are neuter in the singular, and masculine in the plural.	129
Of the word <i>Argos</i> .	130
RULE V. Of nouns that are neuter in the singular, and masculine or neuter in the plural.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE VI. Of nouns that are neuter in the singular, and feminine in the plural.	131
Of nouns irregular in their declension.	132
RULE VII. Of <i>jugerum</i> which is of the second in the singular, and of the third in the plural.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE VIII. Of <i>vas</i> , which is of the third in the singular, and of the second in the plural.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE IX. Of <i>domus</i> which follows the second and fourth.	133
RULE X. Of <i>vis</i> and <i>bos</i> , which are irregular in some cases.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of defective nouns, or irregulars that want something.	134
Of those that have no plural.	<i>Ibid.</i>
	Of

Of nouns that have no singular.	135
RULE XI. General for nouns that have no singular at all, or but very seldom.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The first list. Of nouns that admit of different terminations in the nominative.	136
Of US and UM.	143
The second list. Of nouns that follow different declensions, whether in one or in different numbers.	147
Whether there are any nouns of the first and fifth declension.	149
Of those which change declension in different numbers.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The third list. Of those nouns which by grammarians are said to want the plural in sense.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The fourth list. Of those nouns which, as grammarians say, are not used in the plural, though we sometimes meet with examples to the contrary.	150
The fifth list. Of those nouns which grammarians mention as wanting the singular, though we sometimes meet with instances to the contrary in authors.	155
On indeclinable nouns.	164
The sixth list. Of nouns that have not all their cases.	165

BOOK IV. OF THE CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS.

General rules. RULE I. Of the compounded verbs.	171
RULE II. Of Verbs that redouble their first syllable in the preterite.	173
RULE III. Of those which having changed the A into I, take an E in the supine.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE IV. Of those that have no preterite.	176
RULE V. Of the syncope.	177
The first conjugation. RULE VI. General for verbs of the first conjugation.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE VII. Of the verbs <i>do</i> and <i>sto</i> with their compounds.	178
RULE VIII. Of <i>lavo</i> , <i>poto</i> , and <i>juvo</i> .	180
RULE IX. Of those which make <i>uri</i> and <i>ITUM</i> .	182
RULE X. Of <i>plico</i> and its compounds.	183
RULE XI. Of those which make <i>UI</i> and <i>CTUM</i> .	184
The second conjugation. RULE XII. General for the verbs of the second conjugation.	186
RULE XIII. Exception for the supine.	187
RULE XIV. Of the verbs neuter that have no supine.	189
RULE XV. Of the compounds of <i>oleo</i> .	191
RULE XVI. Of <i>arceo</i> and <i>taceo</i> with their compounds.	194
RULE XVII. Of the verbs in <i>VEO</i> .	196
	<i>Ibid.</i>
	RULE

CONTENTS.

xli

RULE XVIII. Of <i>forbeo</i> and its compounds.	198
RULE XIX. Of some other verbs that make UI and TUM.	199
RULE XX. Of verbs that make DI and SUM.	290
RULE XXI. Of other verbs which form DI, SUM, with a reduplication in the preterite.	201
RULE XXII. Of verbs that make SI, SUM.	202
RULE XXIII. Of those which make SI, TUM.	203
RULE XXIV. Of those which make XI, and CTUM.	204
RULE XXV. Of those which make SI or XI, without a supine.	205
The third conjugation. RULE XXVI. Of the verbs in CIO.	206
RULE XXVII. Of <i>fodio</i> and <i>fugio</i> .	209
RULE XXVIII. Of the verbs in PIO.	Ibid.
RULE XXIX. Of the verbs in RIO and TIO.	211
RULE XXX. Of the verbs in UO.	213
RULE XXXI. Of the verbs in UO that have no supine.	216
RULE XXXII. Of the verbs in BO.	217
RULE XXXIII. Of the verbs in CO.	220
RULE XXXIV. Of the verbs in SCO.	223
RULE XXXV. Of inceptive verbs.	226
RULE XXXVI. Of the verbs in DO.	227
RULE XXXVII. Of the verbs in DO that have a reduplication.	229
RULE XXXVIII. Of the compounds of <i>do</i> and <i>fido</i> .	231
RULE XXXIX. Of the verbs in NDO which lose N.	233
RULE XL. Of the verbs that make SI, SUM.	234
RULE XLI. Of <i>cado</i> , <i>cædo</i> and <i>cedo</i> , with their compounds.	237
On the preterites of some verbs in DO.	240
RULE XLII. of the verbs in GO.	Ibid.
RULE XLIII. Of those verbs which drop their N in the supine.	243
RULE XLIV. Of the verbs which make IGI or EGI, and ACTUM.	244
RULE XLV. Of <i>pungo</i> and of <i>lego</i> with its compounds.	247
RULE XLVI. Of <i>mergo</i> , <i>spargo</i> and <i>tergo</i> .	249
RULE XLVII. Of those verbs which either have no supine, or no preterite.	250
RULE XLVIII. Of the verbs in HO, and of <i>meio</i> .	Ibid.
RULE XLIX. Of the verbs in LO.	252
RULE L. The second part of the verbs in LO.	254
RULE LI. Of the verbs in MO.	256
RULE LII. Of the verbs in NO.	258
RULE	

RULE LIII. The second part of the verbs in NO.	261
RULE LIV. Of the verbs in PO and QUO.	263
RULE LV. Of the verbs in RO.	265
RULE LVI. Of <i>fero</i> and its compounds.	271
RULE LVII. Of the verbs in SO.	272
RULE LVIII. Of verbs in TO.	274
RULE LIX. The second part of the verbs in TO.	277
RULE LX. Of the verbs in VO.	280
RULE LXI. of the verbs in XO.	281
The fourth conjugation. RULE LXII. General for the verbs of the fourth conjugation.	282
RULE LXIII. Of those words that have no supine.	285
RULE LXIV. Of <i>singultio</i> , <i>sepelio</i> , <i>veneo</i> and <i>venio</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE LXV. Of <i>facio</i> , <i>vincio</i> and <i>amicio</i> .	287
RULE LXVI. Of the verbs which make SI, SUM; and of those which make SI, TUM.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE LXVII. Of <i>haurio</i> , <i>sepio</i> and <i>salio</i> .	288
RULE LXVIII. of the compounds of PA'RIO.	290
RULE LXIX. Of the verbs of desire, called DESIDERATIVES.	291
Of the verbs deponents. RULE LXX. What a verb deponent is.	293
RULE LXXI. General for the preterite of the deponents.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE LXXII. Of the verbs in EOR.	296
RULE LXXIII. Of the verbs in OR.	297
RULE LXXIV. Of the verbs in SCOR.	300
RULE LXXV. Of the verbs in IOR.	301
RULE LXXVI. Of deponents that have no preterite.	303
RULE LXXVII. Of the verbs called neuter passive.	304
RULE LXXVIII. Of neuters which seem to have a passive signification.	305
RULE LXXIX. Of impersonals.	307
RULE LXXX. Of the imperatives of <i>dico</i> , <i>duco</i> , <i>facio</i> and <i>fero</i> .	308
OBSERVATIONS on the different conjugations, and on the derivative and compound verbs.	309
On derivative verbs.	310
On compound verbs.	312
A METHOD of finding out the present by the preterite.	314
ART. I. The most natural analogy of forming the preterite.	<i>Ibid.</i>
ART. II. Four general irregularities and three particular changes in some verbs.	315
ART. III. Of the first general irregularity.	316
List of preterites that come from verbs in <i>vo</i> , or <i>ves</i> .	317
Of	

CONTENTS.

XLII

Of preterites which come from verbs of other terminations, and are more irregular.	<i>Ibid.</i>
ART. IV. Of the second general irregularity.	318
ART. V. Of the third general irregularity.	319
List of the preterites in <i>ſi</i> or <i>xi</i> , by the addition of an <i>s</i> after the characteriſtic of the preſent.	320
List of the preterites in <i>ſi</i> , or <i>ſſi</i> .	321
Some preterites in <i>xi</i> that are ſtill more irregular, having nei- ther <i>c</i> nor <i>g</i> in the preſent.	322
ART. VI. Of the fourth general irregularity.	323
List of the preterites which retain the characteriſtic of the preſent.	324
ADVERTISEMENT concerning the method of finding out the preſent by means of the ſupine. And the chief ad- vantage that may be derived from the above liſts of prete- rites.	325
OBSERVATIONS on the figure of metaplaſm, as far as it re- lates to etymology or analogy.	327





CONTENTS.

VOL. II.

BOOK V. SYNTAX.

G ENERAL distribution of the whole syntax	1
The rules of syntax. RULE I. Of the adjective and substantive.	3
RULE II. Of the relative and antecedent.	4
The following case understood.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The preceding case understood.	5
The preceding and the following case both understood.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The relative betwixt two nouns of different genders.	6
The relative agreeing with a gender or number understood.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of those nouns which are called relatives of quantity or quality.	7
RULE III. Of the case which the verb requires before it.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of the infinitive.	8
Observations in regard to the next rule.	9
RULE IV. Of the difference of genders and persons.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Whether the feminine ought to be preferred to the neuter.	11
Of the reason of these governments, with some particular remarks on the construction of inanimate things.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Whether we ought always to name ourselves the first in Latin, and in what manner we ought to do it in French.	12
RULE V. Of verbs that have the same case after as before them.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE VI. Of two substantives of the same or of different sense.	14
Government of the genitive.	15
That the same noun agreeing with the possessive, governs also a genitive.	17
All verbal nouns heretofore governed the case of their verb.	18
	RULE

C O N T E N T S.

XLV

RULE VII. Of some particles that require a genitive.	18
RULE VIII. Of nouns of property, blame, or praise.	19
RULE IX. Of nouns adjectives derived from verbs.	20
Difference between the participle and the verbal noun.	21
Cause of the government of these verbal nouns.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of the active verbals in BUNDUS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE X. Of affective verbs.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XI. Of <i>sum</i> , <i>refert</i> , and <i>interest</i> .	23
RULE XII. Natural signification of the dative.	25
Some extraordinary constructions with the dative.	28
RULE XIII. Of verbs which take two datives.	29
RULE XIV. Of the accusative which the verb governs after it.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XV. Of verbs that govern the person in the accusative.	31
RULE XVI. Of five verbs that take the person in the accusative, and the thing in the genitive.	32
RULE XVII. Of verbs of remembering and forgetting.	33
RULE XVIII. Of two verbs coming together.	34
RULE XIX. Of prepositions which govern the accusative.	35
RULE XX. Of prepositions which govern the ablative.	38
RULE XXI. Of prepositions which govern the accusative and the ablative.	40
That almost every government may be resolved by the prepositions.	42
RULE XXII. Of verbs compounded with a preposition.	43
RULE XXIII. Of verbs that govern the accusative with <i>ad</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXIV. Of verbs which take two accusatives, or that have different governments.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXV. Of the four questions of place.	46
The question UBI.	48
The question UNDE.	49
The question QUA.	<i>Ibid.</i>
The question QUÒ.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Particular observations on the question UBI.	50
Of nouns of the first declension in E.	51
Concerning apposition.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Concerning nouns of the third declension.	52
Observations on compound nouns.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXVI. Of the questions of time, measure, and distance.	53
RULE XXVII. Of the comparative and of partitives.	55
Of the comparative.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Difficulties in regard to the comparative.	57
	Of

Of <i>prior</i> and <i>primus</i> .	58
Of <i>plus</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of the partitive in general.	59
Of the superlative in general.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Difficulties in regard to the superlative.	60
RULE XXVIII. Of the verbs and nouns which govern an ablative; or a genitive, the ablative being understood.	61
Plenty or want.	62
Some other adjectives.	63
Of the noun <i>OPUS</i> .	64
RULE XXIX. Of nouns of price, and verbs of valuing.	65
RULE XXX. Of verbs passive, and others which require the ablative with the preposition <i>A</i> or <i>Ab</i> .	66
That the verb passive properly speaking governs nothing of itself.	67
Of the verbs called neuter passives, <i>veneo</i> , <i>vapulo</i> , &c.	68
RULE XXXI. Of the matter of which any thing is composed.	69
RULE XXXII. Of those nouns that are put in the ablative with a preposition.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXXIII. Of particular verbs that govern the ablative, some of which have likewise the accusative.	70
RULE XXXIV. Of the ablative absolute.	72
RULE XXXV. Of some particles which govern different cases.	73
RULE XXXVI. Of the reciprocal pronouns <i>sui</i> and <i>suus</i> .	75

BOOK VI. PARTICULAR REMARKS

on all the parts of speech.

79

SECT. I. REMARKS ON THE NOUNS.

CHAP. I. Of nouns common, doubtful and epicenes.	<i>Ibid.</i>
I. Of common nouns.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Nouns common in their signification only.	80
III. Nouns common that are put in both genders.	81
IV. Of doubtful nouns.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V. Of epicenes.	82
CHAP. II. Remarks on some particular cases.	83
I. Of the vocative.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of the dative and the ablative.	<i>Ibid.</i>
CHAP. III. Remarks on numeral nouns	84
I. Of <i>ambo</i> and <i>duo</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of the other numeral nouns.	85
CHAP. IV. Of the motion, or variation of adjectives.	86
I. Of the variation according to the genders.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of	87

CONTENTS.

XLVII

II. Of the comparison of nouns	87
III. Of defectives, or those which are deprived of some degree of comparison.	88
IV. Superlatives that are compared.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V. Adjectives that are not compared.	<i>Ibid.</i>
List of nouns that are compared, though they have a vowel before US.	89
CHAP. V. Of diminutives.	<i>Ibid.</i>

SECT. II. REMARKS ON THE PRONOUNS.

CHAP. I. Of the number of pronouns, with the signification and declension of some in particular.	90
I. The nature of a pronoun.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Difference in the signification of pronouns.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Concerning the cases, and the declension of pronouns.	92
IV. Of the nature of the relative.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V. Of <i>qui</i> or <i>quis</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
VI. Of <i>meus</i> and <i>suus</i> .	94
VII. Pronouns in C, or those compounded of <i>en</i> and <i>ecce</i> .	95
CHAP. II. Remarks on the construction of pronouns.	96
I. Of the construction of <i>ipse</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of the construction of <i>idem</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Of the construction of the possessives <i>meus</i> , <i>tuus</i> , &c. and of the genitives <i>mei</i> , <i>tui</i> , &c.	97

SECT. III. REMARKS ON THE VERBS.

CHAP. I. Of the nature and signification of verbs	98
I. List of verbs absolute and active.	99
II. List of verbs active which are taken in an absolute sense.	100
III. List of verbs passive taken actively.	101
IV. List of deponents, which are taken passively.	102
V. List of deponents that are terminated in O and in OR.	104
CHAP. II. Of the difference of tense and moods.	106
I. Of tenses.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of moods.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Of the subjunctive.	107
IV. That we may oftentimes put the indicative or the subjunctive indifferently one for the other.	108
V. Of the imperative.	109
VI. Of the infinitive.	<i>Ibid.</i>
VII. Of FORE.	111
	VIII.

VIII. Manner of expressing the future of the infinitive in the other verbs.	112
IX. Another manner of supplying the future of the infinitive, especially when the verbs have no supine.	113
X. That the infinitive hath frequently the force of a noun substantive.	<i>Ibid.</i>
CHAP. III. Of irregular verbs.	115
I. Of SUM and its compounds.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of <i>edo</i> , <i>queo</i> , and <i>fit</i> .	116
III. Of <i>fero</i> , and <i>eo</i> , with their compounds.	117
IV. Of <i>volo</i> , and its compounds.	118
CHAP. IV. Of defective verbs.	<i>Ibid.</i>
I. Of <i>odi</i> , <i>memini</i> , and others which are thought to have only the preterite, and the tenses depending thereon.	119
II. Of <i>fari</i> , and other defective verbs of the same signification.	120
III. Of <i>fexo</i> , <i>ausim</i> , <i>forem</i> , and <i>quæso</i> .	121
CHAP. V. Of verbs called impersonal, and of their nature.	122
I. What is meant by a verb impersonal, and that in reality there is no other but the infinitive.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. That the verbs called impersonals are not deprived of all the persons we imagine, even in the most elegant language.	124

SECT. IV. REMARKS ON THE GERUNDS, SUPINES, AND PARTICIPLES.

CHAP. I. Remarks on the gerunds.	125
I. What the antient and modern grammarians thought of Gerunds.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. That the gerunds are nouns substantives, and what is the real cause of their government.	126
III. Whether the gerunds are taken actively or passively.	128
CHAP. II. Remarks on the supines.	129
I. That the supines are likewise nouns substantives.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Whether the supines are active or passive, and what time is expressed by their circumlocution in <i>ire</i> or <i>iri</i> .	131
III. What case the accusative of the supines governeth, what this accusative itself is governed by, and of some expressions of this sort difficult to account for.	132
IV. Of the supines in U, what they are governed by, and how they may be rendered by the infinitive, by the gerund, or by the verbal nouns in <i>io</i> .	133
CHAP. III. Remarks on the participles.	134
I. Diffe-	

CONTENTS.

XLIX

I. Difference between a participle and a noun adjective.	134
II. Whether every participle may express every difference of time : and first of the participle in NS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of the participle in US.	135
III. Of the participle in DUS.	137
IV. Of the participle in RUS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V. Signification of the participle in verbs common and deponents.	138
Deponents whose participle in US is sometimes taken passively.	<i>Ibid.</i>
VI. Some particular remarks on the participle in DUS.	140
VII. Of the participle of the verbs called impersonals.	141
Nouns or participles in US, whose verbs are either rare or unusual.	<i>Ibid.</i>
VIII. Of <i>cœnatus</i> , <i>pransus</i> , and <i>potus</i> .	142
IX. Whether <i>adventus</i> may be sometimes also an adjective.	144

SECT. V. REMARKS ON THE INDECLINABLE PARTICLES.

CHAP. I. Remarks on the adverbs.	<i>Ibid.</i>
I. That the adverbs admit of comparison ; but not of number.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. That what is taken for an adverb is frequently another part of speech.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. That <i>quod</i> is never any thing else but a pronoun relative.	146
IV. Whether <i>quod</i> may be put like the Greek <i>ὅτι</i> , after the verbs.	148
V. Remarkable significations of some adverbs, where the origin of several words is pointed out.	<i>Ibid.</i>
CHAP. II. Remarks on the prepositions.	152
CHAP. III. Remarks on the conjunctions.	153
I. That the conjunctions have not always the same thing before as after them.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Which conjunctions require rather the indicative, and which the subjunctive ?	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Of negative conjunctions.	155
IV. Some other remarks concerning particular conjunctions.	<i>Ibid.</i>

SECT. VI. REMARKS ON SOME PARTICULAR TURNS OF EXPRESSION.

CHAP. I. Of <i>verecor ut</i> , and <i>verecor ne</i> .	159
I. <i>Verecor ut</i> .	161
II. <i>Verecor ne</i> .	162
Vol. I.	III.

III. <i>Vereor ut ne, or vereor ut non.</i>	162
IV. <i>Vereor ne non.</i>	164
V. <i>Non vereor ut, or non vereor ne non.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
VI. <i>Non vereor ne, or non vereor ut ne.</i>	165
CHAP. II. Of this other phrase, <i>haud scio an, &c.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>

BOOK VII. OF FIGURATIVE SYNTAX.

What is meant by figures in syntax, of their use, and that they may be all reduced to four.	167
CHAP. I. Of the first figure called <i>ellipsis</i> .	168
I. Verb understood.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. The nominative understood before the verb.	169
III. The accusative understood after the verb.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV. When the infinitive is alone, the verb that governs it is understood.	170
V. When an adjective is alone, some substantive or other is understood. Of the word <i>negotium</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
VI. Antecedent with the relative understood.	172
VII. What is to be understood when the genitive comes after an adjective, or after a verb.	<i>Ibid.</i>
VIII. What we are to understand, when the accusative is by itself.	173
IX. What we are to understand, when the ablative is by itself.	<i>Ibid.</i>
X. Two other very remarkable ellipses; one where we are to understand the nominative of the verb, and the other, where we must supply the verb by the context.	174
XI. Of other more remarkable particles that are understood.	175
XII. First list. Of several nouns understood in Latin authors.	176
XIII. Second list. Of several verbs understood.	181
XIV. Third list. Of prepositions that are to be understood.	<i>Ibid.</i>
CHAP. II. Of the second sort of ellipsis, called <i>ZEUGMA</i> .	183
I. A word understood as it was expressed before.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. A word understood otherwise than it was expressed before.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. A word understood in the enumeration of parts.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV. Elegance to be observed in regard to the <i>Zeugma</i> .	184
CHAP. III. Of the second figure called <i>PLEONASM</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
CHAP. IV. Of the third figure called <i>SYLLEPSIS</i> .	185
I. The simple syllepsis.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. The relative syllepsis.	186
CHAP. V. That the syllepsis is frequently joined with another figure, and of some difficult passages which ought to be referred thereto.	188
I. The	

CONTENTS.

LI

I. The syllepsis with a zeugma.	188
II. With an entire ellipsis.	189
III. With an hyperbaton.	190
CHAP. VI. Of the fourth figure called HYPERBATON.	<i>Ibid.</i>
CHAP. VII. Of HELLENISM or Greek phrase.	192
I. Hellenism by ATTRACTION.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Hellenism of the preposition KATA.	193
III. Hellenism of the preposition EK.	194
IV. Other more particular expressions, which depend on the figure of hellenism.	<i>Ibid.</i>
CHAP. VII. Of antiptosis and enallage.	195
I. Whether we ought to join antiptosis and enallage to the foregoing figures, and what the grammarians understand by these two words.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Examples of the antiptosis taken particularly from Des-pauter.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Other examples taken from those who wrote upon Des-pauter.	197
IV. Examples of the enallage.	198
List of verbs of different governments.	200

BOOK VIII. PARTICULAR OBSERVATIONS.

On the Roman names. On their figures or arithmetical characters. On their manner of counting the sesterces. And on the division of time. Useful for the understanding of authors. 226

CHAP. I. Of the names of the antient Romans. Taken from VAL. MAXIMUS, SIGONIUS, LIPSIUS, and other authors.	<i>Ibid.</i>
I. Of the proper name, PRÆNOMEN.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of the general name, NOMEN GENTIS.	228
III. Of the particular surname, COGNOMEN and AGNOMEN.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV. OBSERVATIONS on the names of slaves, freedmen, women, and adoptive children.	229
And first of slaves and freedmen.	<i>Ibid.</i>
2. Of women.	<i>Ibid.</i>
3. Of adoptive children.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V. Other observations on changing the order of those names.	230
1. The <i>cognomen</i> before the <i>nomen</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
2. The <i>cognomen</i> become <i>nomen</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
3. The <i>prænomen</i> become <i>nomen</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
4. The <i>prænomen</i> put in the second place.	<i>Ibid.</i>
d 2	5. The

5. The <i>prænomen</i> or proper name put last under the emperors.	231
6. Exception to this rule of taking the last name under the emperors.	232
7. Other names changed as well as the latter.	<i>Ibid.</i>
CHAP. II. Of figures, or arithmetical characters among the Romans.	233
I. In what manner the Romans marked their numbers.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Proper observations in order to understand these figures thoroughly.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. What this manner of reckoning has been owing to, and whence these figures have been taken.	234
IV. Whether there are other methods to mark the Roman cypher than the preceding.	235
CHAP. III. Of the Roman sesterces.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Reason of these expressions, and that <i>mille</i> strictly speaking is always an adjective.	236
III. Other remarkable expressions in regard to the same subject.	238
CHAP. IV. Of the division of time according to the antients.	239
I. Of days.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of hours.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Of the watches of the night.	240
IV. Of weeks.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V. Of months.	<i>Ibid.</i>
VI. The antient manner of reckoning the days of the month.	241
VII. Of the year.	242
VIII. Of the spaces of time composed of several years.	
And first of Olympiads and lustres.	243
2. Of the indiction and the golden number.	<i>Ibid.</i>
3. Of the solar cycle, and the dominical letters.	244
4. The Julian period, the sabbatic years, a jubilee, an age.	245
5. Of Epochas, and the word <i>ÆRÆ</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>

BOOK IX. OF LETTERS,

And the orthography and pronunciation of the antients. Wherein is shewn the antient manner of pronouncing the Latin tongue, and occasion is taken to point out also the right manner of pronouncing the Greek. Extracted from the best treatises both of ancient and modern writers on this subject.

246

CONTENTS.

LIII

CHAP. I. Of the number, order, and division of letters.	247
CHAP. II. Of vowels in general, as long or short.	248
CHAP. III. Of vowels in particular. And particularly of those that are called open.	250
I. Of A.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of E.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Of I.	253
CHAP. IV. Of the three last vowels which are called shut.	254
I. Of O.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of U.	255
III. Of Y.	258
CHAP. V. Of diphthongs.	259
I. Of the diphthongs Æ and AI.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of the diphthongs AU and EU.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Of the diphthong EI.	260
IV. Of the diphthongs OE and OI.	261
CHAP. VI. Of the nature of I and V consonants. Whether there are any triphthongs or other diphtongs among the Latins, than those above explained.	262
I. Whether the I and V were consonants among the antients.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Whether there are any triphthongs.	263
III. Whether the I may sometimes pass for a double consonant.	265
CHAP. VII. Of liquids.	266
CHAP. VIII. Of the mute consonants, and first of those of the first order, P, B, F, V.	267
I. Of B and P.	268
II. Of the F and the V consonant.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Relation between the V and the <i>digamma</i> .	269
IV. Other relation between V and B.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V. Relation of B to F, and to Φ.	270
VI. Other relations of B or P to M, and of P to F or PH.	<i>Ibid.</i>
CHAP. IX. Of the second class of mutes, C, Q, G, I.	<i>Ibid.</i>
I. Relation between C and Q.	271
II. Whether Q ought to pass for a double letter.	272
III. Of the U which always accompanies the Q.	273
IV. Relation between C and G.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V. Relation between G and J consonant.	274
VI. Whether the antients pronounced Gn in the manner the French do at present.	<i>Ibid.</i>
VII. That there is still a middle sound between G and N, which is neither intirely one nor the other, and has given the	the

the Greeks occasion to change N into Γ before γ, κ, χ, or ξ.	274
CHAP. X. Of the third class of mutes, which are D and T.	275
CHAP. XI. Of the hissing letters.	276
I. Of the letter S.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of the double letters.	277
CHAP. XII. Of the aspiration H.	279
I. Of H before vowels.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of H after consonants.	280
III. Of the pronunciation of CH.	281
IV. Of the Pronunciation of Ph.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V. Of TH and RH.	<i>Ibid.</i>
VI. From whence the Latins borrowed this aspiration H.	282
VII. Of some relations between the H and the Æolic digamma, which at length was change into V consonant, and into β.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Table of the manner of writing of the antients.	284
CHAP. XIII. Of the genuine orthography to be observed at present.	285
List of some particular words, whose orthography may be depended upon.	<i>Ibid.</i>
CHAP. XIV. Of some other remarks on orthography.	289
I. Of words that ought to begin with capitals.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of those words which the Romans expressed by a few letters only.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Of the right manner of putting syllables together.	290
Exception to this rule.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV. Of some other particular marks.	291
CHAP. XV. Of punctuation.	<i>Ibid.</i>
I. Of three sorts of distinctions.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of the comma.	292
III. Of the colon, or two points.	293
IV. Of the full point or period.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V. Of the semicolon, or point and comma.	294
VI. Of the points of interrogation and admiration.	<i>Ibid.</i>

BOOK X. OF PROSODY.

SECT. I. Of the quantity of syllables.	295
RULES of the quantity of syllables.	296
RULE I. Every syllable formed by contraction is long.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE II. Of diphthongs.	297
RULE III. Of a vowel before another vowel.	<i>Ibid.</i>
OF GREEK WORDS.	299
	Of

CONTENTS.

LV

Of those which are written with long or short vowels;	299
Of those which are variously writ.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of three common vowels.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of words that have a diphthong in Greek.	300
Cause of the deviation in Greek words from the foregoing rules.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE IV. Of a vowel long by position.	301
RULE V. Of a mute and liquid.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Whether I be sometimes a double letter, and V sometimes a liquid.	303
OF DERIVATIVE WORDS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Exceptions to the preceding rule.	304
OF COMPOUND WORDS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE VI. Of divers compounding particles.	305
RULE VII. Of the other prepositions.	306
RULE VIII. Of words compounded without a preposition.	307
OF PRETERITES AND SUPINES.	309
RULE IX. Of preterites of two syllables.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE X. Of preterites with a reduplication.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XI. Of supines of two syllables.	310
Of the supine <i>statum</i> .	311
Of <i>citum</i> and <i>scitum</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XII. Of the supines of polysyllables.	312
OF THE INCREASE OF VERBS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XIII. The nature of the increase of verbs.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XIV. Of the increase in A.	313
RULE XV. Of the increase in E.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XVI. Of the increase in I.	315
RULE XVII. Of the increase in O.	316
RULE XVIII. Of the increase in U	317
OF THE INCREASE OF NOUNS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XIX. What is meant by the increase of nouns.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of the first declension.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XX. Increase of the second declension.	318
INCREASE OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXI. Of the increase of nouns in L.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXII. Increase of nouns in N and O.	319
RULE XXIII. Of the increase ARIS.	320
RULE XXIV. Of the increase ERIS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXV. Of the increase of nouns in OR.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXVI. Increase of nouns in UR.	321
RULE XXVII. Of the increase of nouns in AS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXVIII. Of the increase ATIS.	322
RULE XXIX. Of the increase of nouns in ES.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXX. Of the increase of nouns in IS.	323
RULE XXXI. Of the increase of nouns in OS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE	

RULE XXXII. Of the increase of nouns in US.	323
RULE XXXIII. The increase of nouns ending in S with another consonant.	324
RULE XXXIV. Of the noun <i>caput</i> and its compounds.	325
RULE XXXV. Of the nouns in X which form their genitive in GIS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXXVI. Of the increase of nouns in AX.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXXVII. Of the increase of nouns in EX.	326
RULE XXXVIII. Of the increase of nouns in IX.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XXXIX. Of the increase OCIS.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XL. Of the increase UCIS.	327
Of the increase of other declensions.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XLI. Of the increase of the plural.	<i>Ibid.</i>
OF THE LAST SYLLABLE.	328
RULE XLII. A final.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of the vocative ending in A.	329
Of some adverbs in A.	<i>Ibid.</i>
Of the nouns in <i>ginta</i> .	330
RULE XLIII. E final.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XLIV. I final.	332
RULE XLV. O final.	334
RULE XLVI. U final.	335
RULE XLVII. B and C final.	336
RULE XLVIII. D and L final.	337
Of words ending in M.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE XLIX. N final.	338
RULE L. R. final.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE LI. AS final.	340
RULE LII. ES final.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE LIII. IS final.	342
Of the termination RIS in the subjunctive.	343
RULE LIV. OS final.	344
RULE LV. US final.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE LVI. T. final.	345
RULE LVII. Of the last syllable of the verse.	346
OBSERVATIONS on divers syllables whose quantity is disputed.	347
List of words whose quantity is disputed.	<i>Ibid.</i>

SECT. II. OF ACCENTS,

And the proper manner of pronouncing Latin. 354

CHAP. I. I. Of the nature of accents, and how many sorts there are.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Rules of accents and of Latin words.	355
For monosyllables.	<i>Ibid.</i>
	For

CONTENTS.

LVII

For dissyllables and polysyllables.	355
II. Reasons for the above rules.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV. Some exceptions to these rules of accents.	356
CHAP. II. Particular observations on the practice of the antients.	357
I. In what place the accents ought to be marked in books.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. In what manner we ought to mark the accent on words compounded of an enclitic.	358
III. That neither <i>que</i> nor <i>ne</i> are always enclitics.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV. That the accent ought to be marked, whenever there is a necessity for distinguishing one word from another.	<i>Ibid.</i>
V. Whether we ought to accent the last syllable, on account of this distinction.	359
VI. In what manner we ought to place the accent in verse.	360
CHAP. III. I. Of the accents of words which the Latins have borrowed of other languages, and particularly those of Greek words.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of the accents of Hebrew words.	361
CHAP. IV. Further observations on the pronunciation of the antients.	362
I. That they distinguished between accent and quantity, and made several differences even in quantity.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Difficult passages of the antients, which may be solved by those principles.	364
III. Whether from the difference they made in the pronunciation of short and long vowels, we may conclude that U was sounded like the French diphthong OU in long syllables only.	365

SECT. III. OF LATIN POETRY,

And the different species of metre; as also of the feet, the figures, and beauties to be observed in versifying; and of the manner of intermixing them in divers sorts of composition. Divided in the clearest order and method.	367
CHAP. I. Of feet.	<i>Ibid.</i>
I. Of the nature of feet in verse.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of feet of two syllables.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Of feet of three syllables.	<i>Ibid.</i>
RULE of the six necessary feet.	370
IV. Of compound feet.	<i>Ibid.</i>
A Regular table of all the feet.	372
CHAP. II. Of verse in general.	373
I. Of the cæsura and its different species.	<i>Ibid.</i>
VOL. I.	II.

II. In what place the cæsura is most graceful; and of the beauty it gives to verse.	374
III. That the cæsura has the power of lengthening short syllables.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV. Of the final cadence called DEPOSITIO, and of the four names it gives to verse.	375
CHAP. III. Of the measure or manner of scanning verse, and of the figures used therein.	376
I. Of æthlipsis.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of synalæpha.	377
III. Directions in regard to the use of those two figures, Æthlipsis and synalæpha.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV. The synalæpha omitted.	379
V. Of the contraction of syllables, which includes the SYNÆRESIS and the SYNECPHONESIS.	380
VI. Of DIÆRESIS.	382
VII. Of SYSTOLE and DIASTOLE.	<i>Ibid.</i>
VIII. Of the caution with which we ought to make use of those licences.	383
CHAP. IV. Of the chief species of verse. And first of Hexameters, and such as are relative thereto.	384
I. Of Hexameter verse.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Whether an Hexameter verse may sometimes end with a Daçtyl.	386
III. Division of Hexameters into Heroic and Satyric, and cautions to be observed in order to render them elegant.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV. Of neglected Hexameters. Excellence of those of Horace.	389
V. Of Pentameter verse.	390
VI. Observations for making elegant Pentameters.	<i>Ibid.</i>
VII. Six lesser verses which make part of an Hexameter. And I. Of three which form the beginning.	391
VIII. Of the other three lesser verses, which form the end of an Hexameter.	392
CHAP. V. Of Iambic verses, and first of the different species of Iambics, according to the different feet of which they are composed.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of a Scazon or Claudicant Iambic.	394
III. Of Iambics according to the number of their feet.	<i>Ibid.</i>
1. Of Dimeters, or four feet.	395
2. Of Trimeters, or Iambics of six feet.	<i>Ibid.</i>
3. Of Tetrameters, or Iambics of eight feet.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV. Of Iambics either defective or redundant, whereto we must refer those which are commonly called TROCHAICS.	396
I. OF	

CONTENTS.

LIX

1. Of Imperfect Dimeters.	397
2. Of Imperfect Trimeters.	<i>Ibid.</i>
3. Of Imperfect Tetrameters.	398
CHAP. VI. Of Lyric verses, and those any way relative to Lyrics.	<i>Ibid.</i>
I. Of four sorts of Choriambics.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Of verses of eleven syllables, Sapphic, Phaleucian, and Alcaic.	399
1. Of Phaleucian verse.	<i>Ibid.</i>
2. Of Sapphic verse.	400
3. Of Alcaic verse.	401
4. Of the lesser Alcaic.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Of Anapæstic verse.	<i>Ibid.</i>
IV. Of Archilochian verse, and others less frequently used.	402
CHAP. VII. Of compositions in verse, and the mixture of dif- ferent sorts of metre.	403
I. Compositions of one sort of metre only.	<i>Ibid.</i>
II. Compositions of different metre, and their division into stanzas, called STROPHES.	<i>Ibid.</i>
III. Compositions of two sorts of metre. And first of those in which the stanza has but two verses, and which are call- ed <i>δικῶλον δίτροπον</i> .	404
IV. Compositions of two sorts of metre in stanzas of four verses. Which are called <i>δικῶλον τετράτροπον</i> .	406
V. Compositions of three sorts of metre in stanzas of three verses. Which are called <i>τρίκῶλον τρίτροπον</i> .	<i>Ibid.</i>
The First Table. Of different species of verse reduced to three.	408
Examples of the different species of verse contained in the foregoing table according to the correspondent figures.	409
The Second Table. Of the mixture of Latin verse in com- positions, with the figures referring to the precedent table, to point out the examples.	410



BOOKS printed for F. WINGRAVE, *Successor*
to the late MR. NOURSE, in the Strand.

THE Primitives of the Greek Tongue, containing a complete Collection of all the Roots or Primitive Words, together with the most considerable Derivatives of the Greek Languages. New Edition, 8vo. 6s.

A New Method of Learning with Facility the Greek Tongue. The Third Edition, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

An Abridgment of the same, 12mo. 3s.

A New Method of Learning the Italian Tongue, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

A General and Rational Grammar, containing the Fundamental Principles of the Art of Speaking, 12mo. 2s.

N. B. The above five articles are translated from the French of Messieurs de Port-Royal, by Dr. Nugent.

The WORKS of JAMES HARRIS, Esq.—Containing,
VOL. I. Three Treatises: The first concerning Art: The second concerning Music, Painting, and Poetry: The third concerning Happiness.

VOL. II. Hermes; or, A Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar.

VOL. III. Philosophical Arrangements, containing a Variety of Speculations, logical, physical, ethical, and metaphysical; derived from the Principles of the Greek Philosophers, and illustrated by Examples from the greatest Writers both antient and modern.

VOL. IV. and V. Philological Inquiries: In Three Parts.—Containing,

1. The Rise and different Species of Criticism and Critics.
2. An Illustration of Critical Doctrines and Principles, as they appear in distinguished Authors, as well antient as modern.
3. An Essay on the Taste and Literature of the middle Ages.

To which are added, four Appendixes.—First, An Account of the Arabic Manuscripts belonging to the Escurial Library in Spain. Second, Concerning the Manuscripts of Livy, in the same Library.—Third, Concerning the Manuscripts of Cebes, in the Library of the King of France.—Fourth, Some Account of Literature in Russia, and of its Progress towards being civilized.

In 5 vols. 8vo. The 4th Edition, illustrated with Plates, and a Head of the Author by Bartolozzi, 1l. 10s.



A

NEW METHOD

Of LEARNING with EASE the

LATIN TONGUE.



BOOK I.

OF GENDERS.

THE Latins have three different genders for their nouns, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter, which for brevity sake, are marked by the pronoun *hic, hæc, hoc*. Yet we must observe, that as the first origin of genders was owing to the distinction of the two sexes, there are properly speaking only two genders, the *Masculine* and the *Feminine*; and hence it is that no more are admitted in the oriental tongues, and in the vulgar languages of the West.

But because the Greeks, and after their example the Latins, happened to meet with several nouns, which they knew not how to refer to either of those two genders, they have given them the name of *Neuters*, that is, properly speaking, they are of *neither gender*, neither masculine nor feminine.

These genders are known either by the *Signification*, of which some general rules may be given; or by the *Termination*, which includes the particular rules.

The termination ought to be considered in regard to the *Declension*, which has oftentimes the power of changing the gender in the same termination, as we shall demonstrate in a great many rules.

But because there are some nouns which have several of these genders together, the Grammarians have added two more to those three: the *COMMON*, as *hic et hæc adolescens*, a young man and a young woman: and the *DOUBTFUL*, as *hic aut hoc vulgus*, the common people.

There is this difference between these two sorts of genders, that the common has two genders, by reason of the signification of the noun, which as it includes the two sexes, is the cause of its being al-

ways put in the masculine, when it is applied to man ; and in the feminine, when applied to woman. Hence it is, that the Common has, for the two genders of which it is composed, only the masculine and the feminine.

And the Doubtful has several genders, only because the practice was doubtful in the beginning ; for some gave one gender to a noun, and others another ; just as we see several nouns in French, whose gender has either changed, as *Eveché*, feminine in Ronsard, and now masculine ; or is still doubtful, as *Theriaque*, *absinthe*, which are sometimes masculine, and sometimes feminine. Thus, some said, for example, *hic finis* ; and others *hæc finis* ; for which reason we are at liberty to put the same noun in which gender we please.

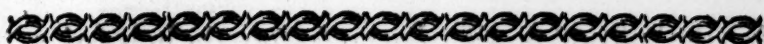
From hence it follows 1. that a noun of the doubtful gender may be either masculine or feminine, as *hic aut hæc finis* : either masculine or neuter, as *hic aut hoc vulgus* : either feminine or neuter, as *hæc aut hoc Præneste*, the name of a town : and in fine may be of all the three genders, masculine, feminine, or neuter, as *penus*, *pecus*, and others.

2. It follows, that when you have put one of these nouns in one gender at the beginning of a discourse, you may put it in the other gender in the sequel, according to the observation made by Vivés, though this is not always to be imitated, as we shall observe in another place.

But there are some nouns which participate of the common and of the doubtful : of the common, inasmuch as their different genders suit them, because of their different significations ; as *stirps*, which is either masculine or feminine, to signify a root, and always feminine to signify descent or extraction : and of the doubtful, inasmuch as custom alone has given rise to these different genders, even in different significations. And there are instances of the same nature in French, as *Periode*, which is masculine when it signifies the highest pitch to which a thing can arrive ; and feminine when it is taken for a part of discourse, the sense of which is quite complete.

There are also some nouns common to the two sexes, with respect to the signification, but not to the construction : Thus *homo*, signifies indeed a man and a woman, but we are not permitted to say *mala homo*, a bad woman. We shall give a list of them in the remarks which follow the syntax.

And as for the gender which the grammarians call *Omne*, we shall take notice of it in the annotation to the second rule.



THE RULES of GENDERS.

RULE I.

Of Nouns which agree with either sex.

1. *The names of men are masculine.*
2. *The names of women are feminine.*
3. *When a noun agrees with both, its gender then is common, 4, not doubtful.*

EXAMPLES.

I. ✱-----✱
N ✱-----✱
✱-----✱

OUNS which agree with man only are of the masculine gender. Of these there are two sorts; some of which agree with each man in particular, and are called proper names; as *Petrus*, Peter; *Plato*, Plato. *Hic Dinácium*, Plaut. Dinace, the name of a man. Others, which agree with man in general, and are called appellatives; as *vir magnus*, a great man. *Primi senátóres*, the principal senators. *Rex fortíssimus*, a very brave king. *Hic ádvena*, a stranger. *Hic ássecla*, an attendant, and several others of the like nature.

It is the same in regard to the names of angels, as *Michaël*, *Gábriël*: of devils, as *Lúcifer*: of false deities, as *Júpiter*, *Mars*; *Mammóna* or *Mammónas*, the god of riches; because we always represent them to ourselves under a human form.

2. Nouns which agree with woman only, are of the feminine gender, whether they be proper names; as *María sanctíssima*, the most holy Mary; *Sancta Eustóchium*, Saint Eustochia: or whether they be appellatives; as *múlier pudíca*, a chaste woman; *mater óptimá*, a very good mother. The same may be said of the names of Goddeses, as *Pallas*, *Juno*, *Venus*, &c.

3. But nouns agreeing with man and woman both together, are of the common gender; as *hic & hæc con-*

jux, the husband or wife. *Parens sanctus*, the holy father. *Parens sancta*, the holy mother. *Civis bonus*, a good citizen of the male sex. *Civis bona*, a good citizen of the female sex.

4. We say that these nouns are not doubtful, because there is a wide difference between the common and doubtful genders, as we have already observed p. 2.

ANNO TATION.

Mammona or *Mamona*, or else *Mammonas*, or *Mamonas*, with one or two M. which Despauter puts in the neuter gender, and Beza has translated in the feminine, *veram Mammonam*, St. Luke, chap. xvi. ought rather to be in the masculine, as it is in the Syriac language, in which CHRIST spoke. Hence St. Ambrose calls him *Mammonam improbum*, and others do the same. The Greek termination *as*, is likewise in favour of this gender. As in St. Chrysostom, Καὶ ὁ μὲν τὸν μαμμωνᾶν ἡγεῖται Κύριον, ὁ δὲ τὴν κοιλίαν Θεόν. *Some make a god of their riches, and others of their belly.* And this termination is also used by Tertullian. *Quis magis serviet Mammonæ, quàm quem Mammonas redemit?* The signification likewise favours it, because it frequently signifies the same thing among the Hebrews, as *πλοῦτος* among the Greeks, *the god of riches*; which does not hinder it's being taken likewise for *gain*, and for *avarice*, as St. Austin and Clement of Alexandria observe: or for *riches*, according to St. Jerome.

Some have thought that the names of goddesses were also used in the masculine gender, because as on the one hand Virgil says *Magna Pales*, to signify the goddess of shepherds, on the other we meet with, *hic Pales*, in Varro and other writers, as Servius has observed 3. Georg.; And *Venus* is also to be found in the masculine gender. Besides *Deus* itself is taken for a goddess in Virgil, Lucan, and Claudian.

As for *Pales*, Arnobius lib. 3. *contra Gent.* shews there was a god of that name, different from the goddess, whom he also calls, *Ministrum & villicum Jovis*. And Varro must have meant this god, to which Servius did not sufficiently attend.

With regard to *Venus*, we may say with Macrobius, that she was considered as of two sexes; and hence it is that she was painted as a man dressed in woman's apparel, with a bearded chin; which is the reason of Aristophanes's calling her Αφροδίτην instead of Αφροδίτην.

And if Virgil and others have also included her under the word *Deus*, doubtless they have done it in imitation of the Greeks, who make Θεός of the common gender. Πρῶτον μὲν θεοῖς εὐχόμεαι πάντες καὶ πάσαις. Demosth. pro corona; *Primum quidem deos deasque omnes precor.*

Of the names of Animals.

The names of brutes and animals follow the same distinction of masculine and feminine, as those of the human species, in regard

to the two sexes, when they exactly agree either with the male or female; as *hic aries*, a ram, *hic taurus*, a bull; *hæc ovis*, a sheep; *hæc vacca*, a cow. And in like manner when there are two distinct nouns derived from the same root, as *lupus*, *lupa*; *equus*, *equa*; *leo*, *leona*.

But if there be only one noun for the male and female, then it is either of the common gender, as *hic* & *hæc canis*, a dog or a bitch; *hic* & *hæc bos*, an ox or a cow: or else under one gender, which is generally that of the termination, it comprehends both kinds; as *hæc vulpes*, a fox; *hæc aquila*, an eagle: Whether we speak of the male or of the female, yet without determining them.

And it is the latter which the Greeks call *ἰνίκονα*, that is, which have something *above* the *common* nouns; because they agree with both kinds as well as these, and moreover they comprehend them under a single gender.

But as all this is subject to a great many exceptions, and besides it is a thing of little or no necessity to beginners (from whence Quintilian takes occasion to blame the exactness of those masters, who oblige children to too scrupulous a knowledge of these nouns) we shall reserve them for a separate rule at the end of the genders, and we shall likewise speak particularly of them in the first chapter of the remarks which follow the syntax.

Whence the necessity arises of being acquainted with the genders.

Now the necessity of being acquainted with the genders arises from this only, that the adjectives have frequently different terminations, one for one gender, and another for another. For if all the adjectives had only one termination in each case, the knowledge of the genders would be of no manner of use, because this termination would agree with all the genders: for which reason we must take notice of the different sorts of adjectives.

RULE II.

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives admit of three genders, the difference of which is known by the change of their termination.

EXAMPLES.

Under the word adjective, we comprehend the noun, the pronoun, and the participle.

Now, there are three sorts of adjectives; some that have only one termination, which is joined to all genders, as *hic* & *hæc* & *hoc felix*, happy. *Hic* & *hæc* & *hoc amans*, loving. Though even these change their termination as well in the accusative singular, as in the

nominative and accusative plural, thus *felicem* or *felices*, for the masculine and feminine : *felix* & *felicia* for the neuter.

Others have two terminations : the first for the masculine and feminine, and the second for the neuter ; as *hic* & *hæc omnis*, & *hoc omne*, all. Or the first for the masculine, and the second for the feminine and neuter, as *hic victor* ; *hæc* & *hoc victrix*, victorious.

Others in fine have three terminations for the three genders ; as *bonus*, good, for the masculine ; *bona*, good, for the feminine ; and *bonum*, good, for the neuter. *Niger*, *nigra*, *nigrum*, black. *Uber*, *ûbera*, *ûberum*, fruitful. *Ille*, *illa*, *illud*, he, she, it, &c.

ANNO T A T I O N.

Grammarians call the gender of adjectives, *omne*, the whole. But not to mention that they ought rather to have called it *commune omnibus*, as Quintilian expresses himself : Sanctius, and after him Vossius have sufficiently proved, that strictly speaking, adjectives have no genders, but only an aptitude, and sometimes different terminations, to join in construction with different genders. And the reason is because an adjective cannot stand by itself in discourse, just as an accident cannot subsist without a substance : so that when I say, *bonus*, *bona*, good, &c. this expresses as yet no meaning, and of course does not properly specify any gender, but only shews that we ought to give this adjective one of these two terminations, according to the gender of the noun to which it may be joined ; *bonus rex*, a good king ; *bona regina*, a good queen, &c.

Of adjectives taken substantively, or which stand by themselves in discourse.

This does not hinder an adjective from being oftentimes found alone in discourse ; but then it is either because custom has made a substantive of the adjective, as *patria*, country, which was once the adjective of *terra* ; or what is indeed more usual, the substantive is understood, and thus as the adjective supposeth and is relative to that substantive, consequently it assumes its gender.

This remark is of great importance for regulating a considerable number of nouns by this single maxim. For it is by this that we know for example that the following are

M A S C U L I N E.

Annulâris, *auriculâris*, *index* ; *sup. Digitus*.
Mortâlis, *Homo*. *Maîâlis*, *nefrens* ; *Porcus*.
Maxillâris, *Dens*. *Molâris*, *Dens* or *lapis*.
Martius, *Aprîlis*, *Quinâlis*, *Septémber*, &c. *Menfis*.
O'riens, *occidens*, *sup. Sol*.
Prôfluens, *cônfluens*, *torrens* ; *Amnis* or *fluvius*.

F E M I N I N E.

FEMININE.

A'rida, cóntinens, erémus ; *Terra*. Frígida ; *Aqua*.
 Bipénnis ; *secúris*. Bidens ; *secúris*, or *ovis*.
 Curúlis ; *sella*. Cónsonans or vocális ; *Littera*.
 Diphthóngus ; *sy'llaba*. Prægnans ; *Mulier*.
 Tertiána, quartána ; *febris*.

NEUTER.

Altum or *profundum*, sup. *Mare*.
Præsens, sup. *Tempus*.
Suburbánum ; *Rus* or *prædium*, &c.

In like manner as often as the adjective is in the neuter gender, and there is no particular substantive expressed or understood, we should refer it to *Negotium*, thing or affair: as, *Triste lupus fábulis*, that is, *Negotium triste*, it is a vexatious thing. Thus when we say, *Accidens*, *Antecedens*, *Cónsequens*, &c. we are always to understand *negotium*, which is a word of as extensive a signification as that of *Res* itself, by which the grammarians explain all those neuter words, seeking for another turn of expression in the feminine. But of this we shall take farther notice in the syntax and in the remarks on the figure of ellipsis.

We must now come to another maxim which is not less general than the foregoing for the knowledge of genders.

RULE III.

That the gender of the termination is frequently changed into that of the signification, or vice versa.

1. *The common word oftentimes regulates the gender of those nouns which it includes.*
2. *Or else the signification gives way to the termination.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The common and general word frequently regulates the gender of all the other nouns comprehended under it. This will manifestly appear in the four following rules, of which this ought to be considered as the basis. Besides, there are a great many other nouns which ought to be referred to this rule. For

It is by this rule that pieces of poetry are oftentimes in the feminine, by understanding *fábula* or *poësis*. In *Eunúchum suam*. Ter. in his comedy of the Eunuch. It is true these nouns are sometimes put in the masculine gender, by giving the name of the principal character to the piece ; thus Suetonius says *Ajácem suum*, his Ajax. And Juvenal, *necdum finítus Oréstes*, Orestes

is not yet finished. Just as the French say, *le Cid*, *le Cinna*, &c.

It is by the same rule that the names of letters are sometimes feminine, by referring them to *littera*; *A longa*, *E brevis*; *A* long, *E* short, &c. though it is more usual to put them in the neuter gender, as we shall hereafter more particularly observe in the rule of indeclinable nouns.

It is also by this same rule that the names of precious stones are sometimes masculine, when they refer to *lapillus*; and sometimes feminine, when they refer to *gemma*; as *hic achâtes*, an agate. *Hæc sapphîrus*, a saphir, &c. See the annotation on the rule of the nouns in *us*.

The names of specific numbers terminated in *io* are masculine, because they suppose *Numerus*; as *hic únio*, a unite; *hic térnio*, the number three; *hic sénio*, the sixth point.

ANNO TATION.

In a word, whenever you are in any doubt concerning the gender of a noun, the most general rule that can be given, is to consider the nature of the thing it signifies, and under what general word it may be comprized. This holds good even in French, for if we say, for instance, *la Seine*, we understand, *la rivière*, *Sequana*: and if we say, *le Rhone*, we understand, *le fleuve*, *Rhodanus*.

By the same principle we must regulate the gender of diminutives, which they generally borrow of their primitive.

Infomuch that we may often draw an inference from the gender of the diminutive to the gender of the primitive with which we are not so well acquainted, as Quintilian has observed. For instance, we may judge that *ensis* is of the masculine gender, because from thence is formed *ensiculus*; and in like manner *funis*, because it forms *funiculus*; it being very probable that if *funis* or *ensis* had been of the feminine gender, they would rather have said *funicula*, and *ensicula*, which I believe are not to be found in any writer, though Priscian wanted to establish the last without any authority.

This rule, indeed, is not infallible, yet it may be of great service; and we must particularly observe that those who reject it in conjunction with L. Valla, frequently mistake that for a diminutive which is not so; or even are oftentimes deceived by deriving from one word, what comes rather from another. See Vossius 2. *de Anal. cap. 29.* and Sanctius 1. *de causis ling. Lat. cap. 10.*

2. Now tho' the common word, or the general signification, usually regulates the gender of those nouns which

which are comprehended under it; yet it sometimes quits its gender to assume that of the termination. This we shall shew in the following rules, as also in these nouns.

O'peræ, árum, always feminine, though it signifies workmen, artists, people daily hired, and at our disposal and command. *O'peræ Clodiánæ*, Cic. Clodius's attendants.

Custódia, guards or soldiers. *Vigília, Excúbia*, sentinels, always feminine. *Ad continéndas custódias meas*, Trajan. ad Plin. epist. 233. to watch and guard the prisoners.

Mancípium, always neuter, though it is said of a man, or woman.

Scortum, a whore, a courtesan: *Prostibulum*, a prostitute; always neuter.

ANNO TATION.

The reason of this is because these words always retain something of their proper and natural signification. For in regard to the first, they seem originally to signify not so much the man as the employment, the action or circumstances of the man, for which reason they could not retain the gender of the termination.

Not but we sometimes observe that these very nouns follow the gender of the person. For as the French say *Un trompette*; to express a man; and not *une trompette*; *un garde*, to signify a soldier, and not *une garde*, which signifies a nurse: Thus we find that the Latins put *optio* in the masculine, when it is taken for an officer or agent appointed by the captain, according to Festus; or for a body of reserve, according to Varro; or for the master of the arsenal, in the civil law; or for a goal keeper, in S. Ambrose: and in the like manner the Greeks have their *κουροπαλάτης* of the masculine. But instead of this noun we find in the civil law and elsewhere, *curam palatii*, which Vossius thinks ought to be always taken in the feminine, though it is understood of the person that has the care.

With respect to the other nouns abovementioned, it is very certain that *Scortum*, properly speaking signifies no more than a skin, which is the reason that Tertull. in his book *de Pall.* speaking of the lion's skin with which Hercules was clad, calls it *Scortum Herculis*, so that this name must have been given to a harlot only out of derision and in a metaphorical sense. The same may be said of *Prostibulum*, which properly signifies the place before the door, *quasi PRO five ANTE STABULUM*, which was one of the most usual places where this sort of women used to expose themselves.

Hereby

Hereby we see that the appellative nouns, that is, which agree only with man or woman in general, do not always vary the gender of their termination. Hence even in Greek we say τὸ γυναικίδιον, *muliercula*, τὸ ἀδελφάσιον, *fororcula*, τὸ κόριον, *κορίδιον*, *κορίσιον*, & κοράσιον, *puella*, and others of the like nature; and in the same manner in Latin, *meum suavium*, *meum corculum*, Plaut. But if these become proper names, then they change their gender; and we must say, *mea suavium*, which is the same as γλυκῆριον, since Terence has *mea Glycerium*.

If it should be objected here, that the names of goddesses sometimes happen to be in the masculine; you may see what answer we have given in the annotation to the first rule.

It is the same thing in regard to the names of men, which becoming proper, constantly follow the gender of their signification. Hence if we were speaking of *Majoragius*, whose parents gave him the name of *Maria* in honour of the virgin, there is no manner of doubt but we should say *Doctum & facundum Mariam*, as Vossius very justly observes. And it is a great mistake in Priscian, lib. xii. to say that the names of men or women in *um* were of the neuter gender: for the contrary appears in *mea Glycerium*, which I just now quoted from Terence: besides, *Dinacium* & *Pegnum*, names of men in Plautus are always masculine; and there is a much greater number of names of women than men of this termination, in the same author and others, which are always feminine. Hence we find in the fathers: *Eustochium*, *Sophronium*, *Melanium*, *Albinum*, and the like names of women. For want of rightly considering this, several passages have been corrupted.

It seems that S. Augustin has made use of *Albinus*, to express Albina daughter-in-law of Melania the grandmother, widow of her only son, and mother of young Melania married to Plinian. For he not only hath *ad Albinum*, *Pinianum*, & *Melanium*; in the title of the 227th letter which is written to them: but moreover in the book concerning the grace of Jesus Christ and original sin which he addresses to them, he says, *Dilecti Deo, Albine, Piniane, & Melania*, where he mentions Albina first, as the mother, and makes the reference to the masculine, because of Pinian, as to the noblest gender. And in like manner in this very place he employs the word *fratres*, though there are two women; as in the city of God he calls a brother and sister, *ambos fratres*.

But we are furnished from ancient inscriptions with several other examples of the names of men being given to women, as *Ramus Ursula*: and of the names of women being given to men, as *Vectius Elpis*, *Laufseus Apotheca*, &c. And to consider the thing exactly, all the names of men in A, as *Sylla*, *Perpenna*, *Lecca*, *Catilina*, are nouns feminine by their termination, as Sanctius observes after Quintilian, and also Varro in the 8th of LL. which are become masculine, only by being attributed to particular men. Just as the names of women become properly feminine, when they are given to women; nothing more exactly determining the gender, than the

the distinction of the two sexes. Wherefore in these there is strictly speaking no figure, and there is no occasion to have recourse to the common word in the following rules.

RULE IV.

Of *As* with its compounds and derivatives.

1. *As*, *Affis*, is of the masculine gender.
2. And so are all its compounds and derivatives.
3. Except *U'ncia*.

EXAMPLES.

1. The noun *As*, *áffis*, with all its compounds and derivatives, is of the masculine gender. This word signifies an ancient coin, which may be valued at three farthings English money. It is also taken for a pound of twelve ounces, and for every thing consisting of twelve equal parts.

2. Its compounds are, such as *decúffis*, a coin of ten *asses*, *Centúffis*, a coin of one hundred *asses*, and the like.

Its derivatives or parts are such, as *Semíffis*, half an *as*: *Quincunx*, five ounces; *Sextans*, the sixth part of an *as*, &c.

3. We must except *U'ncia*, an ounce, which is always of the feminine gender.

ANNOTATION.

The reason why *As* and all its compounds and derivatives are of the masculine gender, must be taken from the common and general noun, considering them as a kind of coin that refer to *Numus*. For though the word was so called *quasi æs*, according to the testimony of Varro, because in early times it was no more than a bit of brass which was paid in weight; yet it was even then called *Numus*, a word derived from νόμος, *lex*; because money was introduced by law, in order to be the tie as it were and common measure of traffic.

But *úncia* continued in the feminine, because it is derived *ab una* (sup. *parte*) *quasi unica*. So that

12. Ounces made the <i>As</i> , called also <i>Libra</i> .	Which agree with the pound or the whole in this proportion.	The whole, to be divided by twelve.
11. The <i>Deunx</i> , so called because <i>deest uncia</i> .		Eleven twelfths.
10. { <i>Decunx</i> , as much as to say <i>decem uncia</i> , or <i>dextans</i> , because <i>deest sextans</i> .		Ten twelfths
9. <i>Dodrans</i> , for <i>dēdrans</i> , because <i>deest quadrans</i> .		or Five sixths.
8. <i>Bes</i> or <i>Bessis</i> for <i>Des</i> , because <i>triens deest</i> , according to Varro.		Nine twelfths, or three fourths.
7. <i>Septunx</i> , as if it were <i>septem uncia</i> .		Eight twelfths, or two thirds.
6. <i>Semissis</i> , as if it were <i>Semissis</i> .		Seven twelfths.
5. <i>Quincunx</i> , as if it were <i>quinque uncia</i> .		Half a pound, or one half.
4. <i>Triens</i> , that is, the third part of the <i>As</i> .		Five twelfths.
3. <i>Quadrans</i> , that is, the fourth part of the <i>As</i> .		One third.
2. <i>Sextans</i> , that is, the sixth part.		One fourth.
1½. <i>Sescunx</i> , that is, <i>sesquiuncia</i> , an ounce and a half.		One sixth.
1. <i>Uncia</i> (<i>quasi unica</i>) an ounce.		One eighth.
		One twelfth.

RULE V.

Of the names of winds, rivers, and mountains.

1. The names of winds are always masculine.
2. *As* are frequently those of rivers.
3. And mountains.

EXAMPLES.

1. The names of winds are always of the masculine gender, as *Eurus*, the East wind; *Zéphyrus*, the West wind; *Auster*, the South wind; *Bóreas* or *A'quilo*, the North wind; *Etéſſæ*, the West winds that constantly blow at a certain season of the year.

2. The names of rivers and mountains are also frequently masculine. Of rivers, as *hic Euphrâtes*, *hic Tigris*, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, rivers of Armenia: *Hic Ganges*, the Ganges, a river of India: *Hic Matróna*, the Marne: *Hic Séquana*, the Seine.

3. Those

3. Those of mounts or mountains, *hic Eryx*, a mountain in Sicily: *Hic Othryx*, mount Othryx: *Hic Offa*, Ovid. mount Offa.

ANNO TATION.

The reason of this rule is likewise taken from the common and general nouns, and it always holds good in the names of winds, whether in Greek, or in Latin, because they refer to *ἄνεμος*, or *ventus*, wind.

Nor does it make against the rule, that *Lailaps* is feminine: because this noun which is entirely Greek, does not denote a particular wind, but signifies a whirlwind or tempest.

But it is observable in regard to the names of winds, that some of them are substantives, as *Auster*, *Boreas*, &c. and others adjectives, as *Africus*, *Subsolanus*, and perhaps *Iapyx*, which has been used for *Iapygius*, from the word *Iapygia*, which signified the province of Apulia, from whence this wind blew towards Greece.

In like manner also *Tropæi*, in Greek *τροπαῖοι*. *Videmus*, says Pliny, *è terra consurgere ventos, qui quidem, cum è mari redeunt Tropæi vocantur; si pergunt, Apogæi*. Whereas Aristotle calls them *τροπαῖαι*, from the singular *τροπαία*, which we find in Plut. in Otho. Where it is obvious that in the masculine is understood *ἄνεμος*, and in the feminine *πνοή*.

Thus *Etesia* & *Ornithia* are always masculine when taken substantively, because in Greek they are of the first declension of simples, which are all masculine: hence it is that Pliny uses *Etesias* in the singular, and not *Etesia*. For the same reason Cicero always uses the masculine gender; *Navigatio quæ incurrebat in ipsos Etesias*. In like manner Aristotle, *οἱ ἐτήσιαι*.

But if they are taken adjectively, then we may say *οἱ ἐτήσιοι*, sup. *ἄνεμοι*: & *αἱ ἐτήσιαι*, sup. *πνοαί*, as in Apollon. *ἐτήσια αὔραι*. In like manner in Lucretius;

— *Etesia flabra Aquilonum.*

With regard to the names of rivers and mountains, the rule cannot be general, for which reason we said frequently, because these nouns follow the rule of the termination as much as that of the signification, as may be seen in the following list.

*List of the names of rivers
and mountains.*

Names of rivers.

ALLIA, a river in Italy, is always feminine, according to the termination: Lucan.

Et damnata diu Romanis Allia fastis.
And Vossius thinks it would be a solecism to say, *damnatus Allia*.

Thus *Durantia*, *Garumna*, *Matrona*, *Mosella*, and others, are feminine in Ausonius: and Vossius says they ought always to be so in prose; tho' in verse Tibullus says, *Magnusque Garumna*. And Claudian, *Formosus Duria*. And Ausonius himself, *Celebrande Mosella*.

ACHERON or **ACHERONS**; which Nonnius calls doubtful, is always masculine, when it signifies a river, Virg.

— *Acheronte refuso:*
And feminine when it is taken for a part or quarter of hell. *Nulla Acherons.*

rons. Plaut. as we still say, *Acheronte*, same name. So that when Virg. in or *Acheronti aliquid fieri*; to signify in hell. *Culice* says

JADER, neuter. *Tepidum Jader*. Lucan.

NAR. *Lacus Velinus in Nar defluit*, Cic. whereas Tacitus taking it in the masculine, says *Narem*, and so do a great many others. For which reason Cluverius in his division of ancient Italy thinks that this passage of Cicero is corrupted. But Vossius defends it by the authority of almost all manuscript and printed copies, and says that the authority of Cicero is preferable to that of Tacitus and all the rest. And as to Virgil, when he says:

— *auduit amnis*

Sulphureâ Nar albus aquâ; it is evident that *albus* may be referred to *amnis*, which goes before; or if it refers to *Nar*, this must be done by a syllepsis, apprehending it under the general word *river*.

XANTHUS. There is no manner of doubt, but it is always masculine, when taken for the river of Troy, or even for that of Lycia, which falling down from the mount Cadmus watered a city of the

same name. So that when Virg. in *Culice* says

Alma Chimæreo Xanthus perfusa liquore; it is more likely, that he meant this city which is mentioned by all ancient geographers and historians, Herodotus, Dion, Pliny, Strabo, Ptolemeus, and others, than as some commentators pretend, that this is the name of the river, which he took in the feminine.

Names of Mountains.

These likewise most commonly follow the gender of the termination. For if *Ossa* is masculine in Ovid, it is feminine in Lucan. And if *OETA* is masculine in Seneca, it is feminine in Ovid and Claud. and both are feminine in Statius.

OTHRYX is masculine in Lucan and in Statius, and feminine in Greek. *ὄθρυς ὄθρυς*, Strabo.

ÆTHNA is always feminine.

And so is *IDA* in Virg.

Most of the others follow the gender of the termination, according to our third rule.

RULE VI.

Of the names of towns, provinces, ships, and islands.

The names of towns, provinces, ships, and islands, are generally of the feminine gender.

EXAMPLES.

This rule includes four sorts of nouns, which are generally feminine, because of the common and general word, to which they refer.

1. The names of towns, referring them to *urbs*, are feminine, as *Lutétia*, Paris; *Neápolis*, Naples; *hæc Corînthus*, Corinth.

2. The names of provinces, referring them to *régio*, or *província*, or even *terra*, are feminine, as *Gállia*, Gaul or France; *Ægyptus fertilíssima*, Egypt the most fruitful.

3. The names of ships, referring them to their common word *navis*, are feminine, as *Centaurus magna*, Virg. the great ship called Centaur. *Hæc Argo*, the first ship, according to the accounts of the poets, in which Jason sailed to Colchos for the golden fleece.

4. The

4. The names of islands, following their common name *Insula*, are feminine, as *Hæc Delos*, the isle of Delos; *hæc Cyprus*, the isle of Cyprus.

A N N O T A T I O N.

So true is it that the common and general word regulates the gender of all these sorts of nouns, that it is even a mistake to make the rule absolute, and to pretend, as most of the grammarians do, that these nouns, some few excepted, are of themselves feminine. This may be easily seen only by reading the lists here subjoined.

*List of the names of towns.**Of those which end in vowels.*

In A, as *Roma*, *Ardea*, *Larissa*; they are feminine, by the rule of the termination. See lower down rule 10.

And in like manner *Italia*, *Gallia*, *Judea*, which have moreover this particular, that of their own nature they are properly adjectives. For which reason Cæsar says, *ex usu terræ Galliæ*; and Livy, *extra terram Italiam*; and Plautus, *Arabia terra*: and hence *Judeus* is used also in the masculine, as we say *Judea* (sup. *terra*) in the feminine.

Nouns of the first declension in E, are also feminine, by the same rule, as *hæc Mitylene*, *es*; *Helice*, *es*.

In Æ diphthong are also feminine, by the 9th rule, as *Athenæ*, *Mycenæ*.

In A plural, are neuter, by the same rule, as *Bactra*, *Ecbatana*.

In A or in E singular of the third declension, are neuter by the 10th rule, as *Zeugma*, *Reate*, *Præneste*. *Alium Præneste*, Virg. *Frigidum Præneste*, Horat. And when we find in Virg. *Præneste sub ipsa*, this is only a syllepsis, referring it to *urbs*, as Saturninus and Vossius pretend. Or rather it is because formerly they used *hæc Prænestis*, and *hoc Præneste*, pursuant to the observation of Servius. But we also meet with *Πραινεσος*, *Prænustus*, in Stephan. τὸ Πραινεσον, *Prænustum*, in Ptolemy.

In I or in Y in the singular, are neuter, as *Moly*, by the 8th rule, because they are indeclinable, as *Illiturgi*, *Aixi*, *Apy*.

In the plural they are masculine, by the 9th rule, as *Delphi*, *Parisi*, *Philippi*.

In O, they are masculine, by the 11th rule, as *hic Sulmo*, Ovid's country; *hic Narbo*, Narbonne. *Est in eadem provincia Narbo Marcius*, Cic. Hence we must refer to the figure of syllepsis that expression of Martial, *pulcherrima Narbo*; as also that of Catullus, *Venusta Sirmis*.

We see by this why *Hippo* is sometimes masculine because of the termination, and sometimes feminine because of the common word, and by a figure. *Vaga Hippo*, Silius Ital. *Hippo Regius*, Solin. *Dilutus*, Plin. ἐνταῦθα οἱ δύο ἵππωνες, ὁ μὲν πλησίον ἱτύμης, ὁ δὲ ἀποτέρῳ πρὸς τῇ Τριτῷ μάλλον ἀμφω βασιλεία (sup. ἄς) Strabo lib. xvii. Duo hic Hippones, alter Uticæ proximus, alter remotior, & Trito propinquior, ambæ regiæ, (sup. *urbes*.)

Of those which end in consonants.

Of these there are five sorts according to the final consonants L, M, N, R, S, to which we might join T.

In L, they are neuter, according to the termination, as *HISPAL*. *Celebre Oceano Hispal*, Silius. Though this noun is formed by syncope from *Hispalis*, which we read in Pliny, and which by its termination is feminine.

SUTHUL. *Ad oppidam Suthul pervenit Sal*. He does not say *Sutul*, as without doubt he would have said, if what Priscian advances had been true, viz. that this and other like Carthaginian nouns could not be neuter, because those people, as well as the Hebrews from whom they were descended, had no neuter gender. Nor is it true that Sallust took it for an indeclinable, since after that he says, *relicto Suthulo*.

In

In UM or in o short are neuter, as *Lugdunum*. Hence it is by a figure that Sidon. Apoll. said *Lugdunūque tuam*, referring it to *urbs*. And in vain, says Vossius, have some endeavoured to infer from thence that *Lugdunus* might be said as well as *Lugdunum*.

True it is that there are some others, which have two terminations, as *Epidaurus* and *Epidaurum*, the former masc. in Hom.

— *Ἀμπελῶντι Ἐπίδωρον*.

— *Vitis constitum Epidaurum*.

And feminine in Strabo. ἡ Ἐπίδωρος. The other is neuter, *Epidaurum celebrē*, Plin.

Ilios, & *Ilion*—*Ceciditque superbum*.

Ilium—*Virg.*—*Ilios disiecta*. Ovid.

Saguntus & *Saguntum*, the latter always neuter, and the former always feminine.

Thus *Colchos*, which some moderns make use of, ought according to Vossius to be always feminine, like *Ilios*, *Saguntus*, and others. But this word was always taken by the ancients for the people. *Colchus an Assyrius*, Hor. *Auratus aries Colchorum*. Cic. *Cum Colchos peterent*. Mela. ἡ τοὺς Κόλκους εἰδὼς, Strabo, *Cum Colchos nescit*. Hence Pontanus was doubly mistaken in saying, *Ditatum vellere Colchos*. In the first place a word which signifies the people only; he mistook for the town or country: secondly he put this word in the neuter gender without any authority, when he ought rather to have put it in the feminine, according to the analogy of the other nouns of the same termination. But *Colchis, idis*, is the proper name of the country. And if any one should chuse to make use of the other noun, it should be at least in the plural number and in the masculine gender, according to the remark we shall make in the ninth rule.

In ΩN, they vary among the Greeks. For as we find, ἡ Βαβυλὼν, ἡ Λακεδαιμὼν, ἡ Καρχηδὼν; so we meet in Strabo with, ὁ Μακεδὼν, ὁ Μεδεὼν, ὁ Σούκρων. But in Latin, most writers put them in the feminine because of the common word. *Dorica Ancon*, Juv. *Regia Pleuron*, Silius. *Alta Croton*. Id.

In R, Vossius looks upon them as neuter; since there are names of this gender in this termination. Thus

Tuder, *Tudi*, a city of Umbria, is neuter, *Summum Tuder*, Silius.

Gadir, is neuter, *Tartessus His-*

pania civitatem, quam nunc Tyrii mutato nomine Gadir habent, Sal. For if he had not taken it in the neuter gender, he would have said *Gadirem*. And yet Avienus has made it feminine. *Gadir inserta columnis*, which he refers to *urbs*.

TIBUR, *Tivoli*, always neuter,

Hinc Tibur Cabille tuum. Sil.

— *Tiburque tuum*. Virg.

But as the nouns in UR are not so far neuter, but there are some of them masculine; so *Anxur* is either neuter or masculine, and never feminine. *Ad Anxur oppugnandum*, Liv. *Impositum saxi candentibus Anxur*, Hor.

Candidus Anxur aquis, Mart.

Of those in S.

AGRAGAS is a city which the Latins called *Agrigentum*, according to Pliny. This noun is fem. in Strabo. *Ἀγράγας δὲ ἰσίων εὔστα*, according to the common word. In other writers it is masc. as in Laert. in the life of Empedocles, *τὸν μέγαν Ἀγράγαντα*, and in Virg.

Arduus inde Agragas ostentat maxima longē

Mænia — *Æn.* 3.

Which Servius explaining says, *Mons est muro cinctus, in cujus summa parte oppidum est*. In which he is censured by Vossius, who says that there is no mention made of this mountain by the ancients, Ptolemy, Strabo, and others. But laying Servius aside, Virgil surely was not so unacquainted with geography, and especially with that of a neighbouring country, as to represent *Agragas* in so high a situation, if it did not stand upon a mountain. Besides we learn from Polybius book ix. that this city was seated on the top of a mount or a rock: *καὶ τὰς γὰρ τὸ τεῖχος ἐπὶ πέτραις ἀκροτόμου ἢ ἀπερίτρομος*; that it was as strong by its situation, as by its fortifications, and that towards the south there was a river of the same name. And therefore *Agragas* must have remained masc. either because it comprehends not only the town, but the whole mountain, or because it likewise signifies the river, from which the town itself derived its name, according to Thucydides, book vi. Or in fine because nouns in AS which make the genitive in *antis*, are masculine, as we shall shew hereafter. And Vossius himself admits of these two last reasons.

By

By the same analogy, we find in Strabo, ὁ Λαυράς, a city of Doris, ὁ Τάρας, Tarentum; and hence Lucan says lib. v.

Antiquisque Taras. —

ARGOS is neuter by its termination, because in Greek it is of the first declension of contracts, in which all the nouns in ος are neuter, as τὸ τεῖχος. *Aptum equis Argos*, Hor.

US or OZ of the third declension of simples in Greek, cannot be easily known by the termination, because it varies, for as we say, ὁ λόγος, *sermo*, so we say also, ἡ ὁδός, *via*; and as we say, *hic fructus*, fruit, we likewise say *hec manus*, a hand. The surest way therefore is to put them then in the feminine, unless you have some authority to the contrary; because the termination does not oppose it, and they are favoured by the signification.

Thus we say ἡ Νίνος, *Ninus*, *Nineve*; ἡ Τύρος, *Tyrus*, *Tyre*; ἡ Ἐφεσός, *Ephesus*; ἡ Μίλητος, *Miletus*; ἡ Ρόδος, *Rhodus*, *Rhodes*; and a great many others.

But we meet with Σήξ, masculine in Steph. and in Eustath. and on the contrary we find it feminine in Ovid.

Vel tua me Sestos, vel te mea sumat Abydos.

This poet seems also to have made *Lesbos* masculine.

Et Metabyrnæi potiuntur littore Lesbii. xi. Met. l. i.

Which is confirmed by Despauter, though he reads *Metelinæi*. It is true that Aldus and some others read *Metymnææ*, but the ancients read it in the masc.

Some have pretended also to say that this noun is neuter, and that it comes from *Lesbos*, but without authority.

As for *Abydos*, we meet with it in Strabo, and in Dionysius.

Σητός ὁ πῶν καὶ Ἀβυδός ἐναντίον ὧν ἐστὶν Ἰόαντρο.

Sestos ubi & Abydos ex adverso stationem posuere.

Others have pretended to say, that *Abydon* is also used in the neuter, because Virgil has,

— *Oftriferi fauces tentantur Abydi.*

For otherwise, as they will have it, he would have said, *Oftriferæ*. But if we say *Abydon*, it is a city of Italy, as Eustathius and Stephanus observe, and not the town opposite to *Sestos*; and therefore Virgil must either have neg-

lected this difference, or have made it masculine because of the termination in *us*, though Val. Flaccus put it in the feminine.

Cæperat à gemina discedere Sestos Abydo.

We meet with Ἀλῖατος, *Haliartus*, masc. in Hom. but in Strabo, it is masc. and fem.

Μύρση is fem. in Hom. πύρρατος, masc.

Πύδος is masculine and feminine in Strabo.

CORINTHUS is always fem. in Latin and even in Greek, τὴν Κόρινθον, says Strabo: except perhaps its appearing masculine in this passage of Homer

— Ἀφύιον τὴν Κόρινθον.

— *Opulentamque Corinthum.*

But in Latin we never meet with it in this gender; though Scioppius pretends otherwise. For in Velleius Paterculus lib. i. where he says, *Corinthus qui antea fuerat Ephyre*, we ought to read *quæ* in the feminine, as Vossius proves from all the ancient copies, and best printed editions.

And with regard to the passage of Propertius,

Nec miser æra paro, clade, Corinthe, tua; it is obvious that *miser* relates to the poet himself, *Ego miser*, and not to the city.

CORIOLAUS is perhaps masculine in Florus lib. i. *Coriolanus victus adeo gloriæ fuit*, &c. according to the reading in the first edition of it, and in the ancient manuscripts, as Vinetus and Vossius inform us. Hence Beroaldus is found fault with for making this correction, *Coriolanus victus adeo gloriæ fuisse*.

PONTUS is always masculine according to the termination, not only when it signifies the sea, but likewise the kingdom of Pontus. *Ex eodem Ponto Medea profugisse dicitur*. Cic. and the same among the Greeks, Strabo, Stephanus, Ptolemy, &c.

Those in *us* coming from ος &c, by contraction, are also masculine, as *Daphnus*, Steph. *Pessinus*, *untis*, Cic. *Pessinuntem ipsum vastaris*, de Arusp. resp. And the same of *Amathus*, *Trapezus*, *Opus*, *Hydrus*, *Phlius*, and others. It is true Ovid says in the fem.

— *gravidamque Amathunta metallis;* but he could never have said it without referring it to *urbs*, because these nouns come from the Greek termination ος, masc. the feminine of which would be in A: ἡστρα.

C

For

For this reason Cerasus, a city of Pontus, is also masculine by its termination, Κερασός, for Κερασός. And this city is so called, according to Vossius, from the number of cherry trees with which it abounds; and not the cherry trees from the town, as St. Jerome writing to Eustochia, and several others imagined, because we find that Lucullus having defeated Mithridates, was the first who transplanted cherry trees from that province into Italy. But not to mention its being very certain, that the word cherries was known long enough before, as appears from Theophrastus, and from what even Athenæus mentions of Diphilus who lived a little after the reign of Alexander; we find by a great many other examples that places are oftener denominated from the natural products of the earth, than these from the buildings or towns erected on

the spot. Thus Σελινός, so called because of the parsley that grew there; Παμνός, because of the brambles, &c.

So that if Παμνός comes from Παμνός, it must needs be masculine. And if Mela puts it in the feminine, *Rhamnus parva, illustris tamen*, this must be a figure, or perhaps the passage is corrupted.

YS is feminine in the names of towns, as also in other nouns of the like termination, as *Chelys, Cblamys*, &c. For which reason *Gortys, Γόρτυς*, is feminine in Homer.

T, *Nepet* (a town of Tuscany, now called *Nepi*) is neuter, either because of the termination T, or because it is only a syncope for *Nepete*, instead of which we meet also with *Nepe* in Vel-leius, and in the ancient itinerary; as also with *Νέπιτα* in Ptolemy, and with *Νίπιτα* in Strabo.

Whence comes it that these general words, urbs, civitas, terra, are feminine.

The above is what I had to offer most worthy of notice concerning these nouns. But if I should be further asked why these general words, such as *urbs, civitas, terra*, have followed the feminine gender and termination, it is plain they have been considered as good mothers in respect to their inhabitants: hence it is that they were usually represented in the figure of women, as appears from the book of the Roman provinces. Thus Jerusalem is called the *daughter of Sion* in the holy scripture; and Tertullian calls *Utica* the sister of Carthage: *sic & in proximo soror civitas vestiebat*, lib. de pall. for *vestiebat se*.

It is for this same reason that *TELLUS*, which signifies either the globe of the earth, or its respective parts, has been also considered as a noun feminine. The Romans and even the Greeks made a goddess of it, and we find that in Livy lib. 8. it is called *Alma mater*.

Of the names of trees, and why arbor is feminine.

And this same reason holds good in regard to the names of trees comprized in the following rule. For tho' the termination OR or OS be masculine among the Latins, yet they have made *arbor* or *arbo* feminine, having considered it as a mother, either because of its fruit, as we see in Ovid.

Pomâque lassissent matrem, nisi subdita ramo

Longa laboranti furca tulisset opem. De Nuce.

Or because of its branches, as we read in Virgil,

Hic plantas tenèro abscindens de corpore matrum

Deposuit juleis. 2. Georg.

Or

Or because of the little shoots at the feet of it, as in the same poet.

— *Parnassia laurus*

Parva sub ingenti matris se subjicit umbra. Ibid.

In which respect the Latins act more reasonably than the Greeks, who have made their τὸ δένδρον or δένδρον neuter, but these have been obliged to depart from this gender, in order to give to most species of trees a termination that either was or might be feminine, as well as that of the Latins. But in French, as the word *arbre* is masculine, almost all its species have followed the gender.

RULE VII.

Of the names of trees.

1. *The names of trees are feminine.*
2. *But those in STER are masculine ;*
3. *As also spinus and dumus.*
4. *We say hic and sometimes hæc rubus.*
5. *Robur and acer are neuter.*
6. *As also those in UM, with filer, and suber.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The names of trees are feminine in Latin, for the reason above hinted at ; as *pinus alta*, a tall pine-tree. *Quercus magna*, a large oak. *Ulmus annósa*, an old elm-tree. *Infáusta cupréssus*, an unlucky cypress-tree. *Plátanus Cæsariána*, Mart. Cæsar's plane tree. *Hæc pomus*, or *malus* an apple-tree. (But *malus* signifying the mast of a ship is masculine) *hæc pirus*, a pear-tree.

2. Those in STER are masculine, as *Oleáster*, a wild olive-tree ; *pináster*, a wild pine-tree ; *piráster*, a wild pear-tree.

3. These two are also masculine ; *hic spinus*, Serv. a floc-tree ; *hic dumus*, Ovid, a bush.

4. *Rubus* is doubtful, but better in the masculine. *Asper rubus*, Virg. a rough ramble. *Rubus contórta*, Prud. a crooked thorn.

5. These are neuter, *hoc robur*, *rôboris*, heart of oak ; it is also taken for strength and courage : *hoc ácer*, *áceris*, a maple-tree : *filer molle*, Virg. the soft osier : *suber silvéstre*, the wild cork-tree.

6. And in like manner all those in *um*. *Hoc buxum*, box wood : *hoc ébenum*, ebony : *hoc bálsamum*, balm : *ligústrum*, privet.

ANNO TATION.

As a great many names of trees were masculine among the Greeks, the same sometimes also happens among the Latins, whether the latter have done it to imitate the former, or whether they have had a regard to the termination.

Thus Ennius has *rectosque cupressos* : Pliny, *folia eorum*, speaking of plane trees. Priscian says the same of the latter, and also of *populus*. And Catullus chose rather to say *ulmus maritus* than *marita*, which we meet with in Pliny and in Colum. This Vossius does not think so natural, because the word *husband* seems to be reserved for the masculine. But it is a noun adjective, for in Colum. we meet with *Olivetum maritum*; and in Livy with *domos maritas vagari*, and in Ovid, with *castæ maritæ*, *stultæ maritæ*, speaking of married women.

In the vulgate we read, *quasi libanus non incisus*; though Pindar and Euripides read, ἡ λίβανος. It seems also that the Latins have avoided making use of this word. Virgil calls it *thuream virgam* : Colum. *thuream plantam* : Pliny, *arborem thuriferam*, as H. Stephen observes in his Thesaurus, on the word λίβανος. But thus which he says he never found to signify a tree, occurs frequently in Pliny; *lignum thuris*, *virgas thuris*; and very often *thuris arbor*, to remove all ambiguity, though we do not find of what gender the ancients made it in this sense; so that Despauter has no foundation for putting it among the names of trees of the neuter gender, which Verepeus would not do, no more than Vossius.

Spinus is masculine according to Priscian, and there is no doubt but he found it so among the ancients; but because he gives no authority for it, Vossius thinks he has reason to suspend his assent. And yet besides the authority of this learned grammarian Servius on this passage of the 4th Georg.

— *Spinus jam pruna ferentes*,

says, *prunorum arbor spinus vocatur generis Masculini; nam sentes has spinas dicimus*. And accordingly Despauter ranks it among the masculine nouns, which we have followed.

Rubus is feminine in Seneca, Colum. and Prud. though in every other writer it is rather masculine; wherefore we have marked it as doubtful, whereas Despauter makes it only masculine.

Suber which Despauter makes doubtful, is only neuter: *excepto subere quod sic etiam juvatur*, Plin. What deceived him, is a passage of the same author, where he read *serotino autem germine malus* (sup. *germinat*,) *tardissimus suber*. But it is obvious that the right reading is *tardissimo*, as he said before *serotino*; this is confirmed by the best copies, though Robert Stephen was also mistaken in his Thesaurus, having marked *suber* of all the three

genders

genders without any authority. And this mistake of the gender has crept into the other editions of this book, even after the correction of the above passage of Pliny. It has also stole its way into the several editions of his large dictionary, and from thence into a great many others; wherein Verepeus was also mistaken.

Oleaster is marked as masculine both by the ancient and modern grammarians, and not without reason: for Virgil says *Oleaster plurimus*, 2 Georg. *Sacer Oleaster*, 12. *Æneid.* where Servius particularly observes that we should say, *hic Oleaster*. Vossius indeed in order to defend Gaza who made it feminine in Theophrastus, avails himself of the following passage of Cicero's 3. book against Verres, where Manutius and Robert Stephen read in the feminine, *hominem suspendi jussit in oleastro quadam*: pretending that Lambinus is the only one who reads *in oleastro quodam* in the masculine, but, he adds, *in vitis libris*. And yet he should have taken notice that the excellent edition of Gruterus reads it in the masculine, and assures us that this is the reading of all the ancient copies. And we find that in this, as almost in every thing else, it has been followed by the Elzevir edition. This seems to be confirmed by reason; because as Priscian observes, all nouns in *er* of the second declension are masculine without exception.

Hereby we may judge of all other similar nouns in *STER*, being the termination of wild trees, which we have generally observed to be masculine, as Verepeus, Alvarez, and the ablest grammarians have done.

The termination *TUM* denotes the ground planted with particular trees, as *Quercetum*, a grove of oaks; *salictum*, a grove of willows; *arbutum*, a copse or grove of trees.

But in barren trees, the termination *UM* is generally taken for the wood and the materials, as *ebenum*, ebony, *cinnamomum*, cinnamon; *buxum*, box wood; yet it is also taken for the tree, as Servius observes, notwithstanding Priscian affirms the contrary. But the following passage of Ovid *lib. 4. de arte* is decisive.

Nec densum foliis buxum, fragileque myricæ,

Nec tenues cytisi, cultaque pinus abest.

You may see also several names of plants and shrubs taken from the Greek, lower down in the rule of the nouns in *US*.

Of the names of fruits.

In regard to the names of *fruits*, which the ancient grammarians thought generally to be neuter, we shall take notice of them here, only because this is an error which has been long ago detected.

It is true that when the tree terminates in *US*, the fruit is oftentimes in *UM*, and of the neuter gender, as *pomus*, an apple-tree; *pomum*, an apple: *pyrus*, a pear-tree; *pyrum*, a pear: *arbutus*, a wild strawberry-tree; *arbutum*, its fruit, &c. But this is by reason of its termination, not of its signification, since *Castanea*, *nux*,

dactylus, and others, follow their termination, which Diomedes and Priscian do not seem to have sufficiently considered.

RULE VIII.

Of indeclinable nouns.

Indeclinable nouns are neuter,

Such as manna, gummi, fas, and the like.

EXAMPLES.

Indeclinable nouns are always of the neuter gender, as *boc manna*, manna; *boc pondo*, a pound, or weight.

Hoc fas, a thing lawful: *nefas*, a thing unlawful, a crime.

Hoc moly, a kind of herb: *gummi*, gum: *sinapi*, mustard: and all other nouns in I or Y, which are always neuter, and indeclinable.

Mille unum, one thousand: though in the plural it is declined, *Millia, ium*.

Hoc cornu, a horn: *veru*, a spit: though in the plural they are likewise declined, *cornua, uum, ibus*, and the like.

Melos suavissimum, most sweet melody: *Chaos antiquum*, the ancient Chaos.

Hoc frit, the little grain at the top of the ear of corn: *boc Git*, a small seed.

The infinitives of verbs are likewise considered as indeclinable nouns, and consequently are neuter: *scire tuum*, thy knowledge; *velle tuum*, thy will.

In short all words that are taken in a material sense, and as indeclinable, are of the neuter gender: *Triste vale*, Ovid, a sad adieu: *rex derivatum à rego*; the word *rex* is derived from *rego*.

For this same reason the names of letters are also neuter: *illud A*, *illud B*: that A, that B; though we likewise find them in the feminine, when they refer to the common word *littera*, as has been seen above.

ANNOTATION.

To this rule we may also refer *Cherubim* and *Seraphim*, which in the scripture and in Saint Chrysostom are of the neuter gender (though in the plural) because they are indeclinable, τὰ χερουβιμ: unless we should say perhaps that the word *animalia* was then supposed,

supposed, because they were represented under the figure of animals. But generally speaking these nouns are rather masculine, as being the names of angels, which are referred to the rules of proper names, according as we have already shewn. This is the opinion of S. Jerom upon Ezechiel, c. 10. *Et quanquam* says he, *plerique τὰ χερουβīm neutro genere, numeroque plurali dici putent : nos scire debemus singulari numero esse CHERUB generis masculini, & plurali ejusdem generis CHERUBīm*, which he repeats again, upon the 28th chapter of the same prophet.

But *pondo*, though placed in this list by grammarians, is not of the number. For whereas they looked upon it as an odd kind of a noun, or an indeclinable adjective, as well in the singular as in the plural ; it is really an ablative of the second declension, like *mun̄do*, and serves for the same use as if it were *pondere* ; as *aurea corona libræ pondo*, a golden crown of a pound weight. Which they added, because among the ancients the name of a pound and that of its parts were equivocal, signifying sometimes the weight, and sometimes the measure.

It is also to be observed that we say, *hæc gummis, hæc sinapis*, which are declined according to the gender of their termination.

From *Melos* seems to come the ablative *melo*,

Fitque repercussō dulciōr aura melo.

in the poem on the resurrection attributed to Lactantius. But this is because they used to say *melus*, from whence also came the accusative *melum* in Pacu. according to Non.

In like manner we find the ablative *Chao* in Virgil, Ovid, and Lactantius.

RULE IX.

Of plural nouns,

1. I plural is masculine.

2. A ; 3. and E are neuter ; Æ is feminine.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in I that have only the plural number, are of the masculine gender, like *dōmini* ; as *hi Parīsi, Parīsiōrum*, the city of Paris : *hi cancelli, ōrum*, lattices, balisters, bounds.

2. Those in A are neuter, like *templa* ; as *arma impia*, impious arms : *castra, ōrum*, a camp : *ilia, ōrum*, the flank, the small guts : *Bactra, ōrum*, the name of a town.

3. And in like manner the Greek nouns in E ; *cete grāndia*, large whales : *Amāna Tempe*, pleasant fields in Thessaly,

4. Those in Æ diphthong are feminine, like *musæ*; as *doctæ Athénæ*, the learned city of Athens: *ténébræ densæ*, thick darkness.

ANNOTATION.

Pandææ is generally feminine. See the remarks upon the figure of ellipsis, list 1.

Cete and *Tempe* come from the Greek contraction, κῆτις, η, τίμια, η: so that it is not at all surprizing they should be of the plural number and of the neuter gender. We find that Cicero preferring the Greek word, says, *Reatini me ad sua τίμια duxerunt*. Whereas Solinus has *cava tempea*.

You are to observe that we also say *cetus*, in the plural *ceti*; hence Pliny has *cetos* in the accusative plural.

Whether there are any proper names in the plural.

After the example of Despauter, we place here this rule of the plural nouns, because of the great number of names of cities which it includes. And yet we must observe with Sanctius, that strictly speaking, there are no proper names in the plural. For *Athénæ*, for instance, were different spots of ground planted with olive trees, *multæ Athenæides* five *oliveta*, says he, of which afterwards a town was formed.

So when we say *Parisi*, and the like, we denote as well the people as the town, which afterwards took the name of its inhabitants; just as we say *CIVITAS*, *quasi CIVIUM UNITAS*. For the word *civitas* in its ancient signification stood rather for a whole nation than for a city: which is proper to take notice of for the better understanding of the ancients, particularly Cæsar in his wars of Gaul. And as to the name of people given to capital cities, we find by the learned remarks of monsieur Sanson, the king's geographer, on his map of Cæsar, that this did not happen till very late, and perhaps after the reign of Constantine: those towns having till then always retained either the name which they had received from their conquerors the Romans, and which was no other than that of the country softened by a Latin termination; or that which flattery had invented under Augustus in honour of the Cæsars, as of *Juliomagus*, *Cæsaromagus*, *Augustodunum*, *Augusta Veromanduorum*, and the like.

RULE X.

Of nouns singular in A and E.

1. *In the first declension nouns in A or E are feminine.*
2. *Cométa and Planéta are masculine.*
3. *Pascha is always neuter.*
4. *As are likewise A and E of the third declension.*

EXAM-

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in A or E of the first declension are of the feminine gender : *Hæc ara*, this altar : *fama multa*, great fame : *hæc Allia*, a river of Italy : *hæc mûsice*, *mûsices*, music : *hæc epitome*, *es*, an abridgment.

2. These two are of the masculine gender, *dirus comêta*, a fatal comet : *pulcher planêta*, a beautiful planet.

3. *Pascha* is neuter. *Pascha prôximum*, next Easter ; and is either of the first or third declension : *Pascha*, *æ* : and *Pascha*, *âtis*.

4. Nouns in A or E of the third declension are also neuter : *hoc diadêma*, *âtis*, a diadem : *ænigma*, *âtis*, a riddle : *mare sollicitum*, a tempestuous sea.

ANNOTATION.

Adria, which Despauter marks here as a masculine, is indeed of this gender, when taken for the Adriatic gulf, referring then to *sinus* ; but it is feminine, when taken for the town which gave name to this gulf ; and therefore it always follows the rule of the signification, and of the common and general word.

Pascha is masculine in the Hebrew and Chaldaic tongues, because as we have already observed, these have no neuter. And yet the Greeks have made it neuter ; because they considered it as indeclinable : τὸ πάσχα & τῷ πάσχα, in the Septuagint, in τῷ πάσχα, in S. John, Chap. ii. The Latins have followed them in the gender though they make this noun of the first or third declension : of the first, as in Tertull. *Quis solemnibus Paschæ. In Pascha jejunare* : in Ausonius, — *solemnia Paschæ* : in St. Ambrose, *de mysterio Paschæ*, and so almost all the ancients.

And yet it seems to be more commonly used now in the third : which probably is owing to this, that deriving it from πάσχω *passior*, they thought they were to decline it like the other Greek nouns in *ma* derived of verbs, as *ænigma*, *âtis* ; *dogma*, *âtis*, &c. However as this is not originally a Greek but Hebrew noun, as St. Jerome observes, the ancients seem to have declined it right : though Tertullian, St. Ambrose, and Lactantius derive it also from πάσχω. See Vossius *de Anal. lib. i. cap. 20*.

It is the same with *manna*, taken for bread sent from heaven, which being masculine in Hebrew is neuter in Greek and Latin, because it has continued indeclinable in both these languages. Therefore it is a mistake to say, *cælestem mannam* instead of *cæleste manna*. And in this signification we refer it to the above-mentioned rule of indeclinables p. 22. But we also use *manna*, *æ* of the first declension, and consequently feminine, which then signifies the crumbs of frankincense or manna used in physic. *Micas (thuris) concussu elisas mannam vocamus*, Plin.

Mam-

Mammona, which Despauter makes neuter, is masculine. See above, p. 4.

Dama, *panthera*, and *talpa*, shall be included in the rule of the epicenes.

As to *Cometa* and *Planeta*, they are always masculine, because as they come from the Greek nouns in *της* of the first declension, which includes none but masculines, they have preserved their gender. It is for this reason that they are likewise changed into *tes*, or *ta*. *Cometes*, or *cometa*; *planetes*, or *planeta*; and that the first termination occurs more frequently among the ancients; which happens also in a great many others.

And yet we must not think that this rule is general, as Priscian after Varro has observed. For of *ὁ κοχλίας* they have made *hæc cochlea*; of *ὁ χάρτης*, *hæc charta*; of *ὁ μαργαρίτης*, *hæc margarita*; of *ὁ μετρητής*, *hæc metreta*. Concerning which we are to take notice of a mistake in Constantin's lexicon, and in some others who write *ἡ μετρητή*, and were undoubtedly led into this mistake by Pollux; which H. Stephen condemns in his Thesaurus.

But there are a great many more of these nouns in *της*, that have changed their gender with their termination; and perhaps these two have retained it only because they are generally referred to *ἀσὴρ*, though Tacitus has put them in apposition with *fidus*. *Inter quæ & fidus Cometes effulfit, de quo vulgi opinio est, tanquam mutationem Regis portendat*, An. 14. And Cicero has joined it with *stella*: *Tum facibus visis cælestibus, tum stellis iis, quas Græci cometas, nostri Crinitas vocant, quæ nuper bello Octaviano, magnarum fuerunt calamitatum prænunciæ*. 2. de Nat. which made a great many imagine that *cometa* might be feminine; whereas both *quæ* and *quas* refer only to *stellæ*.

Of nouns in I.

We take no notice here of nouns in I, because we have already made appear in the 8th rule, that they are neuter and indeclinable; we shall therefore proceed to those in O.

RULE XI.

Of nouns in O.

1. Nouns in O, 2. including Harpāgo, are masculine.
3. But all others in DO and GO, of more than two syllables, are feminine.
4. To these we must join Caro, Grando.
5. As also nouns in IO coming either from a verb or a noun.
6. Except numeral nouns, and 7. Pugio.

Ex-

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in O are of the masculine gender, as *bis sermo, ónis*, speech, or discourse: *bis múcro, ónis*, the sharp point of any thing; *bis scípío*, a walking staff: *bis títio ónis*, a firebrand quenched: *bis ligo, ónis*, a spade; *bis cardo, ínis*, a hinge: *bis ordo, ínis*, order.

2. And in like manner, *bis harpăgo, ónis*, a grappling hook.

3. But the other nouns in DO, or GO, that have more than two syllables, are feminine, as *hæc arúndo, ínis*, a reed: *hæc dulcédo*, sweetness: *hæc formído*, fear: *hæc imágo*, an image; *hæc fuligo*, soot.

4. These two are also feminine; *hæc caro, carnis*, meat, flesh; *hæc grando, grándinis*, hail.

5. Nouns in IO, derived from a noun or from a verb, are also feminine: *hæc pórtio* (from *pars*) a part or portion: *hæc tálio* (from *talís*) like for like, or a requital of an injury: *hæc cóncio*, (from *cico*) an assembly, an harangue: *hæc contágio* (from *tago* for *tango*) contagion: *hæc óptio*, (from *opto*) choice: *hæc allúvio* (from *álluo*, formerly in the preterit *álluvi*) an inundation of water: *hæc dítio, ónis*, (from *dis, ditis*) power, authority, place of jurisdiction: *hæc religio, ónis*, (from *ligo*) religion, scruple of conscience: *hæc rebéllio, ónis*, (from *bellum*) rebellion, revolt: *hæc légio*, a legion.

And especially those which are formed of the supine: *hæc lêctio*, (from *lêctum*) lesson, reading: *hæc orátio*, (from *orátum*) oration, discourse: and of the like an infinite number.

6. Of these feminines in IO, derived from verbs or nouns, we must except in the first place numeral nouns, as *bis únio, ónis*, the number one, or a pearl called an union, and an onion or scallion; for then it constantly comes from *unus*; but it is not found in Latin authors to signify union: *bis duérnio*, the number two: *bis térnio*, the number three: *quatérnio*, the number four: *quinquénio*, the number five, &c.
which

which agrees with the general analogy of the common word abovementioned rule 3.

Secondly *hic pugio, ónis*, (from *pugnus* or *pugno*) a poniard.

ANNOTATION.

Echo, which some grammarians place under this rule, is feminine, because it follows the general word *vox*, or rather because it retains the gender of its first signification; *Echo*, according to Ovid, being a woman who was changed into sound.

Arrhabe is feminine in Varro; but Cato, Plautus; and Gellius make it masculine, as well as the Greeks ὁ ἀρράβων.

Albedo and *Nigredo*, as well as *gratitudo* and *ingratitudo*, are not Latin, though Sulpicius Severus has made use of the former, and Lipsius of the latter. See Vossius *de vitiiis sermonis*. Instead thereof we may use *albor*, Plaut. Varr. *Nigror*, Cic. *Nigrities* and *nigritudo*, Pliny. For the other two we use circumlocutions, *gratus animus*; *ingrati animi crimen*, Cic. &c.

Cupido is sometimes masculine in the writings of the poets, *capta cupidine falso*, Hor. *contrañto cupidine*, Idem, but never in prose, except it be to signify the god Cupid.

Margo is feminine in one single passage of Juvenal. *Plena jam margine libri*, Sat. 1. But every where else it is masculine, as in Varro, *Lapidei margines fluvii*; in Ovid, *Gramineus margo fontis*, Met. 3. In Pliny and in others the same. It is true, according to Charif. lib. i. that Macer and Rabíus had also used it in the feminine, but in this they are not to be imitated: for which reason we must refer it to the general rule.

Perduellio is feminine according to Vossius, and masc. according to other grammarians. Perhaps it might be feminine, when it denotes the action, that is the crime of rebellion, and masculine when it signifies the criminal, and the person who commits such an action; for it signifies both. *Talio* is masculine in Tertullian, but Gellius makes it feminine, and that is the safest.

Unio by some writers is taken in the feminine, to signify union; but it is not found to bear that sense in Latin authors. Wherefore when Tertullian says, *Reges qui singulares in unione imperii præsumt*, (lib. i. adv. Marcion. cap. 4.) the word *unio* does not there denote *societatem* but *unitatem*, *μονάδα*. Where we cannot see of what gender it ought to be in this sense, because there is no adjective.

Scioppius excepts likewise some feminines in *io*, *Ternio*, *quaternio*, and *senio*. But these are adjectives, and suppose *numerus*, when they are in the masculine, as *senio*, which was particularly taken for the six cast of the dice. Whereas we frequently see at the ends of books published even by printers extremely well skilled in the language, as Robert Stephen, Aldus Manutius, Ascensius, and others, that mentioning the number of printed sheets, they say *sunt omnes terniones*, or *quaterniones*, &c. where they

they understand *schedæ*, *chartæ*, *litteræ*, &c. or some other like feminine.

RULE XII.

Of nouns in M, C, L, T.

1. M, C, L, T, are neuter.
2. Sal is masculine or neuter ; 3. Sol is masculine.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns ending in M have always *um* : these are of the second declension and of the neuter gender, as *hoc templum*, *templi*, a temple : *aurum fulvum*, yellow gold : *pulchrum Lugdunum*, the fair city of Lyons : *hoc Illyricum*, the province of Illyricum ; *hoc ligustrum*, privet ; *hoc pomum*, an apple : *hoc mancipium*, a slave.

Those in C, L, or T, are of the third declension, but also of the neuter gender ; as *hoc halec*, *halécis*, a herring, brine : *lac novum*, new milk : *animal fortissimum*, a very strong animal : *mel purum*, pure honey : *caput nitidum*, a clean head.

2. SAL, salt, the sea, wisdom, jests, raileries, is doubtful, but more often masculine. *Sal siccus* & *acer*, Plin. a dry and sharp salt : *sal coctum*, Colum. baked salt : *sales Attici*, Cic. Attic jests.

3. SOL is masculine ; *sol igneus*, a fiery sun.

ANNOTATION.

Among the nouns in UM I do not include the proper names of men or women, which by the general rule always follow the gender of their signification ; and this is extremely clear.

Hereto we must refer the Greek nouns in ON of the second declension, which the Latins change into UM, as *hoc gymnasium*, or *gymnasium*, a place of exercise.

Those in ON of the third are comprised under the next rule.

Sal is generally masculine ; and sometimes neuter, but then it is only in the singular, and to signify salt. *Sal coctum* & *modicè infractum*, Colum. In this signification it occurs also in the plural : *si quis sales emerit*, in the civil law. But in the other signification, it is frequently used in both numbers. *Dicendi sales facetiæque*, Cic. *Docti sales*, Claud. *Nullam artem esse salis*, Cic.

Halecem, in Martial, comes from *Halex*, feminine. But *halec* is always neuter ; and in the passage of Pliny quoted by Calepin, *halec imperfecta* ; the best editions have, *Alex imperfecta*, *nec colata fex*.

Lac

Lac is a word shortened, instead of *laete*, for which reason they used also to write *laet*. They likewise said *laetis* in the feminine, as in the old glosses we find *laetem* for γάλα, and in Plaut. in *Bacch*.

Nouns in D which are generally placed here, are either adjectives, or pronouns, as *id*, *aliud*, *illud*, *quid*, *quod*, &c. and therefore should by no means be referred to this rule.

RULE XIII.

Of nouns in N.

1. Nouns in N are masculine; 2. except *Sindon*, and *Icon*, which are feminine.
3. Those in MEN are neuter;
4. As also *Gluten*, *Unguen*, *Inguen*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns of the third declension ending in N, are generally masculine, let them be of whatever termination.

In AN. *Hic Paen, anis*, Virg. a song of joy, a hymn in honour of Apollo.

In EN. *Hic pecten, pectinis*, a comb, the stick or quill wherewith they play upon an instrument, a wool card, the flay of a weaver's loom, a rake, all shell fish striated like a cockle: *Hic ren*, in the plur. *renes*, the kidneys or reins: *hic splen, enis*, or *lien, lienis*, the spleen.

In IN. *Hic delphin, inis*, a dolphin.

In ON. *Hic canon, onis*, a rule, a canon of the sacred councils: *Hic agon, onis*, a combat.

2. These two are feminine: *haec sindon*, very fine linnen: *haec icon*, an image or statue.

3. Those in MEN are neuter: *Lumen jucundum*, agreeable light: *flumen rapidum*, a rapid river: *hoc flamen, inis*, a blast or puff of wind.

4. To which you may add the following: *Hoc gluten, inis*, glue, paste: *hoc unguen*, ointment: *hoc inguen*, the privy parts.

ANNOTATION.

Nouns in *on* of the second declension are more frequently terminated in *um*, and we have included them in the preceding rule.

Flamen signifying a pagan priest, is masculine by the rule of the names of men.

Hymen

Hymen is also masculine, either because strictly speaking it signifies the god of marriage, or because the names of the gods taken even for the thing over which they preside, always preserve their gender, as *Jupiter* for the air; *Mars* for war, and *Hymen* for marriage, nuptial songs, the membranes that envelop the *fœtus*, and every thin skin, as that which envelops the eye, &c. or because it is an entire Greek word, and has retained its gender, ὁ ἕμην, ἑνός.

Icon is also Greek, and seldom occurs in Latin: it is always feminine, though we find in Dion. ὁ σικὼν τῆ Πόμπης, lib. xliii. *sub finem*.

Python, for the serpent that was slain by Apollo, is always masculine.

Cæruleus tali prostratus Apolline Python.

But when Tibullus says:

Delos ubi nunc, Phœbe, tua est? ubi Delphica Python?

There he does not take *Python* for the serpent, nor even for a woman possessed with a prophesying spirit, as Calepin explains it, but for the town itself. This appears plainly by his joining *Delos tua* with *Delphica Python*, as two synonymous things. Accordingly Eustath. informs us that the town, formerly called *Delphi*, was afterwards named Πυθῶ or Πυθῶν; though it be true that it was so called because of the serpent, under whose figure Apollo received public adoration. Vossius.

R U L E XIV.

Nouns in AR or in UR.

1. Nouns in AR, 2. And UR are neuter.
3. Except *furfur*, *fúrfuris*, which is masculine.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Nouns in AR are of the neuter gender; as *lâ-quear*, or *lacunar aureum*, a golden cieling: *jubar*, a sun beam: *calcar argenteum*, a silver spur: *hoc baccbar*, the herb lady glove.

2. Nouns in UR are also neuter: *murmur raucum*, a hollow noise: *ebur venale*, ivory to be sold: *guttur siccum*, a dry throat.

3. The following is masculine: *hic furfur*, *fúrfuris*, Plin. bran.

A N N O T A T I O N.

Jubar was formerly masculine, for Ennius in Priscian says *albus jubar*, to signify the moon; but succeeding authors have always made it neuter, as Hor. Ovid, Statius, Pliny, &c.

Despauter

Despauter says that *lucar*, taken for a bird, is feminine. But it appears by Festus, Charifus, and by the glosses of S. Cyril, that *lucar* never signified any thing more than the money that served to defray the expence of the public games, and to reward the actors. And according to Isidorus this word comes from *lucus*; because the money accruing from the public woods, in the neighbourhood of cities, was assigned to that use. And it is in this sense that even Tertullian has taken it, when speaking of S. John the Baptist, he says: *contumeliosa cæde truncatur, in puellæ salticæ* (for *saltatricis*) *lucar*; lib. Scorpiaces, adversus Gnost. where it is plain he makes it neuter.

Bacchar likewise is always neuter, *bacchar rusticum*, Plin. But we likewise say *baccharis* in the feminine; which led the same Despauter into a mistake. *Baccharis vocatur nardum rusticum*, Plin.

Guttur was formerly masculine, hence we meet with *gutterem* more than once in Plautus.

We meet with *murmur* of the masculine in Varro; *verus murmur* according to Nonnius.

Turtur, see the last rule of genders, which is that of epicene nouns.

RULE XV.

Of nouns in ER.

1. Nouns in ER are masculine. 2. Except *linter*, which is feminine. 3. And *iter*, *cadáver*, *spinter*, *uber*, *ver*, which are neuter.
4. And the names of plants or fruits which are also neuter; 5. But *tuber* is of all genders.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in ER are of the masculine gender. *Ager almus*, a fruitful soil: *imber frigidus*, a cold shower: *aër salubris*, wholesome air: *hic cancer*, a crab, a shanker: *hic vomer*, *ëris*, a plowshare.

2. *Linter*, *lintris*, a little boat, is of the feminine.

3. There are five of the neuter: *iter altum*, the high way: *cadáver infôrme*, a filthy carcass: *hoc spinter*, a buckle or clasp: *uber beâtum*, happy nipple or teat: *ver amênum*, pleasant spring.

4. The names of plants and fruits are also neuter: *piper crudum*, raw pepper: *sifer*, the skirret root: *cicer*, vetches: *laver*, a kind of herb, some call it water parsley: *laser*, benzoin: *suber*, cork.

5. *TUBER* is used in all genders, but in different senses. For signifying a bump and a swelling, or a bunch

bunch as in a carnal's back, it is neuter, from whence comes *Tubérculum*: and even when it is taken for truffles, a kind of mushroom. But when it signifies a kind of tree, it is feminine by the general rule: and signifying the fruit of this tree, which according to Pliny bears more resemblance to a small grain than to a fruit, it is masculine: *oblátos túberes servari jussit*. Suet.

ANNO TATION.

We find in Martial, *Et vernæ tuberes*; which made a great many believe that *tuber*, for the fruit, was also feminine, without considering, that this is only an apposition, just as this author says, *vernas equites, verna liber, &c.*

Cucumber does not occur in the ancients, but *cucumis, cucumeris*. See the rule in IS.

Verber is not in use, says Vossius; but only the genitive *verberis*, and the ablative *verbere*. We meet indeed with the plural; and by its termination we plainly see that it is neuter; *lenta verbera pati*, Virg. to bear the gentle lash.

Linter is masculine in this single passage of Tibullus,

Exiguus pullâ per vada linter aquâ. lib. ii. Eleg. 5.

Which he did perhaps for the harmony and beauty of his verse; for it would have had too many A's, if he had wrote *exigua*.

We meet with *laver* of the feminine in Plin. *laver cocta*, sup. *herba*. And in the same author we find *tres sîsîres*, where it does not appear whether he took it as masculine or feminine.

Cancer, which Despauter, after Priscian, puts in the neuter and in the third declension, when it signifies a *canker*, or spreading sore, is always masculine, and of the third declension, even in this sense, in Latin authors. *Eadem vulnera putrida cancrisque purgabit, sanosque faciet*. Cato de R. R. True it is that in some ecclesiastic authors we find it in the neuter: *sermões eorũ ut cancer & pestem fugiendo vitatote*, S. Cypr. but this is not to be imitated. For as to the passage of Ovid, which has led a great many into an error,

Utque malum latè solet immedicabile cancer

Serpere, & illæsas vitiatas addere partes. 2 Met. f. 12.

it is plain that *immedicabile* refers to *malum* and not to *cancer*.

Of the nouns in IR.

With regard to the nouns in IR, *bir*, the hollow of the hand; and *abadir*, the stone which Saturn devoured for one of his children, are indeclinable, according to Priscian, and therefore are neuter, by rule 8.

The others, as *vir*, *levir*, &c. relate to the general rule of the names of men; wherefore without losing time about this termination, we proceed to that in OR.

RULE XVI.

Of the nouns in OR.

1. Nouns in OR are masculine.
2. Except *arbor*, feminine. 3. And *cor*, *ador*, *marmor*, *æquor*, neuter.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in OR are of the masculine gender, *amor divinus*, the love of god: *dolor acerbus*, a bitter pain: *bic decor*, *ôris*, grace, beauty, *decorum*.

2. *Arbor* is feminine: *arbor mala*, a bad tree; because trees are like mothers that bear fruit and branches. See p. 18.

3. These four are of the neuter gender: *cor lapideum*, a heart of stone: *ador*, *adôris*, fine corn: *marmor antiquum*, ancient marble: *æquor tûmidum*, the swelling sea.

ANNOTATION.

A great many nouns in OR were formerly attributed to the female sex, of which we have *uxor* still remaining. Thus we find in Ulpian, *mulier defensor*: in Ovid,

Sponsor conjugii stat dea picta sui.

Whence there is reason to doubt whether these nouns might not have been formerly of the common gender, though this may still be referred to an apposition.

Some nouns in OR were formerly of the neuter gender, as in Plautus, *nec calor nec frigus metuo*. Hence it is that some having changed termination, have still retained their gender, as *jecinor*, from whence by syncope they have made *jecor* and afterwards *jecur*, *jecoris*, neuter.

In like manner the comparatives in *or* stood for all genders, according to Priscian. *Bellum Punicum posterior*. Cassius Hem. *apud eund*.

Likewise *decor* in Aufonius, for *decus*.

Dum decor egregiæ commemorat patriæ.

This made Vossius in his Etym. believe that *ador*, *oris*, the penultimate short, as it is in Aufonius, was only an old word for *adus*, neuter, like *decus*; whereas *ador*, *adôris*, long, as Priscian quotes it from Gannius, is masculine, in the same manner as *decor*, *decoris*: And yet Horace has also made use of *ador* in the neuter.

Palaâ porrectus in bornâ—esset ador loliumque. lib. ii, sat. 6.

Of the nouns in UR.

The nouns in UR have gone before with those in AR, because they agree in gender. So that for the nouns in R there are two terminations, which are generally of the masculine, ER and OR; and

and two of the neuter, AR and UR. The termination in IR, embraces both genders, but it follows to the general rules.

R U L E XVII.

Of the nouns in AS.

1. AS in the first declension is of the masculine gender.
2. In the third it is of the feminine.
3. But Vas, vasis, is neuter.
4. And As making antis is masculine.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Nouns in AS of the first declension, are of the masculine gender, as *hic tiâras*, æ, a tiara, or turban: *hic phârias*, æ, a kind of serpent: *hic astêrias*, æ, a stone of the fashion of a itar. But as these are Greek nouns, they are often changed into the Latin termination in *a*, and then they are feminine: *hæc tiâra*, æ, &c.

2. Nouns in AS of the third declension are feminine: *æstas formôsa*, a fine summer: *lampas noctûrna*, a night lamp: *pietas antiqua*, ancient piety.

3. *Vas, vasis*, a vessel, is neuter.

4. Nouns in AS that make ANTIS in the genitive, are masculine. *Hic âdamas, ântis*, a diamond: *hic gigas, ântis*, a giant: *hic élephas, ântis*, an elephant.

A N N O T A T I O N.

As, assis, with all its compounds is masculine. See the 4th rule. We likewise say; *hic mas, maris*, the male in all kinds of creatures: but this is by the general rule of the distinction of the two sexes.

Artôcreas, & *Erysipelas* are neuter, because they retain the gender they have in Greek, being of the fifth declension of contracted nouns. The former we find in Persius, and the latter in Celsus.

Nonius pretends that *ætas* was formerly of the neuter gender, and endeavours to prove it by this verse from Plautus.

— *Fuit hoc ætate exercitus*. In Trinum. a. iv. sc. 3.

But the best editions read *hæc ætate* in the feminine. Which makes it doubtful whether Plautus did not write *hæc ætatis*, meaning *ætate tam præcipiti & effæta*: just as in Amphit. he uses *hæc noctis*, for *hæc nocte*, or *nocte intempestâ*. And this is the opinion of Douza; hence it is to be observed by the way, that we are not always to be determined by the authority of Nonius, and that ac-

according to Vossius, the copies he made use of, were in all probability very faulty and imperfect.

RULE XVIII.

Of the nouns in ES.

1. Nouns in ES are feminine.
2. Dies is doubtful. 3. Æs is neuter.
4. Poples, limes, stipes, páries, pes, fomes, palmes, trames, gorges, cespes, termes, are masculine.
5. Of the masculine gender are also such Greek nouns as come from those in *ης*, as *magnes*, *tapes*, *lebes*, and *forites*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns terminating in ES are of the feminine gender. *Rupes immóta*, an unshaken rock: *merces tuta*, a sure reward: *fides sancta*, holy faith: *hæc ales*, *itis*, a bird.

2. *Dies* is doubtful, but oftener feminine in the singular: *dies sacra*, a holy day: *longa dies*, a great many days, a long time. In the plural it is rather masculine: *præteriti dies*, past days. These compounds are rather masculine: *meridies*, noon: *sesquidies*, a day and a half, &c.

3. *Æs*, *aris*, brass, copper, is of the neuter gender.

4. There are eleven of the masculine gender: *poples*, the ham of one's leg behind the knee: *limes*, a bound or limit: *stipes*, a log fast in the ground, a stake, a stump of a tree: *páries*, a wall: *fomes*, fuel: *pes*, the foot: *palmes*, the shoot or young branch of a vine: *trames*, a path: *gorges*, a gulf: *termes*, a bough or twig of a tree: *cespes*, a turf.

5. Those derived from the Greek nouns in *ης*, are also masculine, whether they be of the third declension, as *magnes*, *étis*, a loadstone: *tapes*, *étis*, tapestry: *lebes*, *étis*, a cauldron: *acínaces*, *is*, *Medus acínaces*, Hor. a Persian scymitar.

Or

Or whether they be of the first, as *bic comètes*, æ, a comet: *bic sorites*, æ, a sort of argument: *bic pyrîtes*, æ, a fire-stone, and like the names of precious stones: *bic absinthites*, æ, worm-wood wine: *bic aromatites*, æ, hippocrasts, or wine brewed with spices, and the like.

ANNO T A T I O N.

Aromatites likewise signifies a precious stone, so called because of its agreeable smell. Pliny makes it feminine, *Aromatites* & *ipsa in Arabia traditur gigni*, referring without doubt to *gemma*, according to the opinion above given, rule 3; and for the same reason we shall find a great many more of these names of precious stones that are of the feminine gender in the same author.

But the other Greek nouns which come from those in æ are neuter, because they preserve the gender of the Greek; as *nepenthes*, is, a kind of herb: *hoc hippomanes*, a piece of flesh on the forehead of a colt newly foaled, which the mare presently bites off; a kind of poison used in philtres.

Grammarians are at a loss to determine the gender of *Merges*. Despauter, and after him Alvarez, make it masculine. And yet Priscian does not except it from the feminines; in which he has been followed not only by Verepeus and Vossius, but moreover by all the dictionaries which put it down in the feminine. Thus we find in Pliny, *inter duas mergites spica diffringitur*: where *merges* is not taken for the ears of corn, but for the iron hichel or ripple with which they cut it; according to the explication of Calepin, who reads *inter duos* in the masculine. But the ancient editions of Pliny, and the great Thesaurus of the Latin tongue read it in the feminine. Others pretend that this passage is corrupted, and that we ought to read, *iterum è defectu spica*. Be that as it may, we have followed the most general opinion, leaving it in the feminine.

Despauter places here among the number of masculines in ES, *verres*, a boar pig; *aries*, a ram; but it is obvious that these must be masculine by the general rule of the two sexes; nor are we to mind the latter's being sometimes taken for a military engine or instrument, since it was but the same word, as we still call it the *ram*, a name owing either to the obstinacy with which it battered the walls, or to its having horns of iron like a ram's head.

In this number he likewise places *ames*, a small stay, or fork, to stay up nets in fowling; and *tudes*, a hammer. To these others join *trudes*, an instrument to thrust down things with; but it is without authority. For which reason Vossius thinks it is better to forbear joining them with an adjective that determines either gender.

Vepres is not used in the nominative singular: hence we have referred it to the rule of the nouns in IS, as coming rather from *vepris*, according to the opinion of Vossius.

Of the gender of Dies.

Dies, says Asconius, *feminino genere tempus, & ideo diminuti-vè diecula dicitur breve tempus & mora: dies horarum duodecim generis masculini est, unde hodie dicimus, quasi hoc die.* lib. ii. contra Verr.

This distinction, taken from so learned a man, ought not to be intirely rejected, especially since it is agreeable to the opinion of all the ancient grammarians. And yet some authors have neglected it, taking *dies* in the feminine, even to express a determinate day, as *Jamque dies infanda aderat*, Virg. *Nomina se facturum quæ ego vellem die*, Cic. that he would settle his accounts whatever day I pleased. *Quod antiquior dies in tuis literis adscripta fuisset quam in Cæsaris*, Cic. *Nos in Formiano esse volumus, usque ad Prid. Non. Maias. Eò si ante eam diem non veneris, Romæ te fortasse videbo*, Cic. ad Att. *Eadem die germinat quæ injectum est*, Plin. *Postera die itaque cum ad statutam horam omnes convenissent*, Justin. lib. vi. &c.

But in the plural this noun is generally masculine, though in Cicero we meet with, *O reliquas omnes dies noctesque eas, quibus, &c.* pro Cn. Planco.

RULE XIX.

Of the nouns in IS.

1. Nouns in IS are feminine.
2. Those in NIS are masculine.
3. As are also *Colis, caulis, collis, axis, orbis, callis, follis, fustis, lapis, vepris, fentis, messis, torris.*
4. To these join *Cúcumis, pollis, sanguis, vectis, fascis, pulvis, unguis, cassis, postis, ensis, aquális.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in IS are of the feminine gender, *vestis áurea*, a golden garment: *pellis árida*, a dry skin: *hæc vólucris*, a bird: *hæc cassis, cássidis*, a helmet: *tyránnis, ídis*, tyranny, and the like Greek nouns: *hæc scobis, is*, saw-dust, pin-dust.

2. But the other nouns ending in NIS are masculine: *panis Angélicus*, the bread of Angels: *crinis solútus*, dishevelled

dishevelled hair : *hic amnis*, a river : *hic ignis*, fire : *hic cinis*, ashes : *hic funis*, a rope.

3. There are twenty-four more, that are also of the masculine gender : *hic colis* or *caulis*, the stalk or stem of an herb, any kind of pot-herbs, especially coleworts : *collis apertus*, Virg. an open hill : *hic axis*, an axle-tree : *hic orbis*, a circle, the world : *callis*, a path : *calle angusto*, through a narrow path : *follis ventosus*, a windy pair of bellows : *fustis recisus*, a club or staff cut off : *lapis pretiosus*, a precious stone : *hic vepris*, or rather *hi vepres*, briars, brambles : *sentis*, a bramble or thorn ; it is more common in the plural, *sentes densi*, thick brambles : *mensis novus*, a new month : *torris ambustus*, a firebrand burnt out.

4. *Hic cucumis*, is or *eris*, rather than *cucumber*, a cucumber : *hic pollis*, *pollinis*, fine flour : *hic sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood : *velis æreus*, a brazen bar : *fascis injustus*, too heavy a burden : *pulvis multus*, a great deal of dust : *unguis aduncus*, a crooked nail : *hic cassis*, *hujus cassis*, a net ; but *cassis*, *idis*, a helmet, is feminine. See above. *Postis ferratus*, an iron door post : *ensis districtus*, a drawn sword : *hic aqualis*, an ewer,

A N N O T A T I O N.

The nouns in YS are also feminine, as *hæc chelys*, *yas*, a lute or harp : *hæc chlamys*, *ydis*, a cloak, a soldier's coat. But they may be referred to this rule of the feminines in *is*, since we pronounce *y* like an *i*. But if it were pronounced, as it ought to be, like an *u*, we should refer them to the rule of the Greek nouns in US, which we shall give hereafter.

R U L E XX.

Of the nouns in IS that are of the doubtful gender.

The doubtful nouns in IS are finis, scrobis, torquis, and clunis.

E X A M P L E S.

The following four nouns are of the doubtful gender, that is, they are either masculine or feminine ;

finis Latini, the boundaries of Latium: *quæ finis standi*, Virg. how long shall I wait?

Hic aut hæc scrobis, Colum. a ditch: *torquis decórus*, Statius, a handsome collar: *torquis áurea*, Varro, a golden collar.

Hic clunis, Mart. *hæc clunis*, Horat. a buttock, or haunch.

ANNOTATION.

In the rule we have taken notice of no more than these four nouns of the doubtful gender. There are others which have sometimes admitted of a variation in their gender, but are not so much to be imitated. This we shall shew in the following list, which shall likewise include whatever is observable in regard to the preceding rule for the better understanding of authors, placing the words according to their alphabetical order.

List of the nouns in IS.

AMNIS was formerly of the feminine gender according to Priscian and Nonius.

Neque mihi ulla obssit amnis. Plaut. And Varro, *ubi confluit altera amnis*. Now it is always masculine, as are all those which terminate in NIS, according to the observation of Caper and Quint.

ANNALIS is an adjective. It is considered as masc. because it supposes *liber*.

BIPENNIS is also an adjective. And if we consider it as feminine contrary to the nature of nouns in NIS, this is because we suppose *securis*.

— *alta bipennis*, Virg.

CALLIS is feminine in Livy, *per devias calles*, as Nonius reads it. Who adds that it frequently occurred in this gender.

CANALIS was formerly to be met with in the masculine, according to the observation of Nonius. But as the same Nonius says, and after him Isidorus, it is better in the feminine. For which reason we find that Varro often makes use of it in this gender. And in the description of Ætna we read:

Quòd si diversas emittat terra canales.

Hence the diminutive is *canalicula* in Lucius, according to Nonius, and in Cellius.

CASSIS to signify a hunter's net, is not perhaps to be found in the singular

but only in the plural, *Casses*.

CINIS was formerly feminine; *Cinere multa*, Lucr. *Acerba cinis*, Catullus. And Nonius mentions that Cæsar and Calvus used it in the same gender.

CLUNIS was very doubtful among the ancients. Sospater and Priscian shew that some made it masculine, and others feminine. Festus as well as Flaccus, always put it in the masculine. Servius pretends the same thing, because of the termination NIS, and condemns Horace for saying, *pulchræ clunes*, maintaining that Juvenal did better by putting it in the masculine. On the contrary Vossius says that it is presumption in him to censure Horace, since Acro his ancient commentator, approves of the two genders, as does also Nonius.

CORBEIS is also masculine according to Priscian, but it is more generally feminine. *Messoria corbe contexit*, Cic. Wherefore Caper speaking of the doubtful nouns, insists upon our saying *corbes hæc*, in the fem. and not *corbes bi*.

CRINIS is also masc. *Crines flavos*, Virg. Formerly it was fem. *Censeo capiundas crines tibi*. Plaut. apud Non.

FINIS is doubtful, as may be seen in Priscian and in Non. And Virg. as we have above observed, used it indifferently. Even Cicero puts it in the fem. *Quæ finis funestæ familiæ*. It seems also in Nonius, that Varro, Cassius, Cælius, Accius,

Accius, Lucretius, and Sifenna, all chose to have it in the fem. But some on the contrary have thought this gender so very extraordinary, that Cominian has presumed to charge Virgil with a solecism for saying,

Hæc finis Primi fatorum :

And Probus thinks that he receded from the rules of grammar (according to which all the nouns in *NIS* should be masc.) only for the greater ornament of verse. And Verepeus also insists that this noun is more common in the masc. But Pierius takes notice that in the ancient manuscripts of Virg. and Livy which he saw, it happens also to be fem. in other passages besides those where we find it of this gender.

FUNIS seems to have been fem. in Lucr.

Aurea de caelo demisit funis in arva.

as Nonius and Gellius give it. Others say, that we should read, *Aureus funis*, &c. And Quintilian affirms that we cannot doubt of this noun's being masc. since its diminutive is *funiculus*.

LAPIS was used in the fem. by Enn. *subblatæ lapides*, as may be seen in Non. This he did perhaps in imitation of the Greeks, who say *ὁ λίθος*.

NATALIS is always masc. in Virg. and others, though it refers to *dies*, which is doubtful.

POLLIS seldom occurs but in the old glosses; wherefore its gender is very uncertain. Probus and Cæsar said, *hoc pollen, pollinis*, as may be seen in Prisc. On the contrary according to the same author, Sospater Charisius said, *hæc pollen, pollinis*; though the article is not to be found in Charisius. For this reason one would imagine that we ought rather to follow Vossius, who makes it masc. as well as Despauter and Verepeus. For as from *sanguen*, *sanguinis*, they have by syncope formed *sanguis* masc. it is probable that of *pollen*, *inis*, they have formed *pollis* masc. And this is the remark made by Phocas. But this now native is scarce to be met with except among the grammarians. Nevertheless we find *pollinem* in Cato and in Pliny, which shews that it is not always neuter.

PULVIS is generally masculine as in Cic. when he says *evaditum pulverem*, speaking of the mathematics. And yet it is fem. in Enn. *vasta pulvis*, and in Propert. *pulvis Etrusca*.

RETIS was formerly said in the masc. as well as *rete* in the neuter, which is proved by Charisius, because as from *retis* comes *reticulus*, so from *rete* comes *reticulum*. Thus we read *retem* in the accusative in Plaut. and in Varro.

SCROBIS, which is also to be met with in the nominative in Capella and in Columella, was doubtful like *scrobs*. Phocas mentions *hæc scrobis*, fem. and Probus, *hic scrobis*, masc. Plautus has *sexagenos scrobes* in the masc. which is authorized by Cicero, as Servius observes 2 Georg. adding that the authority of Lucan and Gracchus who used it in the fem. ought not to be of so great a weight. But besides these Ovid has in the fem.

— *Egestæ scrobibus tellure duabus.*

Pliny likewise uses it in this gender, and Colum. in both.

But *scobs*, according to Priscian, or *scobis*, is only fem. in his opinion, as also in that of Phocas; and it is a mistake in Calepin and in the great Thesaurus, to say that it is masc. according to the latter, since according to the general rules, from which he does not except it, it is fem. whether we say *scobes* or *scobis*. And we see it in Pliny and in Colum. in the same gender. *Elimatam scobem coquere*. Plin. *Eburnea scobis*. Colum. *Abiegnâ scobe*. Ib.

SEMIS ought to be observed here among the rest. For *semissis* half an *As* is included in the rule of *As* p. 11. But *semis* which we meet with in Varro, Festus, and Hor. properly speaking comes from *ἡμις*, changing the Greek aspiration into *S*, and then it signifies the moiety of any thing. This noun is either indeclinable, and consequently neuter, *unum semis*, Erasmus. *duos & semis cubitos habeat*. Exod. xx. or it takes its cases from *semissis*, and of course is masc. *Cubitum ac semissem habeat*, Ibid. &c.

SENTIS which we likewise find in the singular in Colum. *nos sentem canis appellamus*, is always masc. according to Phocas. Thus Virg. has *densi sentes*, and Colum. also uses it in the masc. So that it is without foundation put by Mantuanus in the fem. and by Caucius made to pass for doubtful; tho' the great Latin Thesaurus quotes from Virgil *Aspræ sentes*, where he would have had more reason to put *aspri*, for the verse being

Impro-

*Improvisum aspris
anguem*

Prossit bumi nitens,———Æn. ii.

no inference can be drawn from thence in regard to the gender: and every where else both in Virg. and in others it is masc.

SOTULARIS is placed among the masculines by Despauter, but without foundation. His mistake was owing to a corrupt passage of St. Jerom, where he read, *bic sotularis quem*, &c. lib. i. advers. Jovin. whereas the right reading is, *Et bic foccus quem cernitis*, &c.

TORQUIS is marked as masc. in Priscian, but Nonius, as well as Probus, shew that it is doubtful. Cicero makes it masc. *T. Manlius qui Galli torque detracto nomen invenerat*. In the same manner Ovid, Statius, and Pliny: but we find *torquis una* in Propertius, eleg. xi. and Varro has in more places than one *Torques aureæ*.

VEPRIS is obsolete in the singular: for which reason there are some who think that *vepres* was formerly used, and others *veper*, as Caper in his treatise of orthography: But if it came from *vepres*, there is some appearance that it ought

to increase in the genitive, according to the principal analogy of the masculines and commons of this termination, as we shall see in the declensions. And the same may be said if it came from *veper*, according to the general rule of the nouns in ER. For which reason I chose to put it among the nouns in IS; which Vossius also thinks more reasonable.

This noun occurs in the accusative singular in Colum. who makes it masculine. *Hunc veprem manifestum est inter-emi non posse*. It is often in the same gender, though in the plural, in Virg. — *& sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres*.

And it is better to use it thus, notwithstanding Lucretius's saying *vepres auctas*, in the fem. which Caper does not approve of. Thus Charisius and Diomedes place this noun among the masculines most used in the plural. It is true that Prisc. ranks them among the fem. which form their diminutive of the same gender as themselves, such as *veprecula*; but this has not been followed.

VOMIS, *eris*, is masc. because it is the same as *Vomer*, rule 15.

RULE XXI.

Of the nouns in OS.

1. Nouns in OS are masculine;
2. Except *Cos*, and *Dos*, which are feminine;
3. And *Epos*, with *Os*, *oris*, or *offis*, which are neuter.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in OS are of the masculine gender. *Flos purpureus*, a purple flower: *ros gratissimus*, most agreeable dew: *mos perversus*, a perverse custom.

2. These two are feminine, *Cos*, a whetstone: *dos*, a portion, or dowry, a property, an advantage.

3. These three are neuter. *Hoc epos*, an heroic poem: *hoc os*, *oris*, the mouth, the countenance; *hoc os*, *offis*, a bone.

ANNO,

ANNO T A T I O N.

It is observable that the nouns in OS which occur more usually in OR, follow the gender they have in their first termination, as *hic bonos, hæc arbos*, and the like.

A great many nouns which are now in US, were formerly also in OS; as *scorpios, avos, flavos*, &c. And on the contrary there are a great many now in OS or OR, whose ending was formerly in US; as *colus*, from whence came *colos*, and afterwards *color*; *dolus* for *dolos* or *dolor*, &c. which is owing to the affinity that subsists between these vowels O and U and the consonants R and S, as we shall hereafter shew in the treatise of letters.

The Greek nouns in OS are frequently feminine. For though the Latins generally change them into US (as we shall in the next rule) or even sometimes into ER; yet there are a great many which retain OS; as *arctos, diametros* in Vitruvius, Macrobius, and Colum. rather than *diametrus* or *diameter*: And these nouns retain the gender of their original tongue. Hence it is a matter of surprize that most dictionaries, and even that of Stephens, as well as the great Thesaurus, which have been revised five or six times, have all of them *diameter* in the masc. contrary to what we find in Archimedes, Euclid, and others; and contrary to the analogy of both languages, according to which we are to understand *γραμμή* or *linea*.

Eos is always feminine, whether it be taken for the morning, or the goddess of the morning.

Proxima victricem cum Romam inspexerit Eos. Ovid.

Epos is neuter, because it is of the first of contracted nouns in Greek. *Forte epos*, Hor. an heroic and warlike poem. Diomedes uses it in the same gender, which we ought to follow in regard to all the nouns in OS of the same declension in Greek. But *epodos* or *epodus* is masculine, being taken for a kind of odes, like the epodes of Horace, coming from *ἐπι*, *super*, and *ὠδή*, *canticum*.

Exos, compos, impos, are adjectives, and do not come under this Rule.

R U L E XXII.

Of the nouns in US of the second or fourth declension.

1. Nouns in US of the second or fourth declension are generally masculine.
2. But those derived from the Greek are frequently feminine.
3. Of which gender are also in the best Latin authors the following twelve, *alvus, colus, acus, manus, idus, tribus, pórticus, ficus, humus, vannus, cárbasus, and domus*.

4. *Specus*,

4. Specus, penus, grossus, fasélus, are doubtful.
5. Virus, and pélagus are neuter.
6. But vulgus is neuter or masculine.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Nouns in US of the second and fourth declension, are masculine, *hic óculus, óculi*, the eye: *hic ventus, i*, the wind: *hic fructus, ús*, fruit: *hic acus, aci*, a kind of fish.

But it is otherwise with nouns in US derived from Greek words in OS, because they retain the gender they had in Greek. Thus there are some of them masculine which conform to the general rule, as *hic paradísus, i*, paradise, a garden: *hic tomus, i*, a tome, or part of a thing: *hic hyacínthus, i*, a flower called the hyacinth.

2. But most of these being of the fem. in Greek, retain the same gender in Latin. *Hæc Aby'ssus*, an abyss: *hæc papy'rus*, paper: *hæc crystállus*, crystal: *hæc synodus*, a synod: *hæc méthodus*, a method: *hæc éxodus*, a going out: *hæc períodus*, a period: *hæc dipthóngus*, a diphthong: *hæc erémus*, a wilderness: *hæc átomus*, Cic. an atom.

3. There are twelve more which in the best Latin authors are always feminine: *alvus cæca*, a dark belly: *colus ebúrnea*, an ivory distaff: *hæc acus, ús*, chaff, a needle: *manus dextera*, the right hand: *idus Maie*, the ides of May (it is of the plural; *idus, iduum, idibus*;) *Tribus infima*, the lowest tribe, family, or race: *porticus ampla*, a large gallery, or portico: *hæc ficus, ús*, or *ficus, i*, a fig or a fig-tree. But *hic ficus*, is taken for a sort of ulcer, and then it is found only in the second declension: *humus sicca*, dry ground: *vannusrústica*, a country van, or fan to winnow corn with: *hæc carbásus*, fine linen, a sail: *domus ampla*, a large house.

4. There are four either masculine or feminine: *specus densus*, a dark cave: *specus última*, the furthest part of the cavern: *penus annuus*, Plaut. yearly provision: *magna penus*, store of provision.

Hic or *hæc grossus*, a green fig: *hic* or *hæc phaselus*, a kind of boat; but it is better in the masculine.

5. There are two of the neuter gender: *virus mortiferum*, mortal poison: *pélagus Carpáthium*, Hor. the Carpathian sea.

6. And one which is sometimes masculine, and more frequently neuter: *vulgus diligéntior*, the more diligent vulgar; *vulgus incértum*, Virg. the inconstant vulgar.

ANNO TATION.

We endeavour always to ground our rules upon such authority as is the safest to imitate; as to particular remarks, we throw them into the annotations, and into the lists thereon depending.

List of Latin nouns in US.

ACUS, *aci*, is masculine, and signifies a kind of fish, which the Greeks call Βελών. *Acus, ús*, is feminine and signifies a needle, or a bodkin: *acus, acris*, is neuter, and is taken for chaff, in which signification it occurs also in the feminine. *Acus reséctæ & separatæ*, Colum.

ALVUS is masculine in old authors, as in Accius and several others according to Priscian; which Erasmus made no scruple to imitate. However the most approved authors make it of the fem.

CARBASUS is never masculine according to Caper in his treatise *de verbis dubiis*. And yet neither Phocas, Probus, nor Priscian have ever excepted it from the rule of masculines, which has been the reason that a great many take it for doubtful. But it is generally feminine, as Alvarez and Vossius observe. *Carbasus intenta theatris*, Lucr. *Carbasus alba*, Propert. &c. In the plural we say *carbasa*. See the Heteroclitics, rule 3.

COLUS is generally feminine. *Quando ad me venis cum tua & colu & lana*, Cic. in Nonius. And yet we find it masc. in Catullus, *Colum amictum landi ritinebat*, and in Propertius

— *Lydo pensa diurna colo*.

CROCUS is feminine in Apul. *Crocus viro diluta*. We find *crocum rubentem*, in Virg. *Crocus tenues*, in Ovid. *Spirantes*, in Juvenal; where we cannot tell whether it is feminine or masculine. But we say likewise *crocum*, neuter. Diom. Serv. Sallust.

FASELUS or **PHASELUS**, a little ship, a galliot, or pinnace, is masc. according to Nonius, Catullus, Cicero, Columella, and others. But Ovid has made it feminine.

— *Vos estis fractæ tellus non dura faselo*. Martial and Statius have used it in the same gender, for which reason we have left it doubtful. But *faselus* or *phaselus* signifying a kind of pulse, will hardly, I think, be found of any other than of the masc. gender in good authors.

FIGUS is very doubtful among grammarians, both as to gender and declension. Varro in the 8th de L.L. n. 48. speaking of some of the names of trees, says it is false that *figus* is of the fourth declension, and he thinks it right to say *hi & hæc fici* in the plural, and not *figus* like *manus*: whereby he gives it two genders in this sense, and but one declension. Sanctius mentions it only as of the feminine, whether in the second or fourth declension, whether it be taken for a fig or a fig-tree, or for a kind of ulcer. Others distinguish it according to the signification: as Scioppius who insists upon its being always masc. when it signifies the fig-tree, and fem. when it signifies a fig or an ulcer, which derived this name only from the resemblance it has to a fig. But he gives no authority.

Others add the declension: some, as Despauter, pretending that as *figus* is only masc. and of the second declension, when it signifies an ulcer; that it is masc. and fem. when it signifies

nifies a fig or a fig-tree : so that it is always of the second declension if it be masc. even in this last sense; and of the fourth, if it be feminine.

Others, as Vossius 1. Anal. cap. xiv. that as it is masc. when it signifies an ulcer, and fem. when it signifies a fig; it is indifferently of the second and fourth, in both significations. Which opinion Priscian favours in his sixth book, where he says that *Etiam hic ficus, vitium corporis, quarta est*. But in this he is censured by L. Valla and by Ramus, because he produces no authority for it.

Others that being in like manner masc. when it signifies an ulcer, and fem. when it signifies a fig or a fig-tree, it is only of the second declension in the first sense, and of the second and fourth in the other. This is the opinion of Ramus, Alvarez, Behourt, and of Vossius also in his smaller grammar, which I have embraced as much the safest, being supported by the following authorities. *Fici quarum radices longissimæ*, Plin. *Uxorem suam suspensisse ficu*, Cic. 2 Orat. *Fici semen naturale intus est in ea fico quam edimus*. Varro.

Dicemus ficus quas scimus in arbore nasci,

Dicemus ficos Cæciliane tuos. Mart.

It is true that Probus quoting this distich puts *ficos* in the first verse, and *ficus* in the second : which might serve to confirm the opinion of Priscian above given; or induce us to believe that the ancients took it to be of two declensions in both senses. But the passages produced from Pliny, from Macrobius, and Lucilius, to prove that this noun is also masc. even when it signifies the fruit, appear to be corrupted, and have no great weight, as may be seen in Vossius and in Ramus, Schol. Gramm. 12. And the opinion of L. Valla, who imagines that being

of the fourth, and signifying a fig, it is also masc. is universally rejected.

FIMUS is generally masc. but in Appul. we find it fem. *Liquidâ fimo stricim egestâ*.

GROSSUS is masc. in Celsus, *grossi aquâ decocti* : and fem. in Pliny, *Crudæ grossi*.

INTUBUS, which the grammarians make doubtful, is always masc. in classic authors, *Intubus erraticus*, Pliny.

PAMPINUS, according to Servius, Probus, and Caper, is doubtful; and Varro frequently makes it fem. yet in the purest writers of the Latin tongue, it is always masc. *Omnis fecundus pampinus*. Colum. *Pampini triti & impostiti*. Pliny.

SOCRUS was formerly used for *socer*, as we see in Nonius : so that this noun was of the common gender, as well as *nepos*.

SEXUS was formerly neuter according to Priscian : *Virile sexus nunquam ullum habui*. Plaut. in Rud. where others read *secus*. For according to Varro, they formerly used to put *secus* for *sexus*. And this word is still to be met with in Sallust according to Non. in Aufonius according to Scaliger, and in others. *Liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta*, in the Dutch edition of Livy, l. xxvi. c. 37.

SPECUS and *PENUS* are to be found of all genders. We have mentioned them here only as masc. and fem. because when they are made neuter, they should be referred to the third declension, and to the following rule, though they are seldom used then but in the three like cases, viz. the Nominative, the Accusative and the Vocative, as *specus horrendum*, Virg. *Portare penus*, Hor. And in the plural also, *penora*, in Festus. But in the fourth declension they are oftener fem. than masc.

Of the Greek nouns in US.

The Greek words, as we have often observed, depend on an exact knowledge of the tongue from which they are derived. And yet to omit nothing that may be of use, I shall give here an explanation of those which relate to this rule, where there is any reason to doubt, and where the Latins have not always followed the Greeks.

Of

Of the names of plants and shrubs.

BIBLUS or **BYBLUS** is always fem. in most Latin authors it is generally masc. whether it be taken for the little tree which was also called *papyrus*, or for the small bark of this very tree, of which they made paper.

CYTISUS in Latin as well as in Greek is masc. *ἄξ τὸν κύτισον δῖκεν.*

Capra Cytisum sequitur. Theocr. *Cytisus utilissimus.* Colum.

COSTUS is masc. in Greek, and always fem. in Latin.

— *Eoâque costus*, Lucân.

HYACINTHUS is doubtful in Greek, but oftener feminine. Nevertheless Virgil has: *Ferrugineos hyacinthos*, and

Of the names of precious stones.

BERYLLUS is masc. *Berylli raro alibi reperti.* Plin.

CHRYSOLITHUS, fem. *Chrysolithon duodecim pondo à se visam.* Plin. And yet Prudentius has made it masc.

Ingens Chrysolithus nativo interlitus auro.

CHRYSOPRASIUS, fem. *Chrysoprasi, porri succum & ipsa referens.* Plin.

CHRYSTALLUS always fem. in Latin:

CrySTALLUSQUE tuas ornet aquosa manus. Propert.

though in Greek to signify ice, it is masc. *τὸν κρύσταλλον τὸν κελλικόν*, Lucian. *Glaciem Celticam.*

HYSSOPUS is fem. But we say, *hoc HYSSOPUM*, as in Greek they likewise say *ἡ ὑσσωπος & τὸ ὑσσωπον.*

In the same manner we say, *hic NARDUS* and *hoc NARDUM*, and a great many others, of which we shall take particular notice in a list at the end of the heteroclites.

We say also, *hæc PAPYRUS*, and *hoc PAPYRUM*: but the former is doubtful in Greek, though it is always fem. in Latin.

OPALUS, masc. *veri Opali fulgor*, Plin.

SAPHYRUS, fem. *Cæruleæ Sapphyri.* Id.

SMARAGDUS, masc. *Smaragdi Scythici.* Id.

TOPASIVS generally fem. *Color sumide Topazii.* Plin.

In like manner the rest, which may be learnt by practice. But the reason of this difference of gender, which has been already hinted at p. 8. is that *λίθος* in Greek, to which these nouns refer, being of the common gender; so in Latin they refer sometimes to *lapis* or *lapillus* masc. and sometimes to *Gemma*, fem.

Of other Greek nouns in US.

ANTIDOTUS is fem. *Hujus regis antidotus celebratissima quæ Mithridatis vocatur.* Gell. But we say likewise *ANTIDOTUM*, neuter.

ATOMUS is generally fem. in Cic. Eut Seneca and Lactantius make it masc.

BALANUS a kind of mast or acorn from oak, beech, &c. a date, a suppository, is always fem. in Greek; and Horace has used it in this gender: *Pressa tuis Balanus capillis.* And yet in Pliny we read *Sardianos balanos*. So that this noun seems to be common in Latin, unless there be some mistake in the passage of Pliny.

BARBYTUS, a stringed instrument of music, is doubtful. Horace makes it masculine, *barbite primum modulata civi.* Ovid puts it in the feminine.

Non facit ad lacrymas barbitus ulla meas.

COLOSSUS is always masculine.

Quæ super imposito molis geminata colosso. Statius.

as Scaliger and Vossius read it, instead of *gemmata* which is in some editions.

CORYMBUS, always masculine. *Purpureo surgit glomerata corymbo.* Colum. For which reason in Cornelius Severus we must read,

Ut crebro introrsus, spatioque vacante corymbus.

according to the observation of Scaliger, whereas others read, *spatio vacuata corymbus.*

ISTHMUS is masculine

— *pervius isthmus erat.* Ovid.

Apuleius is the only writer perhaps that has made it fem. *Isthmus Ephyræ*, that is, *Corinthiaca*, because Corinth was formerly called *Ephyræ*, according to the testimony of Pliny, Pausanias, and others. But here Apuleius may be justified, for as much he did not understand barely the streight of Peloponnesus, but the whole circumjacent country. Just as he says also in the fem. *Hymetion Atticam, & Tænarum Lætonicam.* Which cannot be defended but

but by saying that then *Hymettos* is taken not only for the famous mountain in the neighbourhood of Athens, but for the whole country; and in like manner that *Tenaros* is put not only for the cape of the southern point of the Peloponnesus, but for the whole circumjacent country, or at least for the town of the same name that was built there. For it is certain that both those nouns taken for the mountains are always of the masculine gender.

Pharus is masc. among the Greeks, and always fem. among the Latins. *Pharus æmula lunæ*, apud Papin. wherefore in Suetonius in *Claud.* we must read, *Supposuit altissimam turrim in exemplum Alexandrinæ Phari*, according to the best editions, and according to the observation of Beroaldus followed by Vossius, and not *Alexandrinæ*, as some would have it.

This shews how little dependance is to be made on the correction of Pame-

lius in the following passage of Tertull. at the end of the book de *Pænit.* *De istis duobus humanæ salutis quasi pharis*; since in this very sense we ought rather to read *duabus* than *duobus*, because *pharus* refers to *turris*. But the genuine reading of this passage is, *duabus quasi planis*, as mons. Rigault observes.

There are a great many other Greek nouns, which are always used in the fem. But the bare rule of the common and general noun, to which they refer, is sufficient to determine them.

Thus we say, *hæc Abyssus*, for properly it is the same as saying, *fundo carens*, understanding the substantive in question, as *aqua*, *vorago*, &c. But this noun does not occur in Latin, except in ecclesiastical writers.

We say *hæc Atomus*, sup. *ἄτομα*. *hæc Eremus*, sup. *ἔρημα* or *χωμα*, *terra*, or *regio*, and in like manner the rest.

RULE XXIII.

Of the nouns in US which are of the third declension.

1. *Nouns in US of the third declension are neuter.*
2. *But those in US, making UTIS, UNTIS, or UDIS, in the genitive, are feminine.*
3. *To which we may add Tellus, uris.*
4. *But nouns in Pus making Odis in the genitive are masculine.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in US of the third declension are of the neuter gender. *Hoc munus, ōris*, a gift, an employment: *hoc tempus, ōris*, time: *hoc latus, ōris*, the side: *hoc acus, ōris*, chaff.

2. Those which make UDIS, UTIS, or UNTIS, in the genitive, are feminine: *hæc virtus, virtutis*, virtue: *hæc salus, ūtis*, safety, health: *hæc palus, ūdis*, a morass: *hæc servitus, ūtis*, servitude: *hæc juvenētus, ūtis*, youth, *hæc subscus, ūdis*, a fastening of boards or timber together, called by the joiners a swallow, or dove tail: *hæc senectus, ūtis*, old age: *hæc incus, ūdis*, an anvil: *hæc hydrus, ūntis*, the name of a river: *hæc Pēssinus, ūntis*, the name of a city.

3. *Hæc*

3. *Hæc tellus, tellûris*, the earth, is also feminine.

4. Nouns in PUS which make *odis* in the genitive, that is, the compounds of *pes*, *pedis*, or rather of *πᾶς*, *ποδός*, the foot, are masculine like the word of which they are compounded. *Hic tripus, tripodis*; *hic pólypus, ôdis*, a fish with a great many feet; *hic chytrapus, ôdis*, a pot having feet, also a trivet; *hic apus, âpodis*, one that has no feet.

ANNOTATION.

Nevertheless *Lagôpus* is feminine, whether it be taken for the herb hare's foot, or for the bird called the white partridge, thus conforming to the common and general word, *avis* or *herba*.

We read in Pliny, *Plurimum volant, quæ apodes appellantur*. Which does not prove that *apus* is also feminine; for it is plain that the nominative of *volant* is *volucres* understood, to which *quæ* refers as to its antecedent.

RULE XXIV.

Of *Laus* and *Fraus*, and of nouns ending in *S*, with another consonant.

1. *Nouns ending in S, with another consonant, are feminine.*
2. *Of which gender are also Laus and Fraus.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns ending in *S*, joined to another consonant, are feminine, *urbs opulênta*, a rich city: *puls nîvea*, white pap or panado: *hyems ignâva*, the lazy winter, which makes us lazy: *hæc forceps, îpis*, a pair of tongs, or scissars: *hæc frons, frondis*, the leaf of a tree: *hæc frons, frontis*, the forehead: *hæc lens, lentis*, a kind of pulse called lentiles: *hæc stirps sanêta*, a holy race: *hæc scobs*, saw-dust, pin-dust. See *scobis* above.

2. These two are also feminine, *laus vera*, true praise: *fraus iniqua*, unjust fraud.

ANNOTATION.

We must not be surpris'd that these nouns are of the feminine gender, since they come from those in *ES* or in *IS*. For even according to Varro, there were no nouns ending in two consonants. Hence they said *plebes* for *plebs*; *artis* for *ars*; *mentis* for *mens*; *frondes* for *frons*; a leaf, &c. Where we see that they al-

ways lost the consonant before their termination, when there was still another that preceded it, and they resume it in the genitive only, because it is quite natural to them.

RULE XXV.

Exception to the preceding rule.

1. *Dens, chalybs, mons, hydrops, rudens, fons, and pons, are masculine.*
2. *But scrobs, adeps, and stirps, are doubtful.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The following nouns are excepted from the general rule. Seven of them are masculine, *hic dens*, a tooth; and in like manner all its compounds, *bidens*, an instrument with two teeth: *tridens*, a trident, &c.

Hic hydrops, Hor. the dropsy: *chalybs vulnificus*, the steel that woundeth: *mons incultus*, a desert mountain: *rudens extensus*, a cable rope extended: *fons limpidissimus*, a very clear fountain: *pons sublicius*, a wooden bridge.

2. These three are doubtful; *scrobs*, a ditch; *scrobes ampli*, wide ditches; *scrobs exigua*, Lucan, a little ditch: *lupinus adeps*, Pliny, the fat of a wolf; *hæc adeps*, Colum: *hic aut hæc stirps*, the root or stock of a tree.

ANNOTATION.

Quadrans is included in the rule of *As*, p. 11, and *serpens* in that of the epicenes, p. 58.

Dens is feminine in Apuleius, *dentes splendidas*, in which he is not to be imitated. For it is observable that this author has the particularity of frequently affecting words that were grown obsolete, and as frequently of inventing new ones.

Chalybs is masculine, because it takes its name from the people who dug it out of the earth. *At Chalybes nudi ferrum*, &c. Virg.

Forceps, according to Priscian, is doubtful, but we meet with it only in the feminine.

Seps, for a kind of insect is masculine, wherein it follows the noblest gender; but for a hedge it is feminine, instead of which we meet also with *sepes* in Virg. and elsewhere, and therefore it follows the general rule.

Rudens occurs in the feminine in Plautus, *quam trabis rudentem complico*. But Catullus, Virgil, and others use it in the masculine. Which is owing doubtless to their referring it to *funis* as

to the general word ; though the ancients by making it feminine, followed rather the analogy of the termination.

Scrobs is doubtful, but more frequently masculine according to Servius. See here above *scrobis*, p. 41.

Stirps, signifying lineage or extraction, is feminine by the preceding rule ; but signifying the root or stem of a tree, it is masculine or feminine. *Lentoque in stirpe moratus*, Virg. The reason of this is perhaps its having been heretofore doubtful in the former signification. *Qui stirpem occidit meum*, Pacuv. But we do not meet with this in pure authors.

RULE XXVI.

Of nouns in X.

1. Nouns in X are feminine.
2. Except *calix*, *calyx*, *fornix*, *spadix*, *varix*, *urpax*, *grex*, which are masculine.
3. Except also dissyllables in AX or EX, which are likewise masculine.
4. But *fornex*, *carex*, and *forfex*, are feminine.
5. *Tradux* and *filex*, are doubtful.
6. *Cortex*, *pumex*, *imbrex*, and *calx*, are also doubtful ; but oftener masculine.
7. *Sandix*, and *onyx*, are doubtful, but oftener feminine.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in X are generally feminine, whatever termination they receive.

Whether they be monosyllables, as *fax funesta*, a fatal torch : *pax diuturna*, a lasting peace : *fax subalba*, whitish dregs : *nex injusta*, unjust death : *pix atra*, black pitch : *hæc vox*, *vocis*, the voice : *hæc crux*, *crucis*, a cross : *hæc lux*, *lucis*, the light : *hæc Styx*, *Stygis*, the river Styx in hell, a poisonous fountain : *hæc falx*, *falcis*, an hook, bill, or scythe : *lanx*, *lancis*, a great broad plate, a scale or basin of the balance : *arx*, *arcis*, a citadel, &c.

Or whether they have two or more syllables ; as *hæc similax*, or *smilax*, *âcis*, Pliny, a yew tree, also a kind of herb : *hæc supellex*, *supellætilis*, goods or

household stuff: *hæc appendix*, *icis*, an appendage or appendix.

Hæc bombyx, *y'cis*, filk; for as to the worm, it is masculine: *hæc cervix*, the hinder part of the neck: *chænix*, a kind of measure.

Cicatrix advérfa, Cic. wounds received in the fore part of the body, by facing the enemy. *Avérfa* on the contrary was wounds received behind, upon turning one's back to the enemy.

Hæc lodix, a sheet, blanket, or coverlet: *hæc to-mix*, a cord, or rope: *hæc vibix*, *icis*, a wheal on the flesh after whipping: *vivirádix*, Cic. a quickset.

Hæc phalanx, *ángis*, a Macedonian battalion: *hæc meninx*, *íngis*, a thin membrane which incloseth the brain.

2. We must except some that are masculine.

In the first place, those mentioned in the rule: *bic calix*, *icis*, a cup or chalice: also *calyx*, *ycis*, the cup, or bud of a flower: *spadix*, of a bay colour, or light red; tho' properly speaking this is an adjective: *varix*, a crooked vein swelling with melancholy, especially in the legs: *bic urpix*, *icis*, Cato, or *birpix* and *berpix*, Fest. an instrument of husbandry like an harrow: *bic grex*, *gregis*, a flock, an herd.

3. In the second place, words of two syllables in AX and in EX.

In AX, as *bic abax*, a cupboard: *thorax*, the inward part of the breast, a stomacher, a breast-plate: *storax* or *styrax*, a kind of incense or perfume, Virg. Plin. Dioscor. Signifying a tree, it is feminine by the general rule: *bic mystax*, the mustaches.

In EX, *bic apex*, properly a little woollen tuft, or tassel, on the top of the flamen's or high priest's cap, hence it is taken for the cap itself, for the top of the head, for the top of any thing; for the mark or accent over letters, also a letter or mandate: *caudex*, a stock, or trunk, or stem of a tree, a table-book: *exlex*, lawless, always masculine; as also *index*, a discoverer, a shewer, the index, or table of a book, the forefinger: *latex*, all manner of liquor or juice: *murex*, a shell-

shell-fish of whose liquor purple colour is made: *pollex*, the thumb: *pulex*, a flea: *cimex*, a bug: *cullex*, a gnat: *forex*, a rat: *ramex*, a pectoral vein, burstness, a rupture: *rumex*, the herb called sorrel, *fecundus rumex*, Virg. in Moreto: *frutex*, a shrub: *bic obex*, all kind of obstruction, a bolt, a bar: *vertex* or *vortex*, a whirlwind, a whirlpool, colic or the belly-ach, the top or crown of the head, the head itself, and thence the top of any thing.

4. But out of this second branch of dissyllables in AX and in EX we must except,

4. First of all, these which are feminine; *bac fornax*, a furnace: *bac forfex*, the same as *forceps*, a pair of scissars or sheers, a pair of pincers: *bac carex*, Virg. sedge, sheer grass.

5. Secondly, these which are doubtful; *bic tradux*, Varr. *bac tradux*, Colum. a branch or twig of a vine carried along from tree to tree: *bic aut bac filex*, a flint.

6. Thirdly, these which are also doubtful, but oftener masculine in prose. *Cortex*, the bark of a tree: *pumex*, a pumice stone: *imbrex*, the gutter tile, or roof tile: *bic calx*, the heel, a kick: but when it signifies lime, it is feminine.

7. Fourthly, these which though doubtful, are oftener feminine; *sandix*, a kind of red or purple colour: *onyx*, signifying a precious stone is feminine, because it refers to *gemma, vera onyx*, Plin. but taken for a kind of marble or alabaster, or for the boxes made of that material, it is masculine: *parvus onyx*, Hor. a small box of onyx.

ANNO TATION.

Besides the masculines excepted in the rule, one might also add *ballux*, which is made a masculine, because it is the same as *ballus*, which we find in Festus, signifying the great toe, which he derives from ἄλλομαι, *salio*, because, he says, it generally climbs over the next toe to it. But this word is very rare; besides it is rather an adjective than a substantive, and always supposes *digitus*.

We do not here except *Arctophylax*, the guardian of the bear, which by its signification is masculine, though it be taken for the constellation near the greater bear.

Nor do we make mention of the compounds of *uncia*, as *quincunx*, and others, because they are included in the rule of *As* and its parts. p. 11.

Those of animals or insects shall be included in the following rule, after we have given a list of the words belonging to this, and taken notice of what is most worthy of observation in the ancients concerning this subject.

List of nouns in X.

ATRIPLEX, an herb called orage or orach, is feminine in the poet Macer, according to the general rule.

Atriplicem tritam cum nitro, melle & aceto,

Dicunt appositam calidam, sedare podagram.

And yet Pliny makes it neuter: *Atriplex & sylvestre est & sativum.* Doubtless he was determined by the old neuter, *atriplexum*, which according to Festus, was current among the ancients. And it seems it is best to use it in this gender.

CALX, signifying the heel, or end of a thing, is doubtful. *Nunc video calcem ad quem decursum est*, Tusc. 1. *sumus ab ipsa calce revocati*, de Repub. 3. as quoted by Seneca, lib. 19. epist. 119. *Ferrata calce fatigat*, Virg. 11. *Æn.* as we find it in Charis. and Non. and in the old manuscripts, whereas the modern copies have *ferrato* in the masc. *Candidum ad calcem*, Varr. *Potius quam unum calcem triverit*, Plaut. in *Pænul.* act. 4. sc. 2. where it seems to stand for a ches-man or table-man according to Vossius. *Calces rigidi*, Pers. *incussæ*, Sil.

CADEX or **CODEx** were indifferently used one for the other, in the same manner as *caurus* and *corus*, *plaustrum* and *plestrum*. But now we generally take *caudex* for the stock or trunk of a tree, and *codex* for a book.

CORTEX is doubtful according to Nonius, *supremus cortex*, Varr. *corporeus*, id. *raptus*, Virg. *Æn.* 7. *decerptus*, *directus*, *discussus*, *cavatus*, *sectus*, *scissus*. Ovid. *lentus*, *rugosus*, *siccus*, id. *cortex amara*, Ovid. *corporea*, Varr. *musco circumdat amara* — *corticis*, Virg. ecl. 6. as Quintius Pierius reads it, as also Servius, who adds notwithstanding that it is better to follow the masculine gender. But we find it feminine in Pliny, in Valerius Maximus, and others.

OBEX is generally masc. yet Pliny makes it fem. *nullæ obices*, and in Virg. l. 10.

Ecce maris magnâ claudit nos obice pontus. Which even Servius acknowledges, though in most books we find it *magno*. And he affirms moreover that Caperio proves it was customary to say *bic & bæc obex*, *quod bodie*, he adds, *de usu recessit*. Which makes Pierius say: *usque adeo vates, summus loquendi scribendique artifex, sub ferulam, si Deo placet, revocatur à Grammaticis, qui nolunt amplius bic & bæc obex dici, ut veteribus dicere concessum est.* This shews that it was no mistake to put it in the fem. as we still find it in Sidonius, though we more rarely meet with it in this gender.

SILĒX, according to Vossius in his grammar, is of the number of those which are masculine in prose, and fem. in verse: and Verepeus makes the same distinction. Yet Nonius, as Vossius himself confesses in his first book of analogy, says it was received by every body in the fem. Though he shews us also two passages where Lucretius has made it masculine, and where Statius has used it in the same manner. For which reason Alvarez places it among those which are used alike in both genders: and this we have followed.

THOMIX is fem. by the general rule, though Hermol. Barbarus writes *thomex*: but the Greek has *Θάμιξ, τὴν Θάμισσαν συνῶναι*, says Pausan. Lucil. has made use of *thomices* in the plur. and Pallad. of *thomicibus*: which shews that it does not come from *thomice*, *es*, of the first declension, as most dictionaries, and even Calepin pretend.

VARIX is masc. according to Phocas. This Despauter, R. Stephen, and Calepin confirm by the authority of Horace: *varice succiso*; which is not to be found. But if it be masc.

more

more than once in Celsus, it is fem. in Seneca and Quintilian. However, the masc. is most used.

VIBIX. We write it thus *vibix* according to Vossius and Scioppius, including it under the general rule, though most authors write *vibex*; but this is repugnant to the analogy of the genitive, which is long, *vibicis*, like *radicis*, &c. For those in *ex* make *icis* short.

LUX is always masc. in Plautus; *luxe claro diripimus aurum*. In *Aulul.* And in his *Cissel.* *Cum primo luce cras*. To which we may refer the following passage of Terence in *Adelph.* *Cras cum primo luce* for *luxe*; since Donatus explaining it says: *veteres masculino genere lucem dicebant*. And Nonius observes that Cicero made use of it in this same gender, *de Offic. l. 3: et cum prior ire luce claro non quæo*: which is not to be found. Vossius says that a passage of the 2d book resembles it: *luxe claro in foro saltet*: nor is this to be found any more than the other. So that in all probability both authors

meant this other passage of the third book of offices, in which we read: *luxe palam in foro saltet*, where *luxe* is taken for *die*.

CRUX was also formerly masc. according to the same Nonius; but we do not use it any longer in this gender.

SANDYX or **SANDIX**, notwithstanding the authority of all the dictionaries, as well that of Pajot, of Stephens and others, who make it only masc. is generally feminine; *pingentes sandice sublita*, Plin. And in like manner in Greek; καίμενον δὲ ψυμύδιον, εἰς τὴν καλούμενην σάνδικα μεταβάλλον, Galen. *Adusta cerussa*, in *sandicem quam vocant*, transt. Not that we would affirm with Alvarez that this noun is always fem. For we find in Gratius who lived under the reign of Augustus;

Interdum Libyco fucantur sandice pinnae, according to the constant reading in Aldus, and in all the best editions. But Despauter has committed a still greater mistake in placing this noun among the masculines.

RULE XXVII.

Of epicene nouns.

1. *The epicenes follow the gender of the termination.*
2. *Thus the following are masculine; phœnix, glis, turtur, bombyx, oryx, vultur, vermis, piscis, lepus, salar, delphis, mugil, and mus.*
3. *These are feminine, alcyon, halex, lagopus, aëdon.*
4. *Limax and cenchris are doubtful.*
5. *Anguis and Palumbes are oftener masculine.*
6. *But serpens, talpa, grus, perdix, lynx, and dama, are oftener feminine.*

EXAMPLES.

Epicene nouns are those which under one and the same gender include both male and female. These nouns generally follow the gender of their termination, so that

this idea alone is sufficient in the beginning, without confounding children any farther about it.

Thus we see that the following are masculine; *bic vespertilio, ónis*, a bat: *bic scórpio, ónis*, a scorpion: *bic áttagen*, a delicious bird of Asia, like our woodcock or snipe.

Hic élephas, ántis, an elephant: *monóceros*, an unicorn: *camélus*, a camel: *corax*, a raven: *forex*, a rar, &c.

On the contrary we find that the following are feminine: *hec áquila*, an eagle: *alcédo*, the king's fisher: *anas*, a duck or drake: *vulpes*, a fox: *cornix*, a crow or rook, and in like manner the rest.

ANNO T A T I O N.

It must not be imagined that we are speaking here of the names of all sorts of animals, but only of the epicenes, of which we may mention two sorts. Some have only one gender, as *bic tur-*
tur, a bird called a turtle: others have two, as *bic aut hec limax*, a snail: but in such a manner that they indeterminately include under each of these genders, both male and female, in which they properly differ from the common, which includes them separately under different genders.

Thus it is obvious that the epicene is not a distinct gender from the rest; but only a particular application of the other genders: and therefore,

1. That the general rule of these nouns can be no other than that of their termination. But because there are a great many of them excepted, we have divided these exceptions into different branches under the following cyphers which refer to those of the rule: for

2. Some of them are only masculine, contrary to the analogy of their termination.

3. Others are only feminine.

And others are doubtful; but among these,

4. Some are equally used in both genders.

5. Other are oftener in the masculine.

6 And others are oftener in the feminine.

The following is an alphabetical list, not only of those mentioned in the rule; where we inserted only the most necessary to be known, but likewise of the most remarkable among the rest.

Epicenes excepted from the rules of the termination.

ACCIPITER, an hawk, is masc. in the termination. And yet Lucretius Ovid. *Accipiter nulli avi satis æquus*, joins it with the feminine, according Met. 11. and in Virg. *Accipiter sa-* to Nonius, *Accipitres visæ volantes.*
cer ales, Æneid. 11. where he fol- ALDON, a nightingale, is feminine lows the noblest gender, and that of in Seneca in Oſavia.

*quæ lacrymis nostris questus
Reddet ædon.*

ALCYON, a bird called the *kings's fisher*, is feminine, contrary to the rule of its termination. *Dilectæ Tbetidi alcyones*, Virg. And thus all the Greek writers have used it. For which reason Servius is censured for affirming that *bic* & *hæc* *alcyon* was used; what led him into a mistake was that this noun being common in its signification, he thought it also common in its construction, which are two very different things, as we shall shew in our remarks after the syntax.

ALES, a bird, is commonly feminine according to the gender of its termination. And yet Virgil has made it masc. *Fulvus ales*, *Æn.* 12. which ought to be referred to *Masculus*, according to the opinion of Donatus, who thinks the poet expressing a female in this passage, to have been a particular design and management of the poet.

ANGUIS, a serpent, a snake, though doubtful, is oftener masc. *Lucidus anguis*, Virg. But Val. Max. puts it in both genders in the same chapter, which is the 6th of the 1st book. *Anguem prolapsam prospexit*: and afterwards, *anguis eximie magnitudinis visus*. Tacitus makes it fem. *anguem in cubiculo visam*, as well as Plautus, and also Tibullus, Ovid, and Varro, according to Charisius. So that there is very little foundation for believing with Scioppius, that this noun is an epicene purely of the masc. and used in the other gender, because *fœmina* is understood: just as if in all those passages above quoted it was to be understood more of the female than of the male.

BOMBYX, a silk-worm, is masc. but as for the silk itself, it is fem. according to the general rule of nouns in X.

BUBO, an owl, is masc. by its termination. And yet Virgil has made it fem. But Seryius owns, that this was only by referring it to *avis*.

CAMELUS, which Caucius and a great many others take for doubtful, is always masc. in Latin. What led them into this mistake, is its being feminine in Greek, ἡ κάμηλος, a camel.

CENCBRIS is doubtful, and differently declined. For *cencbris*, *bujus cencbris*, is masc. and signifies a kind

of serpent. But *cencbris*, *idis*, is fem. and signifies a kind of speckled hawk.

COCCYX is masc. a cuckow.

DAMA, a buck or doe, is generally fem. though Virgil has *timidi damæ*. Which Charisius produced as an instance of barbarism, as Pierius observes. And Servius acknowledges that he would have said *timida*, if it had not been to avoid making rhyme. See the remarks on the nouns, chap. 1. n. 5.

DELPHIS is masc. as well as *delphin*, *inis*, a dolphin; the latter following the gender of its termination.

EXOS is judged to be masc. a kind of fish that has no bones.

GLIS, *iris*, masc. a dormouse.

GRYPUS, *yphis*, masc. the same as *gryphus*, a griffon.

GRUS, *uis*, or *gruis*, *bujus gruis* in Phædrus, a crane, is doubtful. It is masc. in Hor.

Membra gruis sparfi sale multo.

Others make it oftener fem. *Strymonie grues*, Virg. Cicero uses it in the same manner, 1. de Nat. Deor.

HALEX, *ecis*, fem. an herring, or rather a common name of all small fish; also a salt liquor made of the entrails of fishes, pickle or brine.

LAGOPUS, fem. a dainty bird about the Alps, with rough hairy feet like an hare, called the white partridge.

Si meus auritâ gaudet lagopode Flaccus.

Mart.

Also the herb *bare-foot*. See Pliny, book 10. c. 48.

LEPUS, *oris*, an hare, masc. *auritâ lepores*, Virg.

LIMAX, *acis*, doubtful, a snail. Vossius derives it from *limus*, mud. Colum. makes it masc. *Implicitus conchæ limax*. Pliny makes it fem.

LYNX is doubtful, but oftener fem. It is hardly to be found in the masc. except in this passage of Horace,

Timidos agitare lynces.

The lynx is a beast of the nature of a wolf, having many spots like a deer, and is very quick sighted, an ounce.

— *Maculosæ tegmine lynce.*

MEROPS, masc. a small bird that eateth bees, perhaps a woodpecker, or martinet, ο. μέρωψ, Arist. Virgil has made use of it in Latin, 4 Georg.

MUGIL, *ilis*, or *mugilis*, is, masc. Plin. a mullet.

MUS, *muris*, masc. a mouse.

NEFRENS, a pig just weaned. This is properly an adjective, and refers to *PORCELLUS*, qui necdum fabam frangere possit,

possit, according to Varro, or to *Aries*, according to Festus. Lucius Andron. has even taken it for an infant; which made some grammarians believe it was common. But Vossius affirms it to be found only in the masc. in construction.

NYCTICORAX, an owl, is masc. because it is only a word compounded of CORAX, a raven, which is also masc. according to the rule of dissyllables in AX.

ORYX or ORIX, a sort of wild goat, is masc. in Pliny, in Martial, and in Juvenal.

PALUMBES, a ring-dove, or wood-pigeon, is more usual in the masc. as Verepeus, Alvarez, and Vossius observe. And it is thus that Pliny, Lucilius, Pomponius, and Quintilian use it. And even in Plautus, *duæ unum expetitis palumbem*, in Bach. But Virgil has made it fem.

— *Raucae tua cura palumbes*. Eclog. 1. which ought always to be followed, when we mean the female in particular.

PANTHERA, which Despauter puts down as doubtful, is only fem.

Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo. Hor.

This verse is quoted even by Priscian, who does not mark it of any other gender. And Pliny always uses it in the fem. Wherefore this is not perhaps an epicene noun, since it properly denotes only the female, the male of which is *pardus*, according to Pliny, book 1. c. 17. Varro, l. 8. de L. L. observeth that they said *pantheram* & *merulam*, and not *pantherum* & *merulum*. But in Greek we say *ὁ πυνθηρὸς* to express confusedly the male and female. And of its accusative *τὸν πυνθηρὸν* has been formed the fem. *hæc panthera*, as it happens to a great many others, of which we shall make mention in the heteroclites, list 1.

PERDIX, a partridge, is common in Greek: but in Latin it is generally fem. Nonius shews that it was also masc. by this word of Varro, *perdicæ Bæotios*.

SALAR, a young salmon, a kind of trout, is masc.

SERPENS, a serpent, is doubtful, because being of its nature an adjective, it refers to *anguis* abovementioned. And yet it is more usual in the fem. either by reason of its termination, or because it refers to *bestia*.

TALPA, a mole or wart, generally fem. though Virgil has, *talpæ oculis capti*, by a particular licence, according to Servius, and to remove the cacophony of *talpæ captæ*.

TURTUR, uris, is masc. a bird called a turtle. *Turtur aureus*, Mart. a yellow turtle. *Cassius turtur*, Ovid. a chaste turtle. Servius has taken it for a fem. in this verse of Virgil, ecl. 1.

Nec genere æria cessabit turtur ab ulmo.

But he is censured in this by Vossius, who maintains that *æria* ought to refer to *ulmo* and not to *turtur*; Salmassius and Ascensius are of the same opinion. And yet it might be alledged in defence of Servius, that *æria* being in the nominative, might have the last syllable long in virtue of the cæsura, and that the poet therefore referred it to *turtur*, as in another passage speaking of the ring-doves he says

— *æria quo congesto palumbes*.

But we find no other authority for it in the fem. which gives us more reason to doubt.

VERMIS, a worm, is masc. *Vermis vivus*, Pliny.

VOLUCRIS, is generally feminine, wherein it follows its termination. Cicero made it masc. in the 2d book *de Divin.* but in verse only, nor is he in this to be imitated. For as this word is by its nature an adjective, it always supposes *avis* fem. and therefore ought to follow its gender. Perhaps Cicero speaking at that time without distinguishing the sex, referred it to the masc. as the most worthy.

VOLVOX, *ecis*, a worm that feedeth upon vines, Pliny. It is esteemed masc. by Despauter, and others, but without authority.

VULTUR, uris, a vulture, or gripe, is masc. *Dirus vultur*, Valer. We say likewise *hic vulturis*, Pliny, and *vulturius*, Enn.

BOOK II.

OF THE

DECLENSION

OF NOUNS.

THE Latins have five declensions or different ways of declining of nouns, which arise from the difference of their cases. These, for the sake of brevity, Priscian has reduced to the genitive only, wherein he has been followed by the rest of the grammarians.

Nevertheless it is obvious that this distinction ought to be taken from all the cases in general, since the genitive may be like and the declension different; for instance, *frux* formerly made *frugi* in the genitive, from whence came *homo frugi*; *fames* made *fami*; and yet they were not of the second. *Dido*, and other such words have the genitive sometimes in *ûs*, like *fructûs*, and yet they are not of the fourth; and so of the rest.

The genitive is formed of the nominative, and oftentimes receives an increase in the number of its syllables, and all the other cases depend in this respect on the genitive.

In the rules we shall give only so much as is necessary, omitting what has been already sufficiently explained in the rudiments, which we have published with the abridgment of this work.

But as the genders are much more difficult to know than the declensions, because the analogy of the latter is greater, being repeated almost in every case; whereas the genders depend on the nominative only; therefore I have given the article before the nouns in the examples, to the end that this might serve as a repetition or confirmation of the preceding rules, when boys are made to repeat these examples: though, as I have elsewhere observed, it is not my design to have it joined to every case in declining, because this is needless, and only helps to puzzle young beginners.

THE

THE RULES OF DECLENSION.

RULE I.

Of compound nouns.

*Compound nouns are declined,
Like the simple of which they are formed.*

EXAMPLES.

COMPOUND nouns are declined like their simple. *Hic pes, pedis*, the foot; *hæc compes, cõmpedis*, a fetter; *bipes, bipedis*, two footed. *Sanus, sani*, sound in mind or body; *insanus, insani*, mad, frantic.

Some are excepted, as *hic sanguis, sanguinis*, blood; *exanguis, hujus exanguis*, and not *exanguinis*, lifeless, pale. As likewise some others which may be learnt by practice.

RULE II,

Of nouns compounded of two nouns joined together.

1. *Two nominatives joined together are both declined.*
2. *But in the word altéruter you must never decline alter.*
3. *When any other case than the nominative is joined, it is not declined.*

EXAMPLES.

1. There are some nouns compounded of two nominatives, and then they are both declined; thus of the nominative *res* and of *pública*, is formed *respública*: Genit. *reipública*: Dat. *reipública*: Accusat. *rempública*, &c. *fusjurandum*, an oath, compounded of *jus, júris*, and *jurandum, jurándi*: Genit. *jurisjurándi*, &c.

2. In the word *altéruter*, you must always preserve
alter,

alter, as Genit. *alterutrius*; Dat. *alterutri*, &c. The reason we shall give in the next annotation.

3. There are nouns compounded of a nominative and another case, and then the nominative is declined, while the other case continues unvaried. This appears in nouns compounded of a genitive and of a nominative; as *senatusconsultum*, a decree of the senate, compounded of the genitive *senátus*, and of the nominative *consultum*; in the genitive, *senatusconsulti*, of the decree of the senate. *Paterfamilias*, the father of the family; Genit. *patrisfamilias*, of the father of the family: Dat. *patrifamilias*, to the father of the family. *Tribúnus-plebis*, the tribune of the people: *tribúni-plebis*, *tribúno-plebis*. *Jurisconsultus*, *jurisconsulti*, *o*, *um*, &c. a lawyer.

This appears also in nouns compounded of any other case whatsoever, as *jureconsultus*, *jureconsulti*, *o*, *um*, Cic. a lawyer: *omnipotens*, *omnipoténtis*, *omnipoténti*, almighty: *adeódatus*, *adeódati*, *adeódato*, &c. given by God. And in like manner the rest.

ANNO T A T I O N.

This rule concerning the manner of declining compound nouns, is more general than many imagine; but it has not been rightly understood by some grammarians. For it is a certain thing, that if a noun be compounded of two nominatives joined together, they must both be declined as they would be separately provided they can stand separate in a sentence, as *respublica*, instead of which we may say *publica res*.

And therefore we must not except here *puerpera*, *puerperæ*, a woman that lieth in childbed; nor *puerpéríum*, *ii*, childbed; because these are no more than simple nouns derived from *puer* and *pario*, and not compounded of two nouns joined together.

Neither must we except *Marspiter*, which, according to Varro, makes *Marspitris*, though it comes from *Mars* and *pater*, because the latter noun does not continue unaltered and intire.

Nor must we except *rosmarinus*, compounded of *ros*, and of the adjective *marinus*, since we say in the Genit. *rorismarini*, Dat. *rorimarino*, &c. But if we also find *rosmarini* and *rosmarino*, it is because there is likewise the word *rosmarinum*, which is no longer a compound noun that can be divided, since it would be a solecism to say *marinum ros*, the latter being always masculine, not only to denote the dew, but likewise this flower, as when Horace says

Parvos coronantem marino

Rore Deos, fragilique myrto. l. 3. od. 23.

Hence

Hence when we say *alteruter*, Genit. *alterutrius*, it is not that these nominatives cannot be declined, since we find even in Cicero and in Cato, *alterius utrius* : but it is because at first they said by syncope *alteriu' utrius*, cutting off *s* according to the ancients, as Julius Scaliger observes, and also cutting off the *m* of the accusative ; afterwards to soften it they said *alterutrius*, *alterutri*, which has remained the most usual.

And if we find in some passages of Cicero, Cæsar, and Tacitus, *jusjurandi*, for *jurisjurandi*, either there must be some syncope, or the passages must be corrupted, which is the opinion of Vossius. Nevertheless *olusatrum*, an herb called *loveage*, has not only *olerisatri*, which we meet with in Colum. but likewise *olusatri*. *Radicem habet olusatri*. Plin. lib. 19. cap. 12.

As for *leopardus*, which has also *leopardi* in the genitive, it is a word introduced towards the decline of the Latin Language. The ancients made use of the words *pardus* and *panthera*, or called them *Africanas* & *Lybicas feras*. Pliny and Solinus express themselves by a periphrasis ; *leonum genus ex pardis generatum*. And yet since the word has been introduced, it has been always the practice to say *leopardos*, as may be seen in Lampridius, Capitolinus, and others, and not *leonespardos*.

Now we are to take particular notice that these compound nouns depend in such a manner on the two nouns of which they are formed, that if one of the two be defective in some cases, the compound noun will be defective also. Thus because *jus* but very rarely occurs in the genitive plural, and has no dative nor ablative, *jusjurandum* is deprived of those cases also, and in like manner the rest.

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

THE first declension comprehends four terminations A, AS, E, ES ; as *musæ*, *Æneas*, *Penelope*, *Anchises*.

Of all these terminations, that in A is the only Latin one, the others are Greek, of which language they retain some properties in several of their cases.

Those in AS drop S in the vocative, as is customary with the Greek nouns. *Hic Æneas, ô Ænea*.

Those in ES do the same, and moreover make the accusative in *n*. *Hic Anchises, ô Anchise, hunc Anchisen*. And the ablative also in E.

— *uno comitatus Achate*, Virg.

Those in E are declined quite differently from the rest, retaining, as Probus says, their Greek declension. And therefore without reason some have pretended to say that their dative was in æ diphthong, *huic Penelopæ*, like *huic musæ*. Whereto we may add that the ablative of these nouns being in E simple according to Diomedes, lib. 1. and there being no other way of taking this ablative but from the dative, according to Priscian, lib. 7. because (say they)

they) the Greeks have no ablative, it follows from thence that the dative and the ablative must be both in E simple, and that these nouns must be thus declined:

Nom. Voc. Epitome. *Genit.* Epitomes.

Dat. Epitome. *Accus.* Epitomen.

Ablat. Epitome. THE PLURAL, as *musæ, árum, &c.*

But as this was not a Latin manner of declining, Probus and Priscian do not give it a place in this declension. And we find by these authors, as well as by Quintilian, and by other ancients, that the Latins generally changed this Greek termination into A, to decline it like *musæ*.

They did the same thing very often with the other two terminations in *As* and in *Es*; and hence it is that such a number of these nouns admit of two different terminations, as *Anchisa* and *Anchises*; from whence comes in the vocative *Anchisa*, and *Anchisæ*; and in the ablative also *Anchisâ generate*, Virg. and the like.

There are likewise other nouns, which being of two different terminations in Greek, are also differently declined in Latin; as δ Χρέμης, τῷ Χρέμῳ, and τῷ Χρέμῳς. Hence we find δ *Chreme* and δ *Chremes*: δ *Lache* and δ *Laches*, in Ter. the former termination being of the first, and the latter of the third declension. And therefore we say in the third δ *Socrates*, yet we meet with δ *Socrate* in Cicero after the manner of the Greeks, who say, δ Σωκράτη, cutting off the σ .

The Latins have particularly followed the Dorians and the Æolians in their declensions, as in every thing else. And hence it is that the genitive of the first declension was formerly in AS, *musas*, *monetas*; *dux ipse vias* for *viæ*, Enn. and in Aï, *musai, terrai*. Because the Dorians said μέσας for μέσας; and the Æolians adding an *s* to it, made it μέσας, from which the Latins cutting off the *S*, have taken *musai* or *musæ*. The genitive in *As* has likewise remained in some compound words, as *pater-familias, mater-familias*: which does not hinder them from being also declined after the other manner; *quidam pater-familias*, Livy. *Singulis patribus-familiarum*, Cic. &c. But that in Aï is particular to poets, who make it a disyllable, *terrai*, Cic. in Arato, for *terræ*; *aulai in medio*, Virg. for *aulæ*. Which happens also to the masculines, *Geryonai*, Lucr. for *Geryonæ*, taking it from *Geryones*, δ Γερώνης; and then the dative also followed this termination; *huic terrai*, according to Quintilian, though Nigidius in Aulus Gellius believes the contrary. And the same we may say of the nominative plural, of which some grammarians have doubted; since it is the same analogy. For as the Æolians have taken this *ai* only for the *n* or long *a*, even according to Priscian; so the Latins having taken the *ai* in one case, have doubtless taken it in the others also, just as they have made them alike in *a*, whenever they wanted to make use of this termination.

The genitive plural in ARUM comes also from the Æolians who made it in *ων*, to which an *R* has been added. *Musarum* for *μυσάων*.

μυρδων. And this genitive also followed the common dialect, *Aeneadum* taken from *Αἰνεαδῶν*, unless we chuse to say that it is then a syncope for *Aeneadarum*; as *Dardanidum* for *Dardanidarum*, from the nominative *Dardanidæ*. But we must still observe that *Dardanidum* without a syncope comes from *Dardanis*, *idis*, plur. *Dardanides*, *idum*, and then it is of the fem. in the same manner as *Achæmenidum* comes from *Achæmenis*, *idis*, plur. *Achæmenides*, *idum*, fem. Whereas *Achæmenidum* for *Achæmenidarum* comes from *Achæmenidæ*, masc. and the rest in the same manner.

We say likewise by syncope, *cælicolum* for *cælicolarum*: *francigenum* for *francigenarum*. And Silvius observes, that not only the nouns of family, but likewise the compound and derivative nouns, as likewise the names of coins, weights, measure, and number, *bini*, *quaterni*, *ducenti*, &c. are more usual in each declension with a syncope than without.

RULE III.

Of the dative and ablative plural of the first declension.

1. *The dative and ablative plural of the first declension are in IS.*
2. *But filia, mula, duæ, equa, nata, dea, ambæ, make both those cases in ABUS.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The dative and ablative plural of the first declension, are in IS, as *musa*, dative and ablative plural, *musis*.

2. But there are some that make ABUS in the feminine, as *filia*, dative and ablative plural *filiabus*, a daughter: *mula*, *mulabus*, a she-mule: *duæ*, *duabus*, two: *equa*, *equabus*, a mare: *nata*, *natabus*, a daughter: *dea*, *deabus*, a goddess: *ambæ*, *ambabus*, both.

ANNOTATION.

We likewise find *animabus*, *dominabus*, *famulabus*, *servabus*, *libertabus*, *asinabus*, *sociabus*; and some others of the like sort.

But we say sometimes also in the fem. *natis*, *filiis*, *equis*, and likewise *animis*. Tullius *salutem dicit Terentiæ & Tulliolæ*, *duabus animis suis*. Which may serve to illustrate an important passage of S. Austin in his book on the true religion, chap. 22. which Mons. Arnaud has corrected with the help of the ancient manuscript of S. Germain in the fields. *Ita universitatis hujus conditio atque administratio solis impiis ANIMIS damnatisque non placet, sed etiam cum miseria EARUM multis vel in terra victricibus, vel in cælo sine periculo spectantibus placet.*

See

See the preface to the translation of this book published by that gentleman.

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

THE second declension hath two sorts of terminations, one Greek and the other Latin. The Greek are OS, ON, and EUS, of which we shall treat hereafter. The Latin are ER, US, UM.

The two former come from the Greek nouns in OS, as *ager* from ἀγρός; *Cyrus* from Κύρος. Hence the same noun sometimes admits of two terminations, as *Leander* and *Leandrus* from Λεάνδρος. In like manner we say *super* and *superus*, and some others.

The nouns in US have the nominative plural in I; as *hi domini*: formerly it was in *ei*, as *captivei*, in Plautus, and such like.

Those in UM come from the Greek in ON, as *idolum* from ἰδωλον: which shews the great likeness betwixt these two vowels O and U.

Hence it is that in ancient writers we still meet with OM instead of UM, and with OS instead of US. And this has been extended even to those nouns that are of Latin original, as in Plautus.

Nam bona bonis ferri reor æquom maximè.

And in the same author we likewise find in the nominative, *avos*, *proavos*, *atavos*; and in the accusative, *avom*, and the like.

To these terminations we may join two more, IR, and UR, unless we chuse to say that they are made by apocope; for which reason they always resume the increase in the genitive. For *vir*, *viri*, properly speaking, comes from *virus*, which made even *vira* in the feminine; from whence comes *Querquetulanæ viræ* in Festus, just as the Hebrews say וִירִי *isch* and וִירָתִי *ischa*. And *satur*, *saturis*, is taken from *saturus*, whose feminine *satura* we still find in Terence.

Of the Greek Terminations.

The Greek nouns preserve here a good part of their declension, as well as in the first. Those in EUS are thus declined.

Nom. Orpheus.

Vocat. Orpheu.

Genit. Orpei.

Dat. Orpheo.

Accus. Orpheum, or Orpheon, or Orphea.

Ablat. Orpheo.

These nouns in EUS strictly speaking ought to be of the third declension, since they are of the fifth in Greek, for which reason they sometimes retain the genitive of that declension, as in Ovid, *Typhoeos* for *Typhoei*; and the dative of the same, as in Virgil, *Orpei* for *Orpheo*, Ecl. 4. And they more usually retain also the accusative, *Persea* for *Perseum*. Their vocative is intirely

Greek, formed merely by throwing away the σ of the nominative, as *Orpheu*, *Theſeu*.

The other Greek nouns alſo frequently preſerve their terminations. Hence we find *hic Androgeos*, *hujus Androgeo* for *Androgei*, after the Attic form.

In foribus leſtum Androgeo.—Virg.

Which does not hinder the other genitive from being alſo uſed.

Androgei galeam — *induitur*. Virg.

The accuſative is oftentimes in *on* ; as *Catalogon*, *diphthongon*, *Delon*, *Menelaon*, and the like, which are of the third declenſion in Greek ; or as *Atton* from *Athos*, and others which are of the fourth ſimple.

Athos makes alſo in the dative *Atto* in *Mela*, as likewiſe in the ablative in *Cic. Attoque perſoſſo*, 2. de *Fin.* We find alſo in the accuſative *Atto*, according to the Attics, inſtead of *Atton*. *Ad montem Atto*, *Liv.* In the ſame manner *hunc Androgeo*, and the like.

Further, the Latins ſometimes rejeſting the *s* of the Attic nominative, form thereof a new noun which they decline through all its caſes. Thus of *Athos* they make *Atto*, *Attonis*, from whence comes *Attonē* in *Cic.* in like manner *Androgeo*, *onis*, &c. And what is more remarkable, is that though they decline a noun after this manner, giving it a form entirely new, and conſequently Latin, yet they ſuffer it to have a Greek termination in the accuſative, for they do not ſay *Androgeon*, which would be the Greek accuſative of *Androgeos*, nor *Androgeonem*, which would be the accuſative of the Latin word *Androgeo*, *onis* ; but *Androgeona*.

Reſtituit patriis Androgeona focis. Propert.

The genitive plural is in *on*, as in Greek, *Cimmeriōn* ; and ſometimes it has been permitted to retain the *ω*, *Cimmeriōv*.

Such are the obſervations we thought it incumbent upon us to make, for the thorough underſtanding of authors, in favor of thoſe who have not yet acquired a complete knowledge of the Greek tongue, of which we have given a more ample account in the NEW METHOD of learning that language.

RULE IV.

Of the genitive ſingular of the ſecond declenſion.

1. *Dóminus* makes *dómini*.
2. *But unus, álius, quis, totus, uter, neuter, ullus, ſolus, alter, make the genitive in IUS.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The genitive ſingular of the ſecond declenſion is in *i*, as *hic dóminus*, the lord ; genitive *domini* : *hic vir*, *viri*, a man ; *puer*, *púeri*, a boy : *hic liber*, *libri*, a book : but *liber*, an adjective, makes *liberi*, free.

ANNO-

ANNO TATION.

By these examples we see, that of the nouns in ER, some increase in the genitive, and others do not. Those which have a vowel, or a semi-vowel before ER, generally increase, as *puer*, *pueri*; *miser*, *miseri*; *tener*, *teneri*, as coming from the ancient terminations, *puerus*, *miserus*, *tenerus*. Those which have only a mute before the termination, generally speaking, do not increase; as *faber*, *fabri*; *cancer*, *canceri*; *liber*, *libri*, a book; because they do not come from the termination US. But as this rule is subject to a great many exceptions, we have chosen to leave the matter entirely to practice. The exceptions may be marked here.

Asper, adject. (rough) genitive *asperi*. But *Asper*, a proper name, makes *Aspri*. *Duobus Aspris*, *Coss. Liber*, adject. or taken for Bacchus, *liberi*. But *liber*, a book, makes *libri*.

Adulter, *adulteri*; *lacer*, *laceri*; *prosper*, *prosperi*; *socer*, *soceri*; *presbyter*, *presbyteri*; *gibber*, adject. *gibberi*; *exter*, adject. *exteri*.

Armiger, *armigeri*; *Lucifer*, *Luciferi*. And in like manner the other compounds of *gero* and of *fero*.

Dexter makes *dextri* and *dexteri*. *Dexterâ sacrâs jaculatus arces*. Hor. And from thence comes also *dexterior*. For it is to be observed that if these nouns increase in the genitive, they increase in the motion or variation of the adjective. Thus because we say *exter*, *exteri*, we must also say *exter*, *extera*, *exterum*. But because we say *niger*, *nigri*, we must also say *niger*, *nigra*, *nigrum*, and not *nigera*, *nigerum*.

Celtiber, makes *Celtiberi*, the penultimate long. The Greeks say Ἰβηρες, Ἰβηριος, to signify either the Spaniards, or the people of Iberia, towards Colchis. But in Latin *Iber* or *Iberus* is always of the second declension, to signify a native of Spain.

——— *Profugique à gente vetusta*

Gallorum Celtæ, miscentes nomen Iberis. Lucan. lib. 4.

But to denote the Iberians of Asia, we say rather *Iberes* than *Iberi*. At least this is the opinion of Priscian, though Claudian has used it otherwise.——— *Mistis hic Colchus Iberis*.

2. The following nouns are declined like *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, and are ranked by some among the pronouns. They make the genitive in IUS, and the dative in I.

Unus, *una*, *unum*, one: Gen. *unius*: Dat. *uni*.

Alius, *âlia*, *âliud*, another: Gen. *alius*: Dat. *âlii*.

Qui, or *quis*, *quæ*, *quod*, or *quid*, which: Gen. *cujus*: Dat. *cui*.

Totus, *tota*, *totum*, all, whole: Gen. *totius*: Dat. *toti*.

Uter, *a*, *um*, which of the two: Gen. *utrius*: Dat. *utri*.

Neuter, *tra*, *um*, neither: Gen. *neutrius*: Dat. *neutri*.

Ullus, *a*, *um*, any: Gen. *ullius*: Dat. *ulli*.

Thus, *nullus, a, um*, none, nobody. Gen. *nullius* : Dat. *nulli*.

Solus, sola, solum, alone : Gen. *solius* : Dat. *solī*.

Alter, altera, alterum, another : Gen. *altērius* : Dat. *altēri*.

ANNO T A T I O N.

These nouns formerly made their genitive in I or in Æ like the other adjectives ; hence we still meet with *neutri generis* in the genitive in Varro and in Probus ; *tam nulli consilii*, in Ter. *Aliæ pecudis jecur*, in Cic. *Non res totæ rei necesse est similis sit*, ad Heren. and such like ; and then their dative was also in o.

R U L E V.

Of the vocative singular.

1. *The vocative of nouns in US is in E.*
2. *Except ô Deus.*
3. *Proper names in ius make the vocative in I.*
4. *We also say fili, mi, and geni.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The vocative in every respect resembles the nominative ; but nouns in US of the second declension, make the vocative in E, as *dôminus*, Voc. *dômine*, lord : *bic berus*, *here*, master.

2. *Deus*, is used as well for the vocative as for the nominative. *Te, Deus alme, colam*, Buchan. I will worship thee, O great God !

3. Proper names in *ius*, make the vocative in I, as *Virgilius*, *Virgili*, Virgil : *Pompēius*, *Pompēi*, Pompey : *Antōnius*, *Antonī*, Antony.

4. Also *filius*, a son, makes *fili* ; *meus*, my, mine, makes *mi* ; and *gēnius*, a good or evil genius, art, genius, makes *geni* in the vocative.

ANNO T A T I O N.

The other nouns in IUS that are not proper names, make their vocative in E, like the rest of the nouns in US : *Tabellarius*, Voc. *Tabellarie*, a messenger : *pīus*, *pie*, pious.

In like manner, epithets, as *Cynthius*, *Delius*, *Tyrinthius*, make the vocative in E ; as also those of family, *Laërtius*, *Laërtie* ; because of their nature they cannot pass for proper names.

We likewise meet with the following vocatives in US, *fluvius*, a river ; *populus*, the people ; *chorus*, a choir ; *agnus*, a lamb ; but these
same

same four had better have their vocatives in E. Besides we may say that it is in imitation of the Attics, who do not distinguish the vocative from the nominative. For which reason Virgil in imitation of them has, *Adsis lætitiæ Bacchus dator*, for *Bacche*. And Horace, *sed des veniam bonus oro*, for *bone*. Sanctius also maintains that the real vocative of *Deus*, is no other than *Deë*; and that if we say *Deus*, addressing ourselves to God, 'tis by virtue of this figure. Besides this vocative *Deë* is found in Tertull. and in Prud. as in Greek, ὦ Θεέ, Matt. 27.

Proper names formerly made the vocative also in E, as *Virgílie*, *Mercúrie*, according to Priscian. But because this final *e* was hardly pronounced at all, and in all probability very much resembled what the French call their *e* feminine; hence it came to be intirely lost. And for this reason it is, says the same Priscian, that the accent of the former vocative has still continued in prose, *Virgíli*, *Mercúri*, &c. though this penultima be short in verse.

FOR THE PLURAL.

We must also observe that here they admit of a syncope in the plural, as in the nominative *Dí* for *Dii*; in the dative *Dís* for *Diis*.

And this is still more usual in the genitive; *Deúm* for *Deorum*: unless we chuse rather to say that it comes from the Greek Θεῶν. But there are a great many others in which the syncope is obvious: *nummum* for *nummorum*: *sestertiúm* for *sestertiorum*: *liberúm* for *liberorum*: and in the same manner *duúm virúm*; *trium virúm*; *centum virúm*, which are scarce ever used otherwise.

Nouns neuter rarely admit of this syncope, though in Ennius we find *duellúm* for *duellorum*, that is, *bellorum*.

RULE VI.

Of the dative and ablative plural.

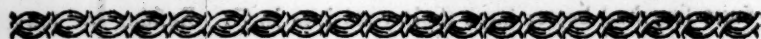
1. *The dative plural is in IS, as dóminus, dóminis.*
2. *But ambo makes ambóbus, and duo duóbus.*

EXAMPLES,

1. The dative plural is in IS. *Dóminus*, the lord; dative plural, *dóminis*: *puer*, a boy, *púeris*: *lignum*; wood, *lignis*.

2. *Ambo* and *duo*, are of the plural number, and form in the dative *ambóbus*, *duóbus*, for the masculine and the neuter; as *ambábus* and *duábus*, for the fem. See RULE III.

The ablative plural generally follows the dative; wherefore as *dóminis* is dative and ablative, so *ambábus* and the others are datives and ablatives,



THE THIRD DECLENSION.

WE do not intend to give the terminations belonging to this declension, because this does not appear to be of any manner of use. It is sufficient to mention that it includes the terminations of all the rest, besides several peculiar to itself; and if we were to believe Priscian, who distinguishes them even according to the quantity, we should reckon them to be upwards of fourscore.

But it is observable that a great many of these terminations were formed merely by the apocope of the last syllable. Which will help to shew us, that the analogy of the genitive, in this great variety of its terminations, is more regular than we imagine.

For instead of *lac*, for example, they formerly said *laēte*, from whence comes the genitive *lactis*. In the same manner they said *animale*, from whence comes *animalis*; *veāigale*, *is*; *melle*, *mellis*; *felle*, *fellis*, &c.

Most of the nouns in *o* were ended in *on*: for they said *Platon*, *onis*: *ligon*, *ligonis*, &c.

The nouns in *s* impure, or *s* and a consonant, were terminated in *es* or in *is*; so that they said *adipes*, *hujus adipis*; as *plebes*, *plebis*; *artes*, *artis*; *trabes*, *is*; *concordes*, *hujus concordis*, &c.

They said also *præceps*, *præcipis*, whence *præcipem* in Plautus; *anceps*, *ancipis*, and also *præcipes*, *hujus præcipitis*; *ancipes*, *ancipitis*, whence the former nominative hath kept the latter genitive.

They said also, *os*, *oris*, the mouth; and *os*, *ossis*, a bone.

They said *hæc supellestilis*, *is*; *iter*, *iteris*; and *itiner*, *itineris*; *Jovis*, *hujus Jovis*; *carnis*, *hujus carnis*; *gliris*, *hujus gliris*; *hepas*, *hepatis*; *jecor*, *jecoris*, &c.

Many nouns in *es* and in *is*, ended in *er*; thus they said *cucumer*, *eris*; *ciner*, *eris*; *puber*, *eris*, &c.

Others ended in *en*, whence they said not only *sanguis*, *hujus sanguinis*, which has still continued in *exanguis*; but also *sanguen*, *sanguinis*, like *pollen*, *pollinis*: so *turben*, *turbinis*, from whence *turba* had its genitive.

They said likewise, *hic ducis*, taken from *duco*; *hæc vocis* from *voco*; as *hic regis*, from *rego*; *hic gregis*, from *grego*, for *congrego*; *hic conjugis*, from *jugo*: they said too *hæc nivis*, *hujus nivis*.

Whence we may remark in general that the genitive of this declension being of its own nature in *is*, it is made by adding *is* to the final consonant of the nominative, and changing sometimes the penultimate *e* into *i* to shorten the quantity; or by leaving *is* in the genitive as in the nominative. Or if the nominative be in *es*, by changing *e* into *i* in the last syllable; in like manner, if it be in *e*, it is changed into *i*, and *s* is added. But it is now time to come to the particular rules; and whatever is most deserving of notice in regard to the Greek words, we shall give at the end of this declension.

RULE

RULE VII.

The genitive of the nouns in A and E.

1. A bath its genitive in ATIS.
2. But E makes its genitive in IS.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns ending in A, form the genitive in ATIS, as *hoc ænigma*, *ænigmatis*, a riddle: *hoc thema*, *thématis*, a theme, or subject.
2. And those in E form the genitive in IS; as *hoc mantile*, *mantilis*, a table-cloth, an hand towel: *hoc sedile*, *sedilis*, a seat or stool.

ANNOTATION.

The analogy of these genitives in *atis*, consists in this, that being incapable of taking simply *is* after the last vowel of the nominative, because it would make an *hiatus* or meeting of vowels, they insert a *t* to avoid this disagreeable sound. *Thema*, *thema-is*, *thématis*: just as the French say *a-t-on*, *a-t-il*, for *a-on*, *a-il*, &c.

RULE VIII.

Of the nouns in O.

1. Nouns in O make ONIS.
2. The same also does unédo.
3. Nouns feminine in DO and GO, make INIS.
4. The same genitive is given to the following masculines, *ordo*, *homo*, *turbo*, *cardo*, *Apóllo*, *Cupído*, *margo*.
5. *A'nio*, *Nério*, make ENIS.
6. And *caro*, *carnis*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns ending in O, make ONIS in the genitive; as *hic mucro*, *mucrónis*, the point of a sword: *hic sermo* *sermónis*, speech, discourse: *Cícero*, *Cicerónis*, *Cícero*: *hic hárpago*, *ónis*, a grappling hook: *hic Mácedo*, *ónis*, a Macedonian.

2. In like manner, *hec unédo*, *ónis*, the fruit of the arbut or strawberry-tree.

3. The other feminine nouns in DO and in GO, make the genitive in INIS. *Hæc grando, grândinis*, hail: *hæc caligo, caliginis*, darkness: *virgo, virginis*, a virgin, a maid.

But the masculines in DO and GO, make ONIS by the general rule, *hic ligo, ligónis*, a spade.

Except the following seven.

4. *Hic ordo, órдинis*, order: *homo, bóminis*, a man or woman: *nemo, néminis*, nobody; it comes from *homo*: *hic turbo, túrbinis*, a whirling, a whirlwind, a top: *hic cardo, cárдинis*, the hinge of a door: *Apollō, Apóllinis*, the god Apollo: *Cupido, Cupídinis*, the god of love: *hic margo, márginis*, the margin of a book, the bank of a river.

5. *Anio* makes *Aniénis*, the name of a river: *Nerio, énis*, the wife of Mars.

6. *Hæc caro*, makes *carnis*, flesh, meat.

ANNO TATION.

There are some Greek nouns, which are proper names of women, that make the genitive in *ois* and in *us*, as *Dido, Didonis*, *Didois, Didús*: *Gorgo*, genitive *Gorgonis, ois*, and *Gorgus*, from *Γοργώος, Γοργυῶς*; and a great many others of the like sort.

RULE IX.

Of the nouns in C and in D.

Hæc makes *halécis*, and *lac*, *lactis*.

David makes *Davidis*, and *Bogud*, *Bógudis*.

EXAMPLES.

These here form their genitive in a different manner. *Hoc hælec*, or *hæc hælec* a herring, also pickle, brine.

David, Davidis, the prophet David: *Bogud*, the name of a man, *Bógudis*, *Liv*.

RULE X.

Of the nouns in L.

1. The genitive of nouns in L is made by adding IS.

2. But to *mel* and *fel* you must add LIS.

E X A M -

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns ending in L form the genitive by adding IS. *Hoc animal, animális, an animal: hic, aut hoc sal, salis, salt: Dániel, Daniélis, a proper name: vigil, vigilis, a watchman, a sentinel: hic sol, solis, the sun: hic consul, consulis, a consul.*

2. The following redouble the L: *hoc mel, mellis, honey: hoc fel, fellis, gall.*

RULE XI.

Of the nouns in N.

1. To Nouns ending in N, IS is added.
2. But neuters in EN make INIS.
3. As also peeten with nouns ending in CEN, and flamen, though masculine.
4. Proper names in ON make sometimes ONTIS.
5. As does also horizon.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns ending in EN, have IS added to them in the genitive. *Titan, Titánis, a proper name; it is taken for the sun: hic, ren, renis, the kidney or reins: hic lien, liénis, the milt or spleen: delpbin, delpbínis, a dolphin: hic Oríon, onis, the name of a constellation: Memnon, Mémnonis, the son of Aurora.*

2. Nouns neuter in EN, change E into I, and make INIS. *Hoc flumen, flúminis, a river: hoc lumen, lúminis, light: hoc nomen, nóminis, a name: hoc gluten, glútínis, glue: hoc unguen, ínís, ointment: hoc flamen, ínís, a blast, or puff of wind.*

3. The following, though masculines, make also INIS. *Hic peeten, péétínis, a comb, the stick or quill wherewith they play upon an instrument, the stay of a weaver's loom. Those in CEN, that is the compounds of cano, to sing, as tibícen, ínís, a piper, or player on a flute: fídícen, a harper, he that playeth on a stringed instrument; and in like manner the rest. To these we may add, hic flamen, ínís, a heathen priest.*

The other masculine nouns follow the general rule, as *hic lien, liénis, the milt or spleen, &c.*

4. Proper

4. Proper names make sometimes ONTIS, as *Phaëthon*, *Phaëthontis*, the son of Phœbus: *Xenophon*, *Xenophontis*, an Athenian general. And sometimes they follow the general rule, *Jáson*, *Jásonis*. A great many have both genitives, as *Ctésiphon*, *Ctésiphontis*, and *Ctésiphonis*. But the latter comes rather from *Ctésipho*; as *Démipho*, *Demiphontis*; and such like.

5. *Hic Horízon* makes also *Horizontis*, the horizon, a circle dividing the half sphere of the firmament, which we see, from the other half which we see not.

RULE XII.

Of the nouns in R.

1. Nouns in R make their genitive by adding IS, as *fur*, *furis*; *honor*, *honoris*.
2. But *far* makes *farris*.
3. And from *Hepar* comes the genitive *hépatis*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns ending in R, form their genitive by adding IS; as *hoc calcar*, *calcáris*, a spur: *hic aër*, *áëris*, the air: *hic æther*, *ætheris*, the pure air, the sky: *hic carcer*, *cárceris*, a prison: *hoc uber*, *úberis*, a nipple, a pap or udder: *hic vomer*, *vómeris*, a plowshare. And in like manner, *uber*, adjective, genitive *úberis*, fat and fertile: *hic honor*, *honoris*, honour: *hic decor*, *decóris*, comeliness, beauty: *hic fur*, *furis*, a thief: *hic furfur*, *fúrfuris*, bran: *hic et hæc martyr*, *mártiris*, a martyr, a witness.

2. *Hoc far*, all manner of corn, also meal or flower, redoubles the R: genitive *farris*.

3. *Hoc hepar*, *hépatis*, the liver. Formerly they said *hépatos*: and this noun has no plural.

ANNOTATION.

Lar, a household god, makes *Laris*, according to the general rule. But *Lar* taken for the name of a man, makes *Lartis*. It is to be observed however that *Lars* is also used, which we read in Livy and in Ausonius, from whence regularly comes *Lartis*, as from *Mars* comes *Martis*; though we also meet with *Lar* in Priscian and in Cicero.

RULE

RULE XIII.

Of the nouns in BER.

1. Céleber, imber, and salúber, make the genitive in BRIS.
2. The same do also the months in BER.

EXAMPLES.

1. These nouns make their genitive in BRIS. *Céleber*, genitive *célebris*, famous, renowned: *hic imber*, *imbris*, a shower of rain: *salúber*, *salúbris*, wholesome.

2. *Hic Septémber*, *Septémbris*, the month of September: *Oëtóber*, *Oëtóbris*, the month of October: *Novémber*, *Novémbris*, the month of November: *Decémber*, *Decémbris*, the month of December.

In the same manner *I'nsuber*, *I'nsubris*, the name of a people.

ANNOTATION.

The analogy of these genitives consists in their making a syncope of the penultimate *e*; *salúbris*, for *salúberis*: *Oëtóbris* for *Oëtóberis*, &c. Which is the case also of some of these that follow.

RULE XIV.

Of the adjectives in CER.

The adjectives in CER make CRIS. Thus we say, acer, acris.

EXAMPLES.

The adjectives in CER make the genitive in CRIS; as *acer*, genitive *acris*, sharp, sour: *álacer*, *álacris*, brisk, lively: *vólucer*, *vólucris*, winged, swift.

RULE XV.

Of the nouns in TER.

1. *The Greek nouns in TER make ERIS.*
2. *To which we must join later, láteris.*
3. *The Latin nouns in TER make TRIS.*
4. *Which are followed by pater and mater.*

EXAM-

EXAMPLES.

1. The nouns in TER, if they be of Greek original, follow the general rule by adding IS after R; as *hic crater*, *cratéris*, a great cup, or bowl: *hic æther*, *étris*, the pure air, the sky: *hic stater*, *statéris*, a kind of ancient coin worth two shillings and four-pence: *hic charáctēr*, *étris*, a mark, character, or sign: *hic panther*, *étris*, a panther.

2. *Later*, though a Latin word, also makes *láteris*, a brick or tile.

3. The other Latin nouns in TER, make only TRIS in the genitive by syncope for TERIS; whether they be adjectives, as *campéster*, *campéstris*, of or belonging to the plain fields; *silvéster*, *silvéstris*, woody, wild, savage: or whether they be substantives, as *hic accípiter*, *tris*, an hawk: *hic frater*, *tris*, a brother.

4. These two, though of Greek original, follow the Latins: *hic pater*, *patris*, a father: *hæc mater*, *matris*, a mother.

ANNO TATION.

Linter, which Despauter joins to these, is a downright Latin word. It is true Priscian says that the Greeks used the word, ὁ Ἀλίσκος; but he says this without any authority. For this noun is not to be met with in Pollux, where he treats of different sorts of boats, nor in any ancient author. And if Priscian found it any where, it must have certainly been in some author of more modern date, who made use of the Latin word, only giving it a Greek termination.

RULE XVI.

Of *iter*, *cor*, and *Jupiter*.

Iter makes *itineris*.

Cor, *cordis*; *Jupiter*, *Jovis*.

EXAMPLES.

These form their genitive in a different manner: *hoc iter*, genitive, *itineris*, a way, a path, a road, a journey: *hoc cor*, *cordis*, the heart. The compounds of *cor* take an S at the end, as *secors*, *secórdis*, senseless, regardless. See the rule of nouns in RS lower down. *Jupiter*, *Jovis*, the heathen god.

ANNO.

ANNOTATION.

We have already taken notice of the cause of this irregularity in these genitives, which is that the Latins heretofore used to say *Jovis*, *hujus Jovis*; *Jupiter*, *hujus Jupiteris*, whence the latter nominative has retained the former genitive. And Probus judiciously observes, that to pretend that *Jovis* is the real genitive of *Jupiter*, is the same as if we were to decline *hic Phæbus*, *hujus Apollinis*. Now *Jupiter* was only a corrupt word for *Jovis-pater*, just as they said *Marspiter* for *Mars-pater*, and the rest in the same manner.

RULE XVII.

Of the nouns in UR.

Jecur, *robur*, *femur*, and *ebur*, make the genitive in ORIS.

EXAMPLES.

The following make the genitive in ORIS. *Hoc jecur*, *jecôris* (and formerly *jecînoris*) the liver: *hoc robur*, *rôboris*, a kind of hard oak, strength: *hoc femur*, *fêmoris*, the thigh: *hoc ebur*, *éboris*, ivory.

ANNOTATION.

The analogy of this genitive consists in this, that the *u* of the nominative is changed into *o*, these two vowels having a great affinity with each other.

RULE XVIII.

Of the nouns in AS.

1. Nouns in AS have the genitive in ATIS.
2. But the feminine Greek nouns in AS, as *Pallas*, make ADIS.
3. The masculine Greek nouns in AS, as *ádamas*, make ANTIS.
4. *As* makes *affis*; and *mas*, *maris*; *hoc vas* bath *vasis*; and *hic vas* bath *vadis*.

EXAMPLES.

1. The nouns in AS make the genitive in ATIS. *Hæc pietas*, *pietâtis*, piety: *hæc ætas*, *ætâtis*, age: *hæc bônitas*, *bonitâtis*, goodness.

2. The Greek nouns in AS of the feminine gender, make ADIS; as *hæc Pallas*, *Pálladis*, the goddess *Pallas*: *hæc lampas*, *lâmpadis*, a lamp.

3. The

3. The Greek nouns in AS of the masculine gender make ANTIS. *Hic gigas, gigántis*, a giant : *bic ádamas, adamántis*, a diamond : *bic Pallas, Pallántis*, the name of a man : *bic élephas, elephántis*, an elephant : so *Agragas*, the name of a city, but of the masculine gender. See the genders, p. 16.

4. These make their genitive in a different manner; *bic as*, genitive *assis*, a pound weight; also a coin of which ten made a denier : *bic mas, maris*, the male in all kinds of creatures : *vas*, when of the neuter gender, makes *vasis*, a vessel : but when masculine, it makes *vadis*, a surety or bail.

ANNO T A T I O N.

The analogy of the genitives in *atis* or *adis* consists in this, that joining *is* to the nominative, its final *s* is changed into *t* or *d* by a relation which the *s* hath in common to both these consonants *d* and *t* in all languages, which will appear further in rule the 21st. 24th. 25th. and others.

R U L E X I X.

Of the nouns in ES.

The nouns in ES change ES into IS ; as verres, verris ; vates, vatis.

E X A M P L E S.

The nouns in ES form their genitive, by changing ES into IS ; as *bic verres*, genitive *verris*, a boar pig : *vates, vatis*, a poet, a prophet.

In the same manner *Uly'sses, Uly'ssis*, the name of a man : *bæc nubes, nubis*, a cloud : *bæc clades, cladis*, a defeat ; and the like.

R U L E X X.

Of those which make ETIS.

1. *The following have their genitive in ETIS ; viz. locuples, præpes, páries, seges, perpes, tapes, intérpres, teges, teres, magnes, ábies, áries, hebes.*
2. *Also quies ;* 3. *And a great many Greek words in ES.*

E X A M -

EXAMPLES.

1. The followings nouns make their genitive in ETIS. *Lôcuples*, *locuplêtis*, rich : *præpes*, *præpetis*, quick, light, lively : *hic pâries*, *pariêtis*, a wall : *hæc seges*, *sêgetis*, standing corn : *perpes*, *pêrpetis*, perpetual, intire : *hic tapes*, *tapêtis*, tapestry : *intêrpres*, *intêrpretis*, an interpreter : *hæc teges*, *têgetis*, a mat : *teres*, *têretis*, taper as a tree or pillar : *hic magnes*, *magnêtis*, a load-stone : *hæc âbies*, *abîetis*, a fir-tree : *hic âries*, *arîetis*, a ram, a military engine : *bebes*, *hêbetis*, blunt, dull.

2. *Hæc quies*, *quiêtis*, rest ; and in the same manner its compounds, *rêquies*, repose : *inquies*, disquiet.

3. Many Greek nouns in ES also make ETIS, as *hic lebes* *lebêtis*, a cauldron : *Dares*, *Darêtis* ; *Chremes*, *Chremêtis*, names of men : *celes*, *êtis*, one that rides on horseback in public sports, also the horse itself : and such like.

ANNOTATION.

Heretofore they used to say also *mansues*, *mansuetis*, Plaut. and *indiges*, *indigetis*. In Julius Frontinus, *Romana urbs indiges*, *terrarumque dea* ; and in Livy, *Jovem indigetem appellant*, lib. 1. But now we say *mansuetus*, mild ; and as to the other, it is seldom used except in the plural ; *indigites*, the tutelar deities.

RULE XXI.

Of the other nouns in ES.

1. *Ceres* makes *Cêreris*.
2. *Bes*, *beffis* : and *æs*, *æris*.
3. Nouns derived from *sêdes* make IDIS.
4. *Pes*, *heres*, *merces*, *præs*, have EDIS.
5. *Pubes*, signifying soft hair, makes IS ; but signifying of ripe years, it has ERIS.
6. The other masculines have ITIS.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Ceres* the goddess of corn, makes *Cêreris*,

2. *Hic bes*, the weight of eight ounces, makes *beſſis*.
Hoc æs, æris, braſs, copper.

3. Nouns derived from *ſedeo*, *ſedes*, to ſit down; make
 IDIS; as *obſes, obſidis*, an hoſtage: *præſes, præſidis*, a
 preſident: *reſes, réſidis*, lazy, ſlothful: *deſes, déſidis*,
 idle, lazy.

4. The following make the genitive in EDIS;
hic pes, pedis, the foot: in like manner its com-
 pounds, *bipes, bipedis*, two footed: *cörnipes, cornípe-
 dis*, that which hath a horny hoof: *ſónipes*, that
 which maketh a noiſe with its feet, a courſer, an
 horſe, or ſteed: *hic heres, héredis*, an heir: *hæc mer-
 ces, mercêdis*, reward: *præs, prædis*, a ſurety in money
 matters.

5. *Pubes, pubis*, ſoft hair or down. *Pubes, púberis*,
 adject. of ripe years; from whence comes *pubertas*,
 ripe age, puberty.

6. The reſt of the maſculines, and even of the com-
 mons in ES, not mentioned in the rules, form their
 genitive in ITIS; as *hic et hæc miles, mílitis*, a ſol-
 dier: *veles, vélitis*, a ſoldier wearing light harneſs:
eques, équitis, an horſeman: *palmes, pálmitis*, the ſhoot
 or young branch of a vine: *hic termes, térmitis*, a
 bough or twig of a tree: *hic fomes, fómitis*, fuel.

ANNO TATION.

From *pubes* comes the compound *impubes* or *impubis*, & *hoc im-
 pube*, as *impubes lúlus*: *impube corpus*: in the genitive *impubis* &
impuberis: accuſative *impubem* & *impúberem*. Their nominative
 in *er* we find no where but in the writings of grammarians.

Here we may obſerve, that the nouns in ES, which increaſe in
 the genitive, are generally maſculines. There are only five of
 them fem. *ſeges, teges, merces, compes* and *quies*; to which may be
 added *inquies*, a ſubſtantive, and one neuter, *æs, æris*.

RULE XXII.

Of the nouns in IS.

*IS continues in the genitive the ſame as in the
 nominative.*

EXAMPLES.

Nouns in IS generally ſpeaking have the genitive
 like

like the nominative; as *hæc classis*, *hujus classis*, a fleet: *dulcis*, *hujus dulcis*, sweet: *hic cassis*, *hujus cassis*, a hunter's net: *hic cucumis*, *hujus cucumis*, a cucumber.

A N N O T A T I O N.

They used heretofore to say *cucumer*, *eris*; and from hence comes still in the plural *cucumeres*, and not *cucumes*, though in the singular *cucumis* is more usual than *cucumer*, whence comes the dative and ablative *cucumi*, and the accusative *cucumim* in Pliny. See p. 92.

R U L E XXIII.

Exception to the preceding rule.

1. *Cassis*, *lapis*, and *cuspis*, form the genitive in DIS.
2. These are followed by a great many Greek nouns.
3. *Quiris*, *Samnis*, *Dis*, *lis*, and *charis*, make ITIS.
4. *Pulvis*, and *cinis*, have ERIS, and *glis* has gliris.
5. But *sanguis*, makes *sanguinis*.

E X A M P L E S.

1. These make the genitive in DIS. *Hæc cassis*, *cassidis*, an helmet: *hic lapis*, *idis*, a stone: *hæc cuspis*, *idis*, the point of a spear or other weapon.

2. There are likewise a great many feminine Greek nouns, which make IDIS. *Tyrannis*, *tyrannidis*, tyranny: *pixis*, *pixidis*, a box: *chlamys*, *idis*, a cloak, a soldier's coat: *graphis*, *idis*, the art of limning, also a pencil. And such like.

3. The following make ITIS. *Quiris*, *Quiritis*, a Roman: *Samnis*, *Samnitis*, a people of Italy: *Dis*, *Ditis*, the god of riches, a rich man: *hæc lis*, *litis*, a strife, a quarrel, a process at law: *châris*, *itis*, or rather in the plural *chârites*, the three sisters called the graces.

4. *Hic pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust: *hic cinis*, *cineris*, ashes: *glis*, *gliris*, a dormouse.

5. *Hic sanguis, sânguinis*, blood; because heretofore they said *sanguen*.

Its compounds follow the general rule. *Exanguis*, genitive *exânguis*, pale, lifeless.

Pollis, or rather *pollen*, also makes *póllinis*, fine flour.

ANNOTATION.

Hereto we may also refer a great number of Greek nouns ending in IN or IS, as *delphis* or *delphin*, *delphinis*: *Salamis* or *Salamin*, *Salaminis*: *Eleusis* or *in*, *inis*, &c. There are likewise some Greek nouns which make *entis*, as *Simöis*, *Simoëntis*, the name of a river: *Pyroïs*, *Pyroëntis*, one of the horses of the sun, &c. But as to those we must reserve a further notice of them for the Greek grammar.

RULE XXIV.

Of nouns in OS.

1. Nouns in OS have the genitive in OTIS.
2. But *mos*, *flos*, and *ros*, make ORIS.
3. *Heros*, *Minos*, *Tros*, and *thos*, make OIS.
4. *Bos*, has *bovis*; *custos*, *custódis*.
5. *Os*, a bone, has *ossis*; but signifying the mouth it makes *oris*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in OS generally make their genitive in OTIS, as *hæc dos*, *dotis*, a portion or dowry: *compos*, *cómpotis*, one that hath obtained his desire or purpose, a partaker: *impos*, *ímpotis*, unable, void of: *hic nepos* *nepótis*, a grandson, also a spendthrift: *hic & hæc facêrδος*, *sacerdótis*, a priest or priestess: *hic monócerος*, *monocerótis*, an unicorn: and so a great many more Greek nouns.

2. These are excepted which make ORIS. *Hic mos*, *moris*, manner or custom: *hic flos*, *floris*, a flower: *hic ros*, *roris*, dew.

3. These also which make OIS: *hic herος*, *heróis*, an hero: *Mínος*, *Minóis*, a Cretan king: *Tros*, *Troïs*, a Trojan: *thος*, *thoïs*, a sort of wolf.

4. *Hic et hæc bos*, *bovis*, an ox or cow: *hic et hæc custos*, *custódis*, a keeper or guardian.

5. The

5. The word *Os* is always neuter; it makes *offis* when it signifies a bone; *inbumâta ossa*, bones unburi-
ed: but it has *oris* when it signifies the mouth or
the face; *gravis odor oris*, the disagreeable stink of the
mouth or breath: *decor oris*, the beauty of the coun-
tenance.

ANNO T A T I O N.

Bos makes *bovis*, because it comes from the Æolic βῶς, βοφῶς,
for βοῦς, βοός; this Æolic digamma being little more in value
than the V consonant.

R U L E XXV.

Of the nouns in US which make the genitive in ERIS.

1. *Nouns in US make the genitive in ERIS.*
2. *But the following have ORIS, viz. pecus, tergus, fœnus, lepus, nemus, frigus, penus, pignus, pectus, stercus, decus, dédecus, lit-
tus, tempus, and corpus.*
3. *The comparative in US has the same genitive
as that in OR.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The greatest part of the nouns in US have the
genitive in *ëris* short. We reckon twenty of them,
viz. *hoc acus, áceris*, chaff: *hoc fœdus, fœderis*, co-
venant, alliance: *hoc funus, fúneris*, a funeral: *hoc
genus, géneris*, kind, race, extraction: *hoc glomus,
ëris*, a bottom of yarn, or clue of thread: *hoc latus,
ëris*, a side, the waist: *hoc munus, ëris*, a present, or
favour: *hoc olus, ëris*, any garden herbs for food: *hoc
onus, ëris*, burthen, obligation: *hoc opus, ëris*,
work, labour: *hoc pondus, ëris*, weight: *hoc rudus,
ëris*, rubbish: *hoc scelus, ëris*, wickedness: *hoc sidus,
ëris*, a star: *hoc vellus, ëris*, a fleece of wool: *hæc
Venus, ëris*, the goddess Venus: *vetus, ëris*, old, an-
tient, it is an adjunct.: *hoc viscus, ëris*, a bowel, or intrail:
hoc ulcus, ëris, a boil: *hoc vulnus, ëris*, a wound.

2. There are fifteen which make the genitive in
ORIS; *hoc pecus, pécoris*, a flock of sheep, a single
sheep: *hoc tergus, òris*, the skin or hide of any beast:
hoc fœnus, òris, usury, interest: *hic lepus, òris*, an

hare : *hoc nemus, ōris*, a grove : *hoc frigus, ōris*, cold : *hoc penus, ōris*, provisions of all sorts : *hoc pignus, ōris*, a pledge : *hoc pectus, ōris*, the breast : *hoc stercus, ōris*, dung, excrement : *hoc decus, decōris*, a credit or honour ; and so its compound, *dēdecus*, shame, disgrace : *hoc litus, ōris*, the shore : *hoc tempus, ōris*, time : *hoc corpus, ōris*, the body.

3. The comparative in US has the same genitive as that in OR, and of course it makes *ōris*, the penultimate long ; as *major*, & *hoc majus, majōris*, greater : *mélior*, & *hoc melius, ōris*, better : *pejor*, & *hoc pejus*, worse.

ANNOTATION.

It is of no manner of use to inquire which should be the general rule of the nouns in US ; that is, whether it be those which make *eris*, or those which make *oris*. For as *eris* comes naturally from ER ; so *oris* comes as naturally from OR ; therefore one is not more natural than the other to the nouns in US. Hence we ought to take that for the general rule, which comprehends most nouns ; this is that of *ēris*, which I have followed ; for the comparatives form a rule by themselves, and ought not to be confounded with the rest, because they make *ōris* long, which is owing to their taking it from their masculine in *or*.

They used formerly to say *ſæneris*, and *pigneris*, which shews that *ēris* is the more general rule. Thence come the verbs *ſænero* or *ſæneror*, to lend out at usury : *pignero* and *oppignero*, to pledge : *lepōris* long, from *lepor* or *lepos*, masc. mirth, wit, complaisance, a good mien.

Decōris long, comes also from *decor*, masc. It may therefore be observed that all those nouns which make *eris* or *oris*, in the genitive, have their increase short, and are neuter, except *vetus* adjunct, and *Venus*, fem. by its signification.

From *decus* comes *indecor*, *ōris*, unseemly, misbecoming ; and from *decor* comes *indecōrus* the same.

RULE XXVI.

Of those which make URIS, UIS, UDIS, AUDIS, and ODIS.

1. *Monosyllables in US, as also tellus, make URIS in the genitive.*
2. *But grus, and sus, make UIS.*
3. *Palus, incus, and subscus, have UDIS.*
4. *Laus, and fraus, make AUDIS.*
5. *And tripus, ODIS.*

EXAM-

EXAMPLES.

1. All the monosyllables in US, make URIS in the genitive. *Hoc thus, thuris*, frankincense, or the tree on which it grows : *hoc rus, ruris*, the country : *hic mus, muris*, a mouse : *plus, pluris*, more : *hoc jus, juris*, broth, pottage, which was measured out to each person ; hence it is taken also for justice, equity, and right : *hoc pus, puris*, matter or corruption that cometh out of a sore.

Hæc tellus, tellûris, the earth.

2. These two make UIS, *hæc grus, gruïs*, a crane : *sus, sûis*, a sow.

3. These have UDIS. *Hæc palus, palûdis*, a morass : *hæc incus, incûdis*, an anvil : *hæc subscus, ûdis*, a fastening of boards or timber together, called by the joiners a swallow or dove-tail. The old word *pecus*, a beast, unusual in the nominative and the vocative, makes *pécudis*. *Impurissimæ péculis sordes*, Cic. in Pison. the filth of that nasty beast.

4. These two have AUDIS, *hæc laus, laudis*, praise : *hæc fraus, fraudis*, fraud, deceit.

5. *Hic tripus, tripodis*, a tripod, or three legged stool ; in like manner the other compounds of $\pi\epsilon\varsigma$.

ANNO T A T I O N.

Ligus, liguris, which is joined to these, comes rather from *Ligur, uris* ; this appears plainly from the increase of the genitive which is short, whereas all nouns in US have *uris* long.

Charisius places *pécudes* among those nouns that have neither nominative nor vocative. Hence Vossius thinks that they rather said *pécudis, hujus péculis*, which is the reason even of the second's being short, whereas in *palus, ûdis*, and others of the same sort, it is long. And when Priscian quotes from Cæsar de Auguriis, a book no longer extant, *si sincera pecus erat* ; this is an expression that has not been followed by any one author, and which Cæsar probably used only in giving an extract from some old Roman ceremonial. For which reason it is better to forbear making use of this nominative.

But there is great probability that they said *hoc pécu*, whence comes *hæc pécula*. *Cum adhibent in pecuda pastores*, Cic. 4. de Rep. And we find even *hæc pecua, pecuum*, from the nominative *pecu*.

RULE XXVII.

Of those which make UTIS and UNTIS.

1. Intercus, salus, virtus, juventus, senectus, and servitus, have the genitive in UTIS. Greek names of towns in US make UNTIS.

EXAMPLES.

1. The following make the genitive in UTIS. *Intercus*, *intercutis*, adject. *Medicamentum ad aquam intercutem*, Cic. a remedy for the dropsy : *hec salus*, *salutis*, safety, health : *hec virtus*, *virtutis*, virtue : *hec juventus*, *juventutis*, youth : *hec senectus*, *senectutis*, old age : *hec servitus*, *servitutis*, servitude.

ANNOTATION.

The Greek nouns, which are proper names of towns or other places, generally make UNTIS, as *Opus*, *Opuntis* ; *Trapezus*, *Trapezuntis* : *Amathus*, *untis*, &c. See several of them above, p. 17.

RULE XXVIII.

Of nouns in BS and in PS.

1. Nouns in BS have BIS ; and those in PS have PIS.
2. But those which have more than one syllable, change E into I.
3. *Auceps* however makes *aucupis* ; *puls*, *pultis* ; and *hyems*, *hyemis*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in BS, and in PS, form their genitive by putting an I before S, as *Arabs*, *A'rabis*, an Arabian : *hec stipis*, *stipis*, a piece of money, the same with the as : *stirps*, *stirpis*, the root, a stock or race : *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people : *hec seps*, *sepis*, Cic. an hedge : *hic seps*, *sepis*, a venomous serpent or eft.

2. Those nouns that have more than one syllable, change E into I in the penultimate, as *calebs*, *calibis*, and not *cal'ebis*, a single, or unmarried person : *hec forceps*, *ipis*, a pair of tongs, scissars, or pincers : *princeps*,

princeps, *príncipis*, a prince, the chief : *hic et hæc adeps*, *ádipis*, fat : *múniceps*, *ícipis*, one of a town whose inhabitants were free of the city of Rome : *párticeps*, *ícipis*, partaker : *manceps*, *máncipis*, a farmer of any part of the public revenue, an undertaker of any public work that giveth security for its performance, he that buyeth the goods of one proscribed, a proprietor who selleth a thing upon warrentry.

3. *Auceps* however makes *áucupis*, a fowler : *hæc puls*, makes *pultis*, a kind of meat used by the ancients, like a pap or panado : *hæc hyems*, *hy'emis*, the winter.

ANNO T A T I O N.

Gryps has *gryphis*, a gripe or griffon : *Cynips*, *iphis*, a river of Lybia ; and *cinips*, *cinipbis*, little flies, but cruelly stinging.

Now the analogy of all these genitives is this, that these words are abbreviated, having terminated heretofore in *is* in the nominative, as well as in the genitive, as we have already observed, P. 70.

R U L E XXIX.

Of the nouns in NS and in RS.

1. Nouns in NS and in RS form the genitive in TIS, and drop their own S.
2. But *glans*, *nefrens*, *lens*, *libripens*, and *frons*, the leaf of a tree, change S into DIS.
3. To these we may join the compounds of *cor*, which take an S after OR.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Nouns in NS, or in RS, form the genitives by changing S into TIS ; as *hic mons*, *montis*, a mountain : *hæc frons*, *frontis*, the forehead : *expers*, *expértis*, void, exempt : *hæc lens*, *lentis*, a kind of pulse called lentiles.

2. The following change their S into DIS. *Hæc glans*, *glandis*, a mast of oak or other tree, an acorn ; likewise its compound : *juglans*, *juglándis*, a walnut : *nefrens*, *nefréndis*, a barrow pig : *hæc lens*, *lendis*, a nit : *libripens*, *libripéndis*, a weigher : *hæc frons*, *frondis*, the leaf of a tree.

3. The compounds of *cor*, *cordis*, the heart, take an S at the latter end, and form their genitive also in DIS. *Concors*, *concordis*, of one mind or will: *discors*, *discordis*, discordant, jarring: *excors*, *ordis*, heartless, foolish; *vecors*, *ordis*, mad, foolish: *focors*, or *secors*, *ordis*, lazy, idle.

RULE XXX.

Of the participle *iens*, *euntis*, with its compounds.

1. *Iens* makes EUNTIS, and is followed by all its compounds.
2. Except *âmbiens*.

EXAMPLES.

1. The participle of the verb *eo*, I go, and those of its compounds, form the genitive in EUNTIS; as *iens*, *euntis*, going: *périens*, *pereuntis*, perishing: *âbiens*, *abeuntis*, departing: *rêdiens*, *redeuntis*, returning: *âdiens*, *adeuntis*, going towards another: *êxiens*, *exeuntis*, going out: *ôbiens*, *obeuntis*, going round.

In like manner *quiens*, makes *queuntis*, able: *néquiens*, *nequeuntis*, not able; being taken by some for the compounds of *eo*.

2. Nevertheless *âmbiens* makes *ambiêntis*, furrounding, environing.

RULE XXXII.

Of *caput* and its compounds.

Caput and all its compounds are declined in ITIS.

EXAMPLES.

Caput, of the neuter gender, makes in the genitive, *câpitis*, the head.

In like manner its compounds, as *hoc sinciput*, *sincîpitis*, the fore part of the head: *ôcciput*, *occîpitis*, the hinder part of the head.

Also these adjectives, *anceps*, *ancîpitis*, double headed, ambiguous, doubtful: *biceps*, *bicîpitis*, two headed: *triceps*, *tricîpitis*, three headed.

RULE

RULE XXXIII.

Of the nouns in X.

1. *The nouns in X change it into CIS, as ver-*
vex, vervécis; halex, halécis.
2. *But frux, lex, rex, grex, Styx, Phryx,*
conjux, change X into GIS.
3. *Remex makes rémigis.*
4. *All other nouns in EX of more syllables than*
one, have the genitive in ICIS.

EXAMPLES.

1. The nouns in X form their genitive by changing X into CIS; as *hæc halex*, or *alex, écis*, an herring, pickle, brine: *hic vervex, vervécis*, a wether sheep: *hæc fæx, fæcis*, dregs: *felix, felícis*, happy: *hæc filix, filícis*, fern, brake: *hæc vibex, vibícis*, a wheal on the flesh after whipping. See the genders, p. 55. *hæc lux, lucis*, light.

2. The following change X into GIS. *Hæc frux, frugis*, corn, the fruits of the earth: *hæc lex, legis*, a law; as also its compound, *exlex, exlêgis*, lawless: *hic rex, regis*, a king: *hic grex, gregis*, a flock, an herd: *hæc Styx, Stygis*, a poetical infernal lake: *Phryx, Phrygis*, a Phrygian: *hic et hæc conjux, conjugis*, a husband or wife.

ANNOTATION.

To these these we may join *harpax, agis*, a kind of amber that draweth leaves and straw after it: *Biturix, igis*, Cæs. a native of Bourges: *Allobrox, ogis*, a Savoyard, or of that neighbourhood: *strix, igis*, a screech-owl, an hag, or hobgoblin: *Iapyx, igis*, the western wind: *phalanx, angis*, a kind of Macedonian battalion: *fyrinx, gis*, a flute, a pipe: *sphinx, gis*, a poetical monster. And perhaps some others, taken either from the Greek, or from a verb in *go*, as *aquilex, aquilegis*, he that maketh conveyance of water by pipes, or he that findeth springs, taken from *lego*, to gather. And this analogy is more general than one would imagine. For *lex* itself makes *legis*, only because it comes from *lego*, to read, according to Varro and St. Isidore. Which we may also say of *grex*, taken from *grege*, from whence comes *congrego*: of *rex* taken from *rego*, &c. But those which come from a verb in *co*-make *cis*, as *dux, ducis*, from *duco*; *lux, lucis*, from *luceo*; (the pure termina-

tion following the impure). And if the verb hath an *i* before *go* or *co*, this *i* is likewise continued before *gis* or *cis* in the genitive of the noun, which seldom happens except in words of more than one syllable, as appears in the following, taken from *remigo*, *judico*, *indico*, *plico*, *supplico*, &c. For which reason we say that

3. *Remex*, a rower, makes *rémigis*, changing E into I, because it has more syllables than one.

4. The other nouns in EX, that have more syllables than one (except *halex* and *vervex*, *écis*, already mentioned) also change E into I, and make ICIS. *Judex*, *júdicis*, a judge: *index*, *índicis*, a discoverer, a shewer, the forefinger, a mark or token, an index or table of a book: *simplex*, *ícis*, simple: *supplex*, *súpplicis*, humble: *duplex*, *dúplicis*, double, &c.

ANNO TATION.

The analogy of these genitives is owing likewise to this, that all these nouns were heretofore terminated in *is* in the nominative as well as in the genitive: thus the *x* being a double letter, in some is equivalent to *cs*, for which reason they make *cis*; and in others to *gs*, for which reason they have *gis*; see the preceding annotation.

RULE XXXIV.

Exception to the preceding rule.

Senex, *nox*, *nix*, *onyx*, *supéllex*, make *senis*, *noctis*, *nivis*, *ónychis*, and *supelléctilis*.

EXAMPLES.

These form their genitive in a different manner, viz. *senex*, *senis*, an old man; *hæc nox*, *noctis*, night: *hæc nix*, *nivis*, snow: *hæc onyx*, *ónychis*, a sort of marble or alabaster, but taken for a vase or box of that sort of stone it is masculine. See p. 53. *Hæc supéllex*, *supelléctilis*, household stuff. But we say also *supelléctilis*, *hujus supelléctilis*.

ANNO TATION.

Greek nouns in AX make ACTIS, as *Asryanax*, *actis*; Virg. the name of a man: *Bibrax*, *actis*, the name of a city: *Hipponax*, the name of a man: *Hylax*, the name of a dog.

Despauter excepts *Bryax*, which, as he pretends, does make *Bryaxis*. But it appears from several passages in Pliny, that the nominative is *BRYAXIS*: *hos deorum quinque colossos fecit Bryaxis*, lib. 34. c. 7. *Bryaxis*

Bryaxis Æsculapium fecit, cap. seq. and it appears likewise that it makes *Bryaxidis* in the genitive. *Sunt alia signa illustrium artificum*; *Liber pater, Bryaxidis, & alter Scopæ*, ibid. Hence it makes *Bryaxin* in the accusative, as we shall take notice hereafter, p. 92.

The analogy of these genitives consists in this, that the nominatives are syncopated, having been heretofore like their genitives. It may also be said that *x* being a double letter, *nox* stands for *noes*, which inserts a *t* with an *i*, *noctis*; and that *nix* standing for *nies*, it takes the Æolic digamma in *nivis*, for which reason it loses the *c*, lest the pronunciation should be too harsh. On the contrary *Onychis* assumes the aspiration *h* to strengthen the sound.

RULE XXXV.

General for the accusatives.

The accusative case is in EM, as dux ducis, makes ducem.

EXAMPLES.

The other cases are formed from the genitive, taking the termination that properly belongs to them, as that of EM for the accusative: for example, *bic sermo, sermónis*, accusative *sermónem*, speech, discourse: *bic labor, labóris, labórem*, labour: *dux, ducis, ducem*, a leader, a commander.

RULE XXXVI.

Of the accusatives in IM.

The following nouns, tússis, amússis, sitis, secúris, decússis, vis, pelvis, ravis, buris, Araris, Tigris, Tíberis, form their accusative in im.

EXAMPLES.

All these nouns have the accusative in IM. *Hæc tussis*, accusative *tussim*, a cough: *hæc amussis, amússim*, a mason's or carpenter's rule or line: *hæc sitis, sitim*, thirst: *hæc secúris, secúrim*, an ax or hatchet: *hæc decússis, decússim*, a coin of the value of ten asses; and in like manner *centússis, centússim*, a coin of the value of one hundred asses: *hæc vis, vim*, force, violence, plenty: *hæc pelvis, pelvim*, a basin: *hæc ravis, ravim*, hoarseness: *hæc buris, burim*, Virg. the plow-tail: *Arar, or Araris*, accus. *Ararim*, the river Saône: *Tigris, Tigrim*, the river Tiger: *Tíberis, Tíberim, or Tibrim*, the Tiber.

ANNO-

A N N O T A T I O N.

Cannabis forms also the accusative in IM; we likewise meet with *cucumim*, *pulvim*, and some others.

Hereto we must also refer a multitude of Greek nouns, which take *n* for *m*, as *genesis*, accusative *genesin*, or *genesim*; *erynnis*, *erynnin*; *syrtis*, *syrtin*, and the like, which may be learnt by the use of authors. And all the names of rivers form likewise their poetical accusatives in *in*, *Albin*, *Bætin*, &c. Which is of great service to poets, because the M suffers an elision before a vowel, but the N may stand.

R U L E XXXVII.

The accusative in EM or in IM.

Turris, *fementis*, *febris*, *restis*, *clavis*, *aquâlis*, *puppis*, and *navis*, form the accusative either in EM or IM.

E X A M P L E S.

These form the accusative in EM or in IM. *Hæc turris*, accusative *turrem*, or *turrim*, more usual, a tower: *hæc fementis*, *fementem*, or *fementim*, a sowing, seed time, also corn sown; *hæc febris*, *febrem*, or *febrim*, a fever: *hæc restis*, *restem*, or *restim*, more usual, an halter, a rope: *hæc clavis*, *clavem*, or *clavim*, a key: *hic aquâlis*, *aquâlem*, or *aquâlim*, more usual, an ewer, a water pot: *hæc puppis*, *puppem*, or *puppim*, more usual, the hind deck of a ship, the poop: *hæc navis*, *navem*, or *navim*, a ship; the former in *em* is more usual.

A N N O T A T I O N.

Cucumis in ancient writers, makes rather *cucumim* than *cucumerem*. We meet also with *cûtem* and *cutim* in the accusative, *præsepem* from the noun *præsepis*. *Strigilim*, *sentim*, *gummim*, *cannabim*, *avim*, *cratim*, *lentim*, *messim*, *ovim*, *ratim*, and some others: even, some belonging to the precedent rule will be found to have *em* or *im*. And if we may believe Scioppius, all nouns in IS that have no increase in the genitive, had heretofore two terminations; for which reason, he adds, we say not only *partem*, but also *partim*, which has been made to pass for an adverb, but is a real accusative, for heretofore they said *hæc partis*, *hujus partis*.

There are a great many more Greek nouns, which increasing in the genitive, form the accusative in EM with increase, and in IN without increase, as *Iris*, *Iridis*, accusative *Iridem*, and *Irin*: *Bryaxis*, *idis*, accusative *Briaxidem* and *Briaxin*. And then they have hardly any other than the ablative in E, as we shall shew hereafter,

RULE XXXVIII.

General for the ablative.

1. *The ablative of substantives is in E.*2. *That of adjectives in E or in I.*

EXAMPLES.

The ablative of the third declension may be considered according either to substantives, or to adjectives.

1. Substantives generally form the ablative in E, as *hic pater*, *patris*, ablative *patre*, a father: *hoc corpus*, genitive *corporis*, ablative *corpore*, a body: *hoc stemma*, *âtis*, ablative *stemma*, a garland, a stem or pedigree, a noble act or atchievement; but to make it stand for a *coat of arms*, as is commonly done, I question whether this can be defended by ancient authority.

2. Adjectives generally form the ablative in I or in E, as *felix*, *felice* or *felici*, happy: *fortior* and *fortius*, *fortiôre* and *fortiôri*, stronger: *vetus*, *vêtere* or *vêteri*, old: *viêtrix*, *viêtrice* or *viêtrici*, victorious: *amans*, *amânte* or *amânti*, loving.

ANNOTATION.

Of some adjectives that have been doubted of, and which follow nevertheless the general rule.

Uber, which several grammarians except from this rule, forms nevertheless E or I. The former is usual, the latter we read in Q. Curtius, *uberi et pingui solo*; and in Seneca, *uberi cingit solo*, in *Hercul. fur*.

Degener makes *degeneri* in Lucan, lib. 4. *Dives* makes *di-vite* in Hor. and *di-viti* in Pliny. *Locuples* makes *locuplete* in Hor. and *locupleti* in Cic. *Inops* makes *inope* or *inopi*. In *hac inope lingua*, Cic. *Plus* makes *plure* and *pluri* according to Charif. though Alvarez ranks it among those which make only *i*.

Of Par and its compounds.

Par makes *pare* and *pari*, but with some distinction. For being taken substantively in the masc. or fem. for *like*, *equal*, or *companion*, it has *pare*, as we read it in Ovid, 3. & 4. *Fast*. But when taken for couple, or a pair, as it is then neuter, it has *pari* by the following rule; hence it makes *paria* in the plural. *Ex omnibus sæculis, vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum*, Cic.

While it continues adjective, it makes generally *pari*.

Ergo pari voto gessisti bella juventus, Lucan.

Its

Its compounds retain both terminations, and are adjectives.

— *Atlas cum compare multo*, Mart.

And yet *impari* and *dispari* seem to be more usual. Wherefore upon this passage of the 8th eclogue, *numero Deus impare gaudet*, Servius says, *impare autem propter metrum; nam ab hoc impari dicimus*. And herein the analogy favours him, because heretofore they said, *hic et hæc paris, et hoc pare; accessit ei fortuna paris*, Atta. apud Prisc.

Of the adjectives in IX, fem. and neuter.

Victrix, and the like nouns in IX, are adjectives; and sometimes we find them even in the neuter, not only in the plural, as Servius believed, *victricia arma*; but likewise in the singular *victrix solum*, Claud. *Victrix trophæum*, Min. Felix; and then their ablative is in E or in I, *dextrâ cecidit victrice*, Ovid. *Victrici ferro*, Lucan.

This shews that Joseph Scaliger had no more reason than Servius, to declare in a letter to Patisson, that it was ridiculous to think we might say, *victrix genus*, as we say *victricia arma*.

But we have further to remark, that in these adjectives, the termination OR, as *viclor*, serves for the masculine, and that in IX, as *victrix*, for the feminine and the neuter. Hence it is a mistake that has been censured in Virgil Martyr, to say *victrix triumphus* for *viclor*. Which cannot be excused, says Vossius, but by allowing for the age he lived in, when the language was quite corrupted.

Of the names of countries in AS.

The names of countries in AS are also adjectives, and of course may have E or I. Though Frischlinus says that Priscian leads us into an error of making false Latin, by establishing this rule. But we read *Frusinati* in Cic. ad Attic. and *Aletrinati* in the oration pro Cluentio, according to Lambinus.

It is true that the termination *e* is perhaps more usual; for we find in the same author, in *Arpinate*, *Atinate*, *Capenate*, *Casinate*, *Fulginatæ*, *Pitinate*, and the like. And yet this does not seem to be so agreeable to analogy, since according to Priscian himself, these nouns were heretofore terminated in *is*, and instead of saying *Arpinas*, which serves now for the three genders, they said *Arpinatis* and *Arpinate*, from whence it would be more natural to form *Arpinati* in the ablative according to the 44th rule; the same may be said of the rest.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF THE Ablative, relating to Substantives.

RULE XXXIX.

Exception 1. of nouns that make I in the ablative.

1. The neuter in AR makes the ablative in I.
2. (Except *nectar*, *jubar*, *far*, and *hepar*.)
3. The

3. The neuters in AL, except *sal*;
4. And those in E, except *gâufape*, make also I.

EXAMPLES.

1. The neuters in AR form the ablative in I, as *calcar*, *calcâris*, ablative *calcâri*, a spur.
2. These four are excepted, which have E. *Jubar*, *jûbare*, a sun beam: *nectar*, *nectare*, the drink of the gods: *far*, *farre*, all manner of corn, also meal or flour: *hepar*, *hêpate*, the liver.
3. The neuters in AL form also the ablative in I; *ânimâl*, *animâlis*, *animâli*, a beast or animal. Except *sal*, salt, which makes *sale*, because it is more usual in the masculine.
4. Those in E form also the ablative in I; *hoc mare*, *mari*, the sea: *hoc cubile*, *cubili*, a bed: except *gâufape* a furred coat, an hair mantle; ablative *gâufape*, in Hor. Plin. and Lucil.

ANNOTATION.

The dictionaries all in general * mark *gaufape* as indeclinable, which in all probability is owing to this passage of Pliny, book 8. c. 48. *Nam tunica laticlavi in modum gausape, texi nunc primum incipit*: taking *gâufape* in the genitive, as may be seen in Calepin. But Vossius pretends it is there an ablative, pointing it thus; *lati clavi in modum, gausape texi incipit*. And indeed Priscian does not give it an E in the ablative because of its being indeclinable, but because all those nouns having heretofore had E (as well as I) this is one of those that retained this single termination. For which reason, he says, it is that *Persius* does not use *gausapia*, in the plur. but *gausapa*, which we find also in *Ovid* and in *Martial*. This is better than to derive it, as some do, from *gausapum*, which *Cass. Severus* made use of; but it never obtained, nor do we find it in any author extant.

Calepin likewise quotes *gausapia* from *Varr. 4. de L. L.* but I could not find it there, nor in any other author. Nor do we read any where *hec gausapis*, from which several would fain derive the ablative *gaufape*. For the Greeks saying *ὁ γαυσάπης*, the Latins have thence formed *hec gâufapa*, according to the opinion of *Varro*, *Char.* and *Prisc.* in the same manner as of *ὁ χαρτίς* they have made *hec charta*, and others of the like sort, of which we took notice, when treating of the genders, p. 26.

* It is not marked so in Ainsworth's.

Of the analogy of the terminations included in this rule.

No wonder that the neuters in AL should follow those in E, for they are often formed from thence by syncope. Thus *animal* comes from *animale*, *autumnal* from *autumnale*, &c.

In regard to those in AR we may here observe a beautiful analogy, namely, that those whose ablative is in *i*, have the penultimate long by nature. For which reason those that have it short, make it in *e*, as *nestare*, *jubare*, *hepate*. Even *far* itself makes *farre*, because the penultimate is long only by position. From thence one should conclude that *lucar* must make also *lucare* and not *lucari*, because it is short in the penultimate. But I could find no authority for it. The same must be said of *cappar*, *capers*, which we read in Palladius; but we likewise meet with *capparis* in Colum. from whence comes *cappare*, the same as *baccharis*, *bacchare*, the herb called *lady's gloves*.

Of the proper names in AL or in E.

Proper names form always the ablative in E, *Annibal*, *Annibale*; *Amilcar*, *Amilcare*. And in like manner the names of towns, though neuter, as *Præneste*, *Cære*, *Reate*, *Bibraſte*. The same may be said of *Nepete*, *Soraſte*, and other proper names.

Poetical licence in regard to other nouns.

It is a licence hardly ever suffered but in verse to make the ablat. of appellatives in *e*, as the poets say in the ablative *laqueare*, *mare*, and the like. But here we must observe that the nominative is sometimes twofold, which will occasion two different ablatives. For we say *rete* and *præſepe*, which have the ablative in I. We likewise say *retis* and *præſepis*, which have the ablative in E. There shall be a list of these different terminations at the end of the heteroclites.

RULE XL.

Exception 2. of substantives that have E or I in the ablative.

From the accusative in EM or IM the ablative is formed by dropping M.

EXAMPLES.

The ablative is formed of the accusative, by dropping M; such therefore as have the accusative in IM, form their ablative in I; as *hæc sitis*, *sitim*, *siti*, thirst: *hæc vis*, *vim*, *vi*, force, violence, plenty.

And those which have the accusative in EM or in IM, form likewise their ablative in E or in I; as *hæc navis*, *navem* or *navim*; ablat. *nave* or *navi*, a ship: *hæc clavis*, *clavem* or *clavim*, ablat. *clave* or *clavi*, a key.

ANNO-

ANNO T A T I O N.

It is observable that most of the Greek nouns which increase in the genitive, drop the augment in the accusative in IN; but taking it up again in the ablative, they generally form it in E and not in I. As *eris*, *eridis*, accusative *eridem* and *erin*, ablative *eride*, and not *eri*: *iris*, *idis*, *iridem* and *irin*, ablative *iride*, and not *iri*: *Daphnis*, *idis*, *Daphnin*, ablative *Daphnide*, and not *Daphni*.

And the reason of this is because the dative and the ablative being the same thing in the Greek, they ought to consist of an equal number of syllables, when they go over to the Latins. But we shall treat more largely of these nouns at the end of this third declension, where we shall shew that they are sometimes declined without the augment, and then they may form their ablative also in I.

The nouns in YS have their ablative in E or in Y; as *Capys*, *Atys*, *Catys*, and such like proper names. Ablative *Capye* or *Capy*, *Atye* or *Aty*, &c. The former is according to the Latins, who say in the dative *Apyi*, and even according to the Greeks in the common tongue, τῷ Κάπυι: but the latter comes from the Dorians, who decline ὁ Κάπυς, τὸ Κάπυ, for Κάπυος; τῷ Κάπυ for Κάπυι, &c.

R U L E X L I.

Of some nouns which do not intirely conform to the analogy of the preceding rule.

1. *A'raris* chooses to make *A'rare*, and *restis* has only *reste*.
2. On the contrary *vestis*, *strigilis*, *canalis* form the ablative in I.

E X A M P L E S.

1. This rule is only an appendix to the former. For *A'raris*, the Saone, has scarce any other accusative than *A'rarim*, as we have above observed, rule 36. And yet its ablative is generally *A'rare*, though we sometimes meet also with *A'rari*: *restis*, a rope or cord, has only *reste* in the ablative, though in the accusative it has *restem* and *restim*.

2. On the contrary, *strigilis*, a curry-comb, makes always *strigili*, though we seldom say *strigilim*, in the accusative. It is the same with *vestis*, a bar, a lever, which makes *vesti*; and *canalis*, any fall or spout of water, a trunk or pipe for the conveyance of water,

which has *canâli*, though perhaps we shall not be able to find their accusative in IM.

ANNO TATION.

To these may be added *Bætis*, which makes *Bæte* or *Bæti*, though it has *Bætini* only in the accusative. The former we find in Livy, *superato Bæte amni*; and the second is in Pliny. The reason hereof is because all these nouns had heretofore both terminations in the accusative and the ablative: but custom has deprived them of one in the one case, while for the other it has reserved the other.

RULE XLII.

Third exception. Of other substantives whose ablative is in E or in I.

These have either E or I in the ablative, viz.
unguis, amnis, rus, civis, imber, ignis, vigil,
avis, tridens, supéllex, with some others.

EXAMPLES.

The following also form the ablative in E or in I. *Hic unguis*, ablative, *ungue* or *ungui*, a nail, or talon: *hic amnis*, *amne*, or *amni*, a river: *hoc rus*, *ruris*, the country; ablative *rure* and *ruri*, Charis. *hic et hæc civis*, *cive* or *civi*, a citizen: *hic imber*, *imbris*, *imbre* or *imbri*, a shower of rain: *hic ignis*, *igne* or *igni*, fire: *vigil*, *vigile* or *vigili*, a watchman, a sentinel: *avis*, *ave* or *avi*, a bird; the latter is more usual: *tridens*, *tridente* or *tridenti*, a trident, any instrument that hath three teeth: *hæc supéllex*, *supellætile* or *i*, household stuff, or furniture.

ANNO TATION.

There are some other nouns which have I or E in the ablative, and may be easily learnt by practice. Those of most frequent use and best ascertained are mentioned in the rule; the greatest part of the rest are thrown together in the following list, in which the learner will also find authorities for those mentioned in the rule.

A list of nouns substantives that form the ablative in I or in E.

AFFINITATI, nisi ita conjunctus est *affinitati*, Venul.

AMNI, which Frischlinus rejects, is in Horace;

— *rapido ferventius amni.*

And in Virg.

— *præno rapit alveus amni*, ac-

cording to Pierius and all the antient copies; as also according to Charisius and Priscian.

But we meet likewise with *AMNE* in Hor.

Phæbe qui Xantho lavis amne crines, in Lucan, Martial, and others.

ANGVI

ANGUI is absolutely rejected by Frischlinus, though Priscian has endeavoured to establish it by means of this passage of Horace; *cane pejus & angui*. But all the ancient and modern editions have *angue*. And we meet with it also in Propertius.

Tisiphone atro si furit angue caput.
In Statius, *angue ter excussis*, and in Andronicus.

AVI; — *Malâ ducis avi domum*, Hor. *Avi incerta*, Cic. de Augur. ex Charis. And heretofore *avim* in the accusative in Nævius.

AVE is to be found in Varro, *ave sinistra*, 6. de L. L. And he himself also admits it in his 2d book de Anal. as does also Priscian, lib. 7.

CANI or **CANE** were both used, according to Charis. But the safest way is to use only the latter.

CIVI occurs constantly in Plautus, in *Perſa*, Aët 4. sc. *Cui homini*.

— *qui Atticam bodie civitatem*,
Maximam majorem feci, atque auxi
civi ſeminâ.

In Cicero it is the same, *ut nunc in uno civi res ad reſiſtendum ſit*, ad Atticum, lib. 7. ep. 3. *De clariffimo civi*, lib. 14. ep. 11. according to all the ancient copies, as Malaspina and Voſſius maintain, and as Lambinus and Gruterus read it, though in ſeveral editions the paſſage be corrupted.

But **CIVE** occurs in Juvenal and in other writers.

— *Quid illo cive tu liſſet*
Natûra in terris, quid Roma beatius un-
quam? ſat. 10.

CLASSI is in Virg.

Adveſtum Æneam claſſi, victorque pe-
nates Inferre. Æn. 8.

COLLI; — *in colli tudentes pabula*
lata. Lucret.

FINE is very common: but

FINI frequently occurs in Gellius and in Papinian. It is even in Hirtius 1. *De bello Alex.* as Scipio Gentilis obſerves. We find it likewise in Terentianus and in Manilius, lib. 1.

FURFURI; — *qui alunt furfuri ſues*,
Plaut.

FUSTI, of which Alvarez doubted, is in Plautus.

Nihil eſt: tanquam ſi claudus ſim, cum
fuſti eſt ambulandum.

Aſin. act 2. ſc. *Quod hoc eſt negotiû.*

It is alſo in the Captives: in Tacitus, and in Apuleius.

IGNI — *Igni coruſco nubila dividens.*
Hor.

IGNE — *commiſſis igne tenebris.* Virg.
And the laſt was the beſt according to Pliny.

IMBRI. *Imbri frumentum corrumpi*
patiebantur. Cic. in Verr. 5.

Nec minus ex imbri ſoles & aperta ſerena
Proſpicere. Virg. 1. Georg.

IMBRE. *Romam petit imbre lutoque*
Asperſus. Hor.

LABI. *Nec novitate cibi, nec labi*
corporis illa. Lucret.

LAPIDI. *Cum lapidi lapidem terimus.*
Idem.

LUCI — *In luci, quæ poterit res*
Accidere. Idem.

MELLI. *Aut pice cum melli, nitrum*
Sulſur & acetum. Seren.

MESSI alſo occurs in Varro 1. de
R. R. where ſome however read *miſſe*
ſactâ.

MONTI, FONTI. Voſſius quotes them both from Varro. But on the contrary Varro condemns them, which Voſſius does not ſeem to have ſufficiently obſerved. It is in the 8th book de L. L. n. 64. where intending to ſhew that an erroneous cuſtom does not at all make againſt the truth of analogy, he ſays that whoever makes uſe of *Hoc MONTI* and *Hoc FONTI*, where others read *Hoc MONTE* and *Hoc FONTE*, and the like, which are ſaid two ways, one true, the other falſe, does no manner of hurt to the analogy; but that the other on the contrary who follows this analogy, eſtabliſhes and confirms it. Whereby we ſee that Varro rejects the ablative in *i*, and admits only of that in *e*, as moſt agreeable to analogy.

MUGILI, which ſome pretend to prove by the 17th chapter of the 9th book of Pliny, occurs only in the title, which is indeed, *de mugili*; but not in the text of the author. Therefore Charifiſus chuſes rather to ſay *mugile*. And thence it is that in the genitive plural in this ſame chapter of Pliny, he has *mugilum* and not *mugilium*.

NAVI. — *Navis fracta ad Andrum*
ejectus eſt. Ter.

Quid enim tibi navis opus fuit? Cic.

NAVE; *At mediâ Mneſtheus incedens*
nave per ipſos

Hortatur ſocios. — Virg.

NEPTI, is in Priscian, but without authority.

OCCIPITI. *Occipiti cæco, poſtea*
occurrite ſanna. Perſ.

Occipiti calvus es. Auſon.

ORBI. *Pæſtora, terrarum qui in orbi ſancta tuctur.* Lucret. as Lambinus, Giſſianius, and Voſſius read him. And Charifiſius affirms that this is a very good word, being found in Cicero, *Orbi terrarum comprehenſos.* 5. de Rep. and that it is aſcertained by Pliny, lib. 5. *de ſermone dubio.* Varro frequently uſes it, *aquâ frigida & orbi ligneo.* 3. de R. R. c. 5. *in orbi rotundo oſtendunt.* c. 16. and the like.

OVI is admitted by Charif. and Priſc. Even Varro acknowledges that they commonly ſaid without a miſtake **OVI** or **OVE**, **AVI** or **AVE**.

PARTI—*loquitur de me et de parti mea.* Plaut.

And in Lucretius we often meet with it. Some read it even in Cicero. *Parti miſcentur in una.* in Arat. But others read, *Partem admiſcentur in unam*: very likely becauſe they were of opinion that *parti* was not uſed.

POSTI. *Raptâque de dextro robuſta reſagula poſti.* Ovid.

POSTE. *Tum poſte recluſo.* Lucan.

RURI. Charif. *Effè rure* or *ruri*, to

be in the country. *Ruri veneunt ruſſici.* Plaut. they come from the country.

SEGETI. *Ex ſegeti vellito abulum, cicutam, &c.* Cato de R. R.

SORDI. *Viſceribus cæcis, prope jam, ſordique ſepulſis.* Lucret.

SORTI. *Sorti ſum victus.* Plaut.

STERCORI, occurs frequently in the Florentine Pandects. It is alſo in Apuleius according to Scioppius.

SUFELLECTILI. *In inſtrumento & ſupellectili C. Verris.* Cic.

VECTI.—*In medium buc agmen cum veſti Donax.* Terent.

Priſcian pretends that *veſte* was likewiſe uſed, but he gives no authority for it.

UNGUI.—*acuto nè ſecer ungui.* Hor.

For although this does not prove enough, being at the end of the verſe, where he might have put *ungue*; yet this is the eſtabliſhed reading in all the ancient copies. And Charifiſius takes notice that Calvus had uſed it thus: but we meet likewiſe with **UNQUE** in Propert.

Ungue meam morſo quærere ſæpe ſilona. It is alſo in Ovid, Martial, and others.

ANNOTATION.

The foregoing are the ablatives given by Voſſius. However there is no manner of doubt of their having had formerly a great many more, ſince we find *veſperi, temporis, luci, &c.* marked as adverbs, which are indeed no other than ablative caſes.

Hence Sanctius, after Conſentius Romanus, affirms, that all the nouns of the third declenſion had formerly the ablative in **E** or in **I**: this is owing entirely to the affinity of theſe two vowels, **E** and **I**, which is ſo great, that in almoſt all languages they are changed for each other, as we ſhall obſerve in the treatiſe of letters, and a great many nations frequently confound them in the pronunciation. Though in practice we ſhould always conſult the antients, which Pontanus perhaps omitted, when he ſaid:

— *Cinerique maligno. 1. Meteor.*

But we have elſewhere taken notice of ſome other expreſſions of this author, which can hardly be defended.

That the dative and the ablative were always alike; and that the Greeks have an ablative.

But what is moſt remarkable upon this head, is that heretofore the dative and the ablative of this, as well as of every other declenſion, were always alike in the ſingular, as they are ſtill in the plural, whence it is that we find *inſultet morte mea*, Propert. for *morti*. *Quæ tibi ſene ſerviet*, Catull. as Scaliger reads it for *ſeni*. And

And other like phrases, of which we shall take more particular notice in the remarks.

From hence, say Sanctius and Scioppius, proceeds that mistake of the grammarians, who imagined that the Greeks had no ablative, because in their language the resemblance was general and without exception. Not at all considering that this is not what properly constitutes the difference of cases, but it is their different properties and offices in expressing and marking every thing whatsoever, and that it is natural and reasonable they should always retain the same properties whether in Greek, Latin, or in any other language.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF Ablatives in regard to the Adjectives.

RULE XLIII.

First exception. Of adjectives that have only the ablative in E.

1. *Hospes*, pubes, *senex*, pauper, *sospes*, *form the ablative only in E.*
2. *The same happens to adjectives ending in NS, especially when they are put in an absolute sense.*

EXAMPLES.

1. These five nouns are adjectives; and yet they always form their ablative in E only, like that of substantives.

Hospes, a guest, an host, ablative *hospite*: *pubes*, *ëris*, of ripe age, full grown, ablative *púbere*: *senex*, old, *sene*: *pauper*, poor, *páupere*: *sospes*, safe, *sóspite*.

2. In like manner the participles or nouns adjective in NS generally form their ablative in E. And in the first place when they are put in an absolute sense, they never form it otherwise: *Deo volente*, God willing: *regnante Rómulo*, in Romulus's reign. So that it would be a mistake to say *volénti* or *regnánti* in this sense.

And even exclusive of this upon the whole they more frequently form the ablative in E. *Pro cauto ac diligente*, Cæs. like a wary and diligent man.

— *Illum déperit impotente amore.* Catul.

He is most passionately fond of him.

But then they may have I. *Excellenti ánimo.* Cic.
Of an excellent disposition.

ANNO TATION.

Priscian says that the reason why *hospes* and *sospes* do not form the ablative in I, is because they have not the neuter in E, and therefore follow a different analogy from the rest. In general it may be said of the five nouns mentioned in the rule, that it is because they are seldom used in the neuter, though we sometimes meet with them, as we shall observe in the remarks, and most frequently they are taken substantively, and therefore they have followed the rule of substantives.

For which reason Vossius is of opinion we ought not intirely to reject *hospiti*, when it is a real adjective, and he thinks that from thence comes the genitive plural, *hospitium*, as he would have it taken in the description of *Ætna*.

Quod si diversas emittat terra canales,

Hospitium fluviorum, aut semita nulla, &c.

Though Ascensius reads *hospitium* here in the nominative by apposition. But this genitive we also meet with in Nonius on the word *cluet* in the following verse of Pacuvius.

Sed hæc cluentur hospitium infidelissimi.

For this is the reading in the old editions and in several manuscripts, although some others have *hospitum*.

For the adjectives in NS.

Charifius, after Pliny and Valerius Flaccus, an excellent grammarian, lays down this general rule for the adjectives in *ns*, of having only E in the ablative; nor can it be denied but they have it very often; yet we meet with some also in I, when they are not taken in an absolute sense. In *terra continenti*, Varro, in Charif. *Primo insequentis die*, Afin. Pollio in the same author: *ex continenti visi*, Cæf. 3. B. Civ. *Gaudenti animo*, Cic. *Candenti ferro*, Varro. This is what Alvarez thought to reconcile, when he reduced this principle to the participles only, adding that whenever they occurred in I, they became mere nouns adjectives, that is, they no longer expressed any difference of time. But not to mention that it is difficult to fix this in several examples, as in the two just now quoted, *candenti ferro*, *gaudenti animo*, where the present time is evidently expressed, it is certain that the analogy of the language absolutely requires they should have *e* or *i*, it being impossible to give any other reason why the plural of these participles is in *ia*, and the genitive in *iun*, as *amantia*, *amantium*, but because they admit of I in the ablative, *amante* vel *amanti*: and therefore this is general only in regard to the ablatives absolute, as Vossius hath observed.

RULE XLIV.

Second exception. Of those adjectives which have the ablative only in I.

1. *All adjectives in ER or in IS reserving E for the nominative neuter, have I only in the ablative.*
2. *The*

2. *The same extends to the names of months.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Adjectives in ER or in IS form the ablative in I, to distinguish it from the nominative neuter in E.

Those in ER; as *hic et hac acer*, and *hoc acre*, four, sharp, ablative *acri*: *céleber* and *célebre*, ablative *célèbri*, famous, celebrated.

Those in IS; as *dulcis et dulce*, sweet, ablative *dulci*: *fortis et forte*, ablative *forti*.

2. We include also the names of months which are real adjectives, as *Septémber*, the month of September, ablative *Septémbri*: *Octóber*, the month of October, abl. *Octóbri*.

Aprílis, April, ablative *Apríli*: *Quintílis*, July, ablative *Quintíli*: *Sextílis*, August, ablative *Sextíli*.

ANNO TATION.

To this rule a number of nouns may be referred, which being of their nature adjectives, follow this same analogy, because though they are very little, if at all, used in the neuter, yet they might have been used.

Such are the names of months, which even children themselves cannot but know to be adjectives, since they are made to say *mensè Apríli*, *kalendas Octobres*, *nonas Novembres*, *idus Decembres*, &c.

Such are a great many nouns which agree to inanimate things, as *bipennis*, *biremis*, *triremis*, *annalis*, *natalis*, *rudis*, and the like, all which form the ablative in I.

Such are also a great many others which agree to man, as *sodalis*, *rivalis*, *familiaris*, *affinis*, *ædilis*, *popularis*, *patruelis*, &c.

To distinguish the ablative, according as the noun is taken either adjectively or substantively.

But we should take particular notice that as these nouns frequently assume the office of substantives, they follow likewise the analogy of the latter, forming only E in the ablative. Which is general, even in regard to all the other adjectives, as hath already appeared by examples.

Thus we find, as an adjective, in *Æsopo familiari tuo*, Cic. though in other places *familiaris* taken as a substantive forms likewise E. *Pro L. familiare veniebam*, Varro. *A Lare familiare*, Id.

Thus you may say, with the adjective, *volucris sagittâ*, *homine rudi*; and with the substantive, *à volucre comestus*, *rude donatus*, and the like.

Thus proper names derived from adjectives, have E only, as Pliny and Charisius observe. *Summa in Lateranense ornamenta esse*.

Cic. *Cum Juvenale meo*, Mart. though this name was heretofore in use for *juvenilis*. In like manner *Cerealis*, *Vitalis*, *Apollinaris*, and others, form all of them E, when they become proper names.

But the ablative of adjectives, or even of the nouns common in IS, is sometimes also terminated by the poets in E, as we have seen them give this termination to the substantives neuter in E. Thus they say, *cæleste sagittâ*, Ovid. *De porcâ bimestre*, Ovid. *Letale ferro impresso*, Sen. and in like manner *Tricuspide telo*, Ovid. *Cognomine terrâ*, Virg. *Æn.* 4. though in this passage it comes from *cognominis*, which is also in Festus and even in Plautus, *illa meâ cognominis fuit*; and ought to make the ablative in I according to our 44th rule. This is what Servius clearly shews, where he says, *Quod autem communi genere, in E misit ablativum, metri necessitas fecit*; whereby we see that this ablative does not come from *cognomen*, as some have imagined, who find fault with this example; but from *hic et hæc cognominis*, and that the usual custom of those common nouns (which is very remarkable) as well as of the adjectives, was to have *i*, since he will have it that the poet departed from it only to serve the measure of the verse.

Memor makes in like manner *memori*, and may be referred to this rule; because its having only I in the ablative, is owing to the antient use of *memoris* and *memore* in the nominative, as may be seen in Caper and in Prisc.

OF THE PLURAL OF THE THIRD Declension.

The nominative plural of the masc. and fem. is generally well enough known by the rudiments, where it is marked in *es*; *patres*, *fortes*, &c. Nevertheless they sometimes inserted an *i*, *forteis*, *puppeis*, *Aresteis*, which Varro affirms to be as proper as *puppes*, *Arestes*, &c.

This happened particularly in Greek words, whose contraction was in *eis*, as *Syrteis*, *Tralleis*, *Sardeis*, *Alpeis*, which were sometimes wrote with I long.

Smyrna quid, & *Colophon?* *quid Cræsi regia Sardis?* because this I long and this diphthong EI were almost the same thing, as we shall make appear elsewhere.

Now, in order to know when the termination in EIS or in IS is best received, see what shall be said hereafter concerning the accusative.

We have only to give a rule here in regard to the neuters, some of which have the plural in A, and others in IA.

RULE XLV.

Of the plural of nouns neuter.

The nominative plural of neuters depends on the ablative singular:

1. *If this be in E, they form the plural in A;*
2. *But*

2. But if it be in I, or in E and I, they form IA.
3. All comparatives make the nominative plural in RA.
4. Plus makes plura; and sometimes plúria. But *vetus* makes only *vétera*.

EXAMPLES.

The nominative plural of neuter nouns depends on the ablative singular.

1. If the ablative be only in E, they form their plural in A, as *hoc corpus*, the body, ablative *córpore*, plur. *córpóra*, bodies: *caput*, *cápit*, the head, ablative *cáp*, plur. *cápita*, heads: *hoc gáúfape*, ablative *gáúfape*, plur. *gáúfapa*, a furred coat, an hair mantle.

2. But if the ablative be in I only, or even in E and I, the nominative plural is always in *ia*: *mare*, the sea, *mari*, plur. *mária*, the seas: *dulcis*, et *hoc dulce*, sweet, ablative *dulci*, plur. *dulces*, & *hac dulcia*. *Animal*, an animal, ablative *animáli*, plur. *animália*: *felix*, happy, ablative *felice* et *felici*, plur. *felices* & *felicia*: *amans*, loving, ablative *amante* & *amanti*, plur. *amantes* & *amántia*, &c.

3. The comparatives form the ablative in E or in I, because they are adjectives. *Púlchrior*, & *hoc púlchrius*, more handsome, ablative *pulchrióre*, & *pulchrióri*; but by reason their ablative in E is the most usual, they form the neuter plural in A only; *pulchrióres*, & *pulchrióra*, and not *pulchriória*: *sánctius*, more holy, *sánctióra*: *fórtius*, stronger, *fortióra*.

4. Plus, more, makes *plure* & *pluri*; hence in the plural it has *plura*, and sometimes *plúria*. *Vetus*, old, makes, *véteri*; but in the plural it has only *vétera*.

ANNOTATION.

Aplustre, an ornament put on the masts of ships, a flag, or streamer, has a double nominative plural according to Priscian, whom Despauter has followed, giving it *aplustra* and *aplustria*. But the former may be said to come from *aplustrum*, of the second declension, according to Lucretius, when he says,

Navigia aplustris fractis obnitier undis.

And thus that *aplustre* simply follows the rule, making *aplustria*, because it forms the ablative in *i*. We find *aplustria* in Festus, and not *aplustra*.

Plus

Plus makes *plura* and *pluria*, from whence comes *complura* and *compluria*, as is fully shewn in Gellius, book 5. c. 21. *Pluria mista*, Lucr. *Nova compluria*, Ter. which Vossius has ventured to imitate in different parts of his works; but these nouns are comparatives, let Gellius say what he will in the place abovementioned. For which reason Charisius, after Pliny and I. Modestus, excepts them from the rule of the rest merely by custom, which is the mistress of languages; *consuetudo tamen & hos plures dicit, & hæc pluria*, Charis. lib. 1. And yet the plural in *a* is the most usual according to Prisc. *Plura dicam*, Ter. *Plura venena*, Juv. And indeed this noun is not one of those whose ablative is only in *I*, as Alvarez fancied. It has also *E*; *plure tanto altero*, Plaut. *Plure venit*, Cic. as may be seen in Charisius, book 1. and 2.

Hereto others refer also *bicorpor*, *tricorpor*, and the like compounds of *corpus*; but since Lucretius has said in the feminine *tricorpora vis Geryonai*, we may say likewise that the plur. *tricorpora* comes from *tricorporus*, *a, um*: or at least that being part of the nouns compounded of *corpus*, they follow their simple, as we shall observe hereafter.

RULE XLVI.

General rule for the genitive plural.

1. *The ablative singular in E makes the genitive plural in UM:*
2. *But if the ablative singular be in I, the genitive plural is in IUM.*
3. *Plus also makes plurium.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The genitive is formed of the ablative singular, so that if the ablative be in *E*, this genitive is in *UM*. *Hic pater*, the father, abl. *patre*, gen. *patrum*: *hæc actio*, an action; *actiõne*, *actiõnum*: *hoc ænigma*, a riddle, *ænigmatum*: *hæc virtus*, virtue, *virtutum*.

2. But if the ablative singular be in *I*, whether *I* only, or *E* and *I*, the genitive plural is in *ium*, as *hoc læquear*, a ceiling, abl. *laqueari*, gen. *laquearium*: *amans*, *amantium*, loving: *hic amnis*, *amnum*, a river: *hæc avis*, *avium*, a bird: *dulcis & dulce*, sweet, *dulcium*: *hic imber*, a shower, abl. *imbre*, or *imbri*, gen. plur. *imbrium*.

3. *Plus* also, though a comparative, makes *plurium*, because it has *plure* and *pluri*, in the ablative singular.

OF DECLENSIONS. 107
EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE OF THE
Genitive.

RULE XLVII.

Exception 1. Of comparatives and others which make UM.

1. But all other comparatives,
2. As likewise *primor* have the genitive in UM;
3. Add to these, *vetus*, *supplex*, and *memor*, though their ablative is in I.
4. Add also, *pupil*, *dégener*, *celer*, *compos*; *impos*, *pubes*, *uber*, *dives*, *consors*, *inops*.
5. With the compounds of *pes*;
6. The derivatives of *facio* ending in *fex*;
7. And the derivatives of *capió* ending in *ceps*.

EXAMPLES.

1. As the comparatives form the nominative plural in A, so they have the genitive in UM, and not in IUM. *Major et hoc majus*, greater; plur. *majóra*, *majórum*: *fórtior* & *fórtius*, stronger, *fortióra*, *fortiórurum*.

2. *Primor*, *óris*, the first, the foremost, plur. *primóres*, *primórum*.

3. The following make also the genitive in UM, though they have the ablative in I: *vetus*, old, gen. *véterum*: *supplex*, *súpplicum*, suppliant: *memor*, *mémorum*, mindful; in like manner *ímmemor*, *immémorum*, unmindful.

4. *Pugil*, *púgilum*, a champion: *dégener*, *degénérurum*, degenerate; in like manner, *cónger*, one of the same kind or race: *celer*, *célerum*, swift, light; *compos*, *cómpotum*, one that hath obtained his desire or purpose: *impos*, *ímpotum*, unable, without power: *puber*, or rather *pubes*, *púberis*, plur. *púberum*, of ripe age: *uber*, *úberum*, fertile: *dives*, *divitum*, rich: *consors*, *consórtum*, a companion, or that partakes of a thing: *inops*, *ínopum*, poor.

5. The compounds of *pes*, *pedis*, as *álipes*, *álípedis*, abl. *álípede*, i, plur. *álípedes*, *álípedum*, swift of foot: *quádrupes*, *édis*, plur. *quádrupes*, *um*, four footed.

6. The

6. The derivatives of *facio*, ending in *fex*, have also UM; as *artifex*, *icis*, plur. *artificum*, an artist: *opifex*, *opificum*, one that worketh, the maker or framer of: *carnifex*, *icum*, an executioner, a villain.

7. The derivatives of *cápio*, ending in CEPS, as *múneceps*, *ipis*, plur. *munícipum*, one of a town whose inhabitants were free of the city of Rome, a burgher: *princeps*, *príncipum*, the foremost, the prince.

ANNOTATION.

The reason why the comparatives form the genitive in UM, is because their ablative in E is most usual. Hence it is that they have the nominative likewise in A and not in IA. And this reason may hold for most of the nouns of this rule, which have more frequently E than I in the ablative. This is so far true that Charis. pretends they never say *véteri*, *majóri*, *melíori*, though he is in the wrong to exclude them absolutely.

Primor, though it has in the ablative *primore* or *primori*, makes also *primórum*, either because it partakes of the nature of comparatives, *primor*, *quasi primior*; or because it is oftener in the nature of a substantive in the plural, *primores*, the nobles, or the chief men of a place.

To these we may add also the derivatives of *corpus*, which beyond all doubt are terminated in *or*, since *tricorpor* is from Accius in Prisc. and an ancient poet makes use of *tricorpore* in Cic. Tusc. 2. and we meet with *tricorporis* in Virg. *Æn.* 6. And then we may take for a rule that they follow the analogy and the declension of the simple, forming in the ablative, *córpore*, in the plur. *córpóra*, *corporum*, though, as we have above observed p. 106. they followed also another declension.

To these Despauter, and after him Verepeus, join also *vigil*. And it is true we find

— *Vigilum excubiis obsidere portas*, *Æn.* 9.

but there it is taken substantively, and then it would make *vigile* in the ablative: whereas when we find Juvenal using adjectively *vigili cum febre*, and Statius *vigili aure*, one would think that we should likewise say in the plural *vigilium aurium*. This is at least the opinion of Vossius. And yet Horace has it otherwise where he says ——— *Et vigilum canam tristes excubiæ*, lib. 3. od. 16. But this may be a syncope, since in the civil law where it is taken substantively, we read *præfecti vigilum*. The reason hereof is that *vigil* is only a syncopated word for *vigilis*, *hujus vigilis*, which would make *ium* in the plural by the following rule. Be that as it may, it is always better in prose to say *vigilum*, when it is a substantive, and *vigilium* when it is an adjective, which coincides entirely with the general rules.

But it is not the same in regard to the compounds of *facio* and *cápio*; for though as adjectives they have the ablative in E

or

or in I like the rest, yet they constantly form the genitive plural in UM and not in IUM. Hence though Statius has *artifici pollice*, yet we must not say *artificium pollicum*, but *artificum*, and the rest in the same manner. The reason of this has been to distinguish these genitives from the substantives in IUM, which resemble them: as *hoc artificium*, *principium*, &c. We meet even with *carnificium* in Plautus, and in like manner the others.

This reason must be extended also to *consors*, which makes *consortum*, to distinguish it from *consortium* the substantive: to *supplex*, to distinguish it from *supplicium*, punishment, in Cic. or a prayer or supplication in Sallust, and to some others.

RULE XLVIII.

Exception 2. Of nouns of more than one syllable in AS, ES, IS, and NS, which have IUM in the genitive.

1. Nouns in ES and IS that do not increase in the plural.
2. (Except *júvenis*, *vates*, *canis*, *strígilis*, *vólucris*, *panis*.)
3. Also nouns in AS.
4. With those in NS, all these make the genitive plural in IUM.

EXAMPLES.

1. Nouns in ES and in IS, that have no more syllables in the plural than in the singular, form the genitive plural in IUM, though their ablative singular is in E, as *hic ensis*, a sword, plur. *enses*, *énsium*: *hæc clades*, a defeat; *clades*, *cládium*: *hic vermis*, a worm; *vermes*, *vérmiū*: *hic collis*, a hill; *colles*, *cóllium*.

2. These are excepted, and form their genitive in UM: *júvenis*, a young man, plur. *júvenes*, *júvenum*: *vates*, *vatum*, a prophet, a poet: *canis*, a dog or bitch, *canes*, *canum*: *hic strígilis*, *strígilum*, a curry-comb: *vólucris*, *vólucrum*, a bird, any winged creature: *hic panis*, *panum*, bread.

3. To these may be joined those in AS, which also make IUM: as the names of countries, *Arpínas*, *átis*, *Arpinátium*, one that is of *Arpinum*: *nostras*, *átis*, *nostrátium*, one of our country: *vestras*, *vestrátium*, one that is of your country.

And sometimes even the other nouns in AS, as *utilitas*,

litas, átis, utilitátium, Liv. utility: *cívitas, civitátium*, a city, a state, a corporation. Though in these the genitive in *um* is the most usual, *civitátum, utilitátum*, &c.

4. Those in NS form their genitive in the same manner, as *infans, infántis*, plur. *infántium*, an infant: *adolescens,adolescéntium*, a young man or a young woman: *rudens, rudéntium*, a cable rope: *torrens, torréntium*, a torrent of water. Though they oftentimes admit of a syncope of the I, *paréntum, prudéntum*, &c. as we shall observe hereafter.

ANNO TATION.

Volucris heretofore made *volucrium*, as we find in Varro. And Charif. quotes it also from Quintilian, and even from Cicero, 2. de fin. as Gruterus likewise reads it. *Videmus in quodam VOLUCRIUM genere nonnulla indicia pietatis*. Nevertheless the custom of saying always *volucrum* had obtained even so early as the time of Pliny, as may be seen in Charif. lib. 1. And thus it has been used not only by Pliny but by Virgil and Martial. Which must be always followed when this noun is a substantive. But when it is taken for an adjective, as we have mentioned above, p. 103. that then it made *volucris* in the ablative, so it must have *volucrium* in the genitive plural.

Concerning *panis* there have been disputes among the ancients. Cæsar would fain have *panium*; on the contrary Verrius, preceptor to Augustus's nephews, was of opinion that we ought to say *panum*. Which Priscian indeed afterwards followed, so that it hath been almost universally received.

To these Despauter also joins *proles, soboles, indoles*; but we shall plainly shew at the end of the heteroclites, that these nouns have no plural.

Apes or *apis*, a bee, makes *apium* by this rule, and *apum* by syncope. The former occurs frequently in Varro and in Columella; and we find it also in Juvenal. The latter we often meet with in Pliny and in Columella.

Of the nouns in AS and in NS.

The reason why the nouns in AS and in NS form also *ium*, is because they formerly terminated in ES or in IS. For they said *Arpinatis* and *nostratis*, from whence have been formed *Arpinas* and *nostras*, and so on. Hence *Arpinatium* is in Cic. ad Att. *Fidenatium* and *Capenatium* in Livy. *Optimatium* is also in Cic. and by syncope *optimatum* in Corn. Nepos.

Ætatum is in Velleius, lib. 2. *Affinitatium* and *calamitatium* in Justin. *Civitatum* occurs frequently in Livy, Cato, Justin, Censorinus, and others, and generally appears on ancient inscriptions. Thus Varro, lib. 7. de L. L. mentions that they said indiscriminate-ly

ly and both equally good, *civitatū* and *civitatium*; the same as *parentum* and *parentium*, though the syncope is now more usual.

We meet also with *facultatium*, *hereditatium* in Justin, *utilitatium* in Livy, and such like.

With regard to the nouns in NS, we have already shewn that they are derived from those in ES and in IS, so that they had no increase in the genitive; and hence it is that they have frequently the plural in *ium*, even when taken substantively.

RULE XLIX.

Exception 3. Of monosyllables that make *ium*.

1. *The following monosyllables have ium in the genitive, viz. those ending in AS,*
2. *And those in IS;*
3. *Those also which end in two consonants:*
4. *(Except gryps, linx, sphinx,)*
5. *To which add mus, fal, cor, cos, and dos,*
6. *Also par, lar, faux, nix, nox, and os.*

EXAMPLES.

There are a great many monosyllables that make *ium* in the genitive plur.

1. Those in AS, as *hic as*, *assis*, a pound weight, also a Roman coin worth about three farthings of our money, gen. plur. *assium*: *hic mas*, *maris*, the male in all kinds of creatures, *marium*: *hic vas*, *vadis*, a surety or bail, *vadium*.

2. Those in IS, as *dis*, *ditis*, rich, *ditium*: *hæc lis*, *litis*, a dispute, a law suit, a quarrel, *litium*, Cic. Hor. *hæc vis*, force, plur. *vires*, *virium*: *hic glis*, *gliris*, a dormouse, *glirium*, Plautus.

3. Those ending in two consonants, as *hæc ars*, *artis*, an art, a trade, plur. *artium*: *hæc gens*, *gentis*, a nation, *gentium*: *hic dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, *dentium*: *hic aut hæc stirps*, *stirpis*, the root or stock of a tree or plant, *stirpium*: *hic fons*, *fontis*, a fountain, *fontium*: *hic mons*, *montis*, a mountain, *montium*: *hæc urbs*, *urbis*, a city, *urbium*: *hæc merx*, *mercis*, merchandise, plur. *merces*, *mercium*.

4. Of these we must except *gryps*, *gryphis*, a griffon, plur. *gryphes*, *gryphum*; but they say likewise *gryphus*,

gryphus, a griffon : *lynx*, *lyncis*, a spotted beast of the nature of a wolf, an ounce, *lyncum* : *sphinx*, *sphingis*, *sphingum*, a fabulous monster. In like manner all nouns latinised from the Greek, as we shall shew hereafter.

5. There are moreover divers monosyllables that make *ium*, and are mentioned in the rule ; namely, *hic mus*, *muris*, a mouse, *mûrium* : *hoc cor*, *cordis*, the heart, *córdium* : *hæc cos*, *cotis*, a whetstone, *cótium* : *hæc dos*, *dotis*, a portion or dowry, a property, an advantage, *dótium* frequently in the civil law.

6. *Par*, not only the adjective which signifieth *equal*, but moreover the substantive signifying *a pair*, makes *párium*, though it has then only *pare* in the ablative : *hic lar*, *laris*, a household god, the chimney or fireside, *lárrium*, Cic. *hæc faux*, *faucis*, the throat, *faúcium*, Plin. *hæc nix*, *nivis*, snow, *nívium* : *hæc nox*, *noctis*, the night, *nóctium* : *hoc os*, *offis*, a bone, *óssium*, Plin. *hoc os*, *oris*, the mouth, the countenance, *órium*. Idem apud Verep.

ANNO TATION.

What we have here seen concerning the monosyllables in AS, confirms the analogy of this very termination, which I have already taken notice of, for nouns of more syllables than one.

Even those in IS make *ium* for no other reason, but because they had heretofore an equal number of syllables in the nominative and the genitive. For they said *viris*, *hujus viris*, force ; *litis*, *hujus litis*, &c. They said also *hic paris*, *hujus paris*, instead of *par*, from whence comes *párium*.

Greek monosyllables. LINX.

But there has been always so great an uncertainty in regard to this genitive in monosyllables, that Charisius mentions even from the authority of Pliny, that the ancients could lay down no certain rule concerning them. However, it may be said that those which have been latinised from the Greek, frequently changed the termination *ων* into *um*, and thus that *Phryx* will make *Phryges*, *Phrygum* ; *Thrax*, *Thracæ*, *Thracum*, because the Greeks say τῶν Φρυγῶν, τῶν Θρακῶν, and the rest in the same manner.

For this reason Vossius censures those who will have it that *lynx* makes *lyncium*, because it is contrary to this analogy.

The lynx is a kind of spotted deer, which some take to be the ounce ; it is a very quick-sighted animal, whence it is commonly said to see through mountains and walls. Perot mentions it, and Pierius in his hieroglyphics quotes it out of Pliny, book 8. c. 38. though

though Pliny says no such thing. However, from its piercing sight comes *Auspidis*, *Calceus* in Hom. and the like, to denote quickness of sight.

Of Lar, mus, crux, and some others.

In regard to the other monosyllables, the following are such remarks as can be most depended upon.

Lar makes *larium* in Cicero and in Pliny. And yet in Varro, 8. de L. L. we meet with *maniam matrem larum*.

Mus makes *murium*. *Murium fetus*, Pliny and others. Nevertheless *murum* is in Cic. as quoted even by Charisius. *Nec homines murum aut formicarum causâ frumentum condunt*, 2. de Nat. Though Charisius owns that Pliny did not approve of this passage of Cicero, because he says the genitive in UM was particularly for the nouns in R, as *fur*, *furum*. Hence he likewise condemned Trogus for having said *parium numerorum & imparium*. It is true the genitive *murum* is no where else to be found. But Pliny's reason of the nouns in R is groundless, because from *calcar* we make *calcarium*, and a great many more; so that he had no sort of reason to find fault with Trogus for saying *parium et imparium*.

Crux makes *crucum* according to Charisius. And thus it is in Tertullian's apology, according to Rigaut's edition. Pamelius reads *crucium*, and yet he confesses that all the MSS. have *crucum*. This was not sufficiently observed by Vossius, when he sets Tertullian against Charisius.

Of those monosyllables that make UM.

The other monosyllables not included in the particular rules, more frequently make UM according to the general rule, as *ren*, plur. *renes*, *renum*, Plin. *fur*, *furum*, Hor. Catull. *pēs*, *pedum*, Cic. in like manner its compounds, *bipes*, *bipedum*, Cic. *mos*, *morum*; *flos*, *florum*; *crus*, *crurum*, Virg. *grus*, *gruum*; *fus*, *suum*; *thus*, *thurum*, Charis. *fraus*, *fraudum*; though Apuleius has *fraudium*; *laus*, *laudum*, though in Sidonius we find *laudium*; *prex*, unusual, plur. *preces*, *precum*; *frux*, unusual, plur. *fruges*, *frugum*; *nux*, *nutum*, Plin.

Monosyllables unusual in the genitive plural.

But many of these nouns are very little or not at all used in the genitive plural. Hence we should be very cautious how we use in this case the following words, viz. *pax*, *fax*, *fax*, *nex*, *pix*, *lux*, *mel*, *fel*, *sel*. To these we must join *plebs*, though Prudentius has *coronam plebium*. We may add *glos*, *pus*, and *ros*, though the grammarians insist upon their having a genitive in *iūm*, according to Scioppius, but without authority.

Jus makes *jurium* in Plautus; *legum atque jurium fitor*, in Epidic. But Charisius quotes from Cato, *jurum legumque*, though neither of them are much used. The same Charisius acknowledges that *maria*, *rura*, *ara*, *jura*, are not to be found but in the nominative, accus. and vocat. However, if we were obliged to make use of

them, it would be better to say *jurum* than *jurium*, *rurum* than *rurium*, *ærum* than *ærium*, because, says Vossius, they have their nominative in A and not in ïA.

With regard to *mare* it is a different thing; for as it has the ablative in I, it has also the plur. in ïA, *maria*; though its genitive be unusual according to Charisius. But its ablative plural, which this author fancied was no where to be found, is in Cæsar. *In reliquis maribus*, 5. bel. Gal. which Priscian also quotes. And in Quintus Curtius, l. 6. it is plainly implied, where he says, *Mare Caspium, dulcius præ cæteris*, sup. *maribus*.

Mas, maris, the male in all kinds of creatures, makes also *marium, maribus*; and is very common, according to the rule of monosyllables in AS.

RULE L.

Exception 4. Of some other nouns that make ïUM.

1. *The following nouns have likewise the genitive in ïUM, namely the derivatives and compounds of AS:*
2. *Also linter, caro, cohors, uter, venter, palus, fornax, Quiris, Samnis;*
3. *Unless they are used with a syncope.*

EXAMPLES.

All these nouns have likewise ïUM in the genitive; though they form the ablative in E.

1. The derivatives and compounds of *As* (which has been already included in the rule of the monosyllables in AS) *hic quincunx, úncis*, five ounces, *quincuncium*: *hic sextans, sextántis*, two ounces, *sextántium*: *hic bes, or bessis, hujus bessis*, the weight of eight ounces, *béssium*, &c.

2. These nouns in particular; *hæc linter, lintris*, a cock-boat, a sculler, *lintrium*: *hæc caro, carnis*, flesh, *cárnium*: *hæc cohors, órtis*, a barton or coop, a pen for sheep, a band of men or soldiers, an assembly or company, *cobórtium*, Cæf. *hic uter, utris*, a bottle, a bag of leather made like a bottle, *útrium*: *hic venter, tris*, the belly, *véntrium*: *hæc palus, údis*, a morass, *palúdium*, Colum. *hæc fornax, ácis*, a furnace, *fornácium*. Plin.

Thus *Quiris, Quirítis*, a Roman, *Quirítium*: *Samnis, ítis*, a Samnite, *Samnítium*.

ANNO-

ANNO TATION.

Most of these nouns follow likewise the analogy above mentioned. For as it was customary to say *Samnitis* in the nominative, also *Quiritis*, *cohortis*, *carnis*, *bestis*; they ranked among those which had no increase in the genitive, and therefore made *ium*. And very likely *linter*, *fornax*, and the others here mentioned, followed the same analogy.

A great many more nouns heretofore made ium.

There were a great many more nouns which had sometimes the genitive in *ium*, though they are not to be followed, as *radicium*, which we find in Varro, though Colum. says *radicum*; and Charisius is more for the latter, while Pliny pretends we ought to say *radicium* and *cervicium*.

As also *hominium* for *hominum*, which is found in Sallust, in *Jugurth*: according to Joseph Scaliger. *Meretricium* in Plautus's *Bacch*. according to Duza, and in his *Cassina* according to Lipsius. *Servitutium* & *compedium*, in the same poet's *Perja*, Act. 3. sc. *Curate istuc intus*, according to Scaliger and Colerus, though a corrupt word *servitricium* is generally read in the stead. *Judicium* for *judicum* in the civil law; *virtutium* for *virtutum* in S. Paulinus epist. ad Auson.

And some others, which we may learn perhaps by observation: This may be owing, as we have already taken notice, to all the ablatives having been heretofore in E and in I in this declension, whence so many genitives in *ium* have remained.

3. But there is sometimes a syncope of the I in this genitive in *ium*, not only in the nouns of this rule, but in all the rest. Thus they say *apum*, Plin. for *apium*, bees: *Quiritum* for *Quiritium*, Romans: *loquentum* for *loquentium*, of those who speak, &c.

ANNO TATION.

We find *paludum* in Mela, instead of *paludium*, which is in Colum. *fornacum* and *fornacium* are both in Pliny.

Parentum and *parentium* are both good Latin according to Varro, 7. L. L. The latter is also in Horace. Charisius and Priscian quote it even out of Cic. Nevertheless *parentum* at present is more usual in prose.

What nouns most frequently admit of this syncope.

This syncope is particularly to be observed in nouns ending in NS; as *adulescentum* for *adulescentium*; *infantum*, *rudentum*, &c. And especially in participles, which we find as often in UM as in *ium*; *cadentum* for *cadentium*, likewise *faventum*, *furentum*, *loquentum*, *monentum*, *natantum*, *precantum*, *recusantum*, *sequentum*, *silentum*, *venientum*, and the like, in Virgil and others.

It is also very usual in nouns in ES and IS; *cædum* for *cædium*, Silius: *cladum* for *cladium*, Id. *Veronensum* for *Veronensum*, Catul. *mensum* for *mensum*, Seneca, Ovid, Fortunatus, and other later poets. It is also frequently to be seen in the writings of civilians, as in Paulus the civilian, in the Theodocian code, and elsewhere.

What nouns seldom admit of this syncope.

On the contrary this syncope very rarely occurs in neuters that have the ablative in I. For we do not say *cubulum* instead of *cubilum*; *animalum* instead of *animalium*, &c. And if Nævius calls Neptune *regnatorem marum*, this was never followed, and doubtless he did it to distinguish it from *marium*, coming from *mas*. But this genitive of *maro*, as we have already mentioned, is unusual.

It occurs also very rarely in adjectives of one termination; for of *atrox* we do not say *atrocum*; nor of *felix*, *felicum*. However *locupletum* is said for *locupletium*, and we read it even in Cicero.

Of the epenthesis.

But it is observable, that as these genitives sometimes admit of a syncope or diminution of a letter, on the contrary they sometimes also admit of an epenthesis or a letter added. Thus we find *alitum* in Virgil for *alitur*: *cælitum* for *cælitur*, and such like, which are owing perhaps to some ablatives in U, as we still say *noctu* and *diu* for *nocte* and *die*. Or else it must have been a change of I into U, for *alitur*, *cælitur*, which were used as well as *hominium*, whereof mention has been made above.

OF THE ACCUSATIVE PLURAL.

The accusative plural (excepting neuters which have it in *a* or in *ia*, like their nominative) generally ends in *es*, *Pater*, *patres*. But antiently it oftentimes ended in *eis* or in *is* long, which were almost the same thing.

And this termination was particularly received in nouns that had *ium* in the genitive, as *montium*, *monteis*; *omnium*, *omneis* or *omnis*, though grammarians could never give us any fixed rule concerning this matter. For as from *mercium* they said *merces*; from *axium*, *axes*; so from *fortiorum* they said *fortioreis*; from *sanctiorum*, *sanc-tioreis*, and the like.

In what manner the antients judged of their language.

This shews that these variations were intirely owing to the delicacy of the language. Hence we learn of Gellius, lib. 13. c. 19. that Probus, upon being asked whether it was proper to say *urbis* or *urbeis*, made no other answer, but that the ear should be consulted, without giving one's self any further trouble about all those musty rules of grammarians; affirming that he had seen a copy of the Georgics, with corrections in Virgil's own hand writing, in the first book of which there was *urbis*, with an I.

— *urbisne invisere, Cæsar.*

because the verse would not have run so smooth with *urbes*. And on

on the contrary that in the 3. book of the *Æneid*, he had put *urbes* with an E,

— *Centum urbes habitant magnas* ;
to render it more swelling. And this author recommended the same rule for the accusatives in EM or in IM. But as we have not at present so nice an ear as to be able to judge exactly of this cadence, it is more incumbent upon us to abide by what the antients have advanced concerning this point, and to insert nothing without authority.

RULE LI.

Of nouns that have no singular, and of the names of festivals in ïA.

1. *Plural nouns are to be regulated by supposing their singular, as manes, manium,*
2. *Tres, trium.*
3. *But we say opum, cœlitum.*
4. *The names of festivals in ïA follow the second and third declension.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The genitive of plural nouns ought to be regulated, by supposing their singular. Thus *manes*, a spirit or ghost, the place of the dead, dead bodies, makes *manium*, because heretofore *manis* was used in the singular, whence we have *immānis*, cruel.

2. Thus *tres*, three, makes *trium*, by reason that though it cannot have a singular, yet it follows the analogy of the other adjectives, and therefore makes the neuter in ïA, *tria*, and the rest in like manner.

3. We must except *opes*, riches, which coming from *ops*, *opis*, makes *opum*, and not *opium*, as it should naturally by the rule of monosyllables : and *cœlites*, the gods or saints above, which has *cœlitum*, though it seems to be an adjective, or at least that it ought to come from *cœlis*, *cœlitis*, and therefore should follow the analogy of *dis*, *lis*, *Quiris*, *Samnis*, &c. which make ïum.

The neuter nouns follow this same rule: for we say *mœnia*, *mœnium*, the walls or ramparts : *ilia*, *ilium*, the flank, the small guts ; because were they to have a singular, their ablative would be in I, as their nominative plural is in ïA.

4. The names of festivals in *ia* follow the second and third declension, *Saturnalia*, a festival in honour of Saturn, genit. *Saturnalium* and *Saturnaliorum*. In like manner *Bacchanalia*, *Compitalia*, *Floralia*, and others, though in the dative and ablative they are only of the third, *Saturnalibus*, *Terminilibus*, &c.

ANNOTATION.

From this rule we must not except *proceres*, *procerum*, nobles or peers: *lemures*, *lemurum*, hobgoblins: *luceres*, *lucrum*, one of the three centuries, into which Romulus divided the people: *celeres*, *celerum*, the light horse, 300 in number, chosen out of the rest of the cavalry by Romulus for his body guard: because their antient nominative was *porcer*, *lemur*, *lucer*, *celer*, which made *UM*, the same as *furfur*, *furfurum*; *carcer*, *carcerum*, &c.

*Nor must we except *fores*; for *forum* in Plautus is a syncope, instead of which we meet with *forium*, as coming from *hæc foris*. It is also by syncope that the same author said *summatum* in Pseud. as Cornelius Nepos said *optimatum* for *optimatum*, which we read in Cicero, by the 48th rule of the nouns in *AS*.

Of the names of festivals in *ia*.

In regard to the names of festivals, the true reason of their having a double genitive, is because heretofore they had two nominatives singular, so that they said *hoc agonale*, and *hoc agonaliū*; *hoc Saturnale*, and *hoc Saturnaliū*, &c. as we still meet with *exemplare* and *exemplariū* among the Civilians; with *milliare* and *milliariū* in Cicero, and the like. Wherefore this ought to serve as a rule for a great many other nouns, which have two genitives, as *vestigaliorum* in Macrobius for *vestigaliū*; *anciliorum*, in Hor. for *anciliū*; *sponsaliorum* in Suet. for *sponsaliū*, and the like. In the same manner those in *MA*, *diadematorum*, for *diadematum*, of which we shall take notice in the following rule.

RULE LII.

Of the dative plural; and of some particular cases borrowed from the Greeks.

1. *The dative plural is in IBUS.*
2. *But those in MA make also TIS.*
3. *Of the Greeks three cases are borrowed in this declension; the genitive singular in OS.*
4. *The accusative singular in A.*
5. *And the accusative plural in AS.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The dative plural of the third declension is in *IBUS*, as *pater*, *patribus*, to the fathers.

2. But

2. But nouns in MA like to form this case in IS rather than in IBUS. *Hoc thema*, a theme or subject of discourse; dative and ablative *thématis* rather than *themátibus*: *hoc poëma*, a poem; dative and ablative *poëmatis* or *poëmátibus*.

ANNOTATION.

Priscian takes notice that these neuter nouns in *ma*, were formerly feminines of the first declension, hence we read in Plautus, *cum servili schemâ* in the ablative, for *schemate*, and Pomp. *diademam dedit*. Celsus also observes that they formerly ended in *tum*, *thematum*, *diadematum*, *dogmatum*, being declined by the second, *diadematorum*, &c.; so that it is no wonder they have still retained their dative and ablative plural in IS.

The Greeks moreover give us three cases in this declension, which are very usual among poets, namely the genitive singular in OS, the accusative singular in A, and the accusative plural in AS.

3. The genitive, as *Pallas*, *Pálladis* or *Pállados*, the goddess Pallas: *généfis*, *généfis* or *genéseos* and *genésios*, *genesis*, generation: *pyxis*, *py'xidis* or *py'xidos*, a box: *Æneis*, *Ænéidis* or *idos*, the Æneid.

4. The accusative, as *Héctor*, *Héctorem* and *Héctora*; a proper name: *Lâis*, *Lâidem* and *Lâida*, a famous courtesan: *hic aër*, *âërem* and *âëra*, the air. Some have even three, as *Mæôtis*, gen. *Mæótidis* or *Mæótidos*, accus. *Mæótidem* or *Mæótida*, and also *Mæótin*. See the following remarks.

5. The accusative plural; as *Tros*, *Troïs*, a Trojan; plur. *hos Troës* or *Troas*: *crater*, a great cup or bowl, plur. *hos cratéras*; *rhëtor*, a rhetorician, *hos rhétoras*, and so on.

CONSIDERABLE OBSERVATIONS ON the Greek nouns of this declension.

Of the genitive in OS.

The genitive in OS may be used without any scruple in Latin, especially in verse. But it must be observed that these nouns being in Greek of the fifth declension, which increases in the genitive, they are generally adopted by the Latins together with their augment, *Pallas*, *Pálladis* or *Pállados*; *Bryaxis*, *Bryaxidis*, as we read in Pliny, and not *Bryax*, *Bryaxis*, as Despauter gives it us, without authority.

And yet these nouns are sometimes declined without increase, as Charisius observes that Varro, Cicero, and Cincius had wrote *hujus Serapis*, *hujus Isis*: which shews that it is not so gross an error in that great Italian poet, to say *Ianthis* for *Ianthidis* or *Ianthidos*, and *Adoni* for *Adonidi*, though he is censured for it by Vossius; since we read in Plautus

— *tum ille prognatus Theti*

Sine perdat, &c. Epidic. Act. 1. sc. 1.

whereby Priscian shews that *Thetis* heretofore made *hujus Thetis* in the genitive, instead of *Thetidis* or *Thetidos*, both of which are in Horace.

Therefore it is always the safest way to take these nouns with their augment, if they be not declined in OS pure in Greek.

But if they are declined in OS pure, that is with a vowel before OS, then the Latin genitive in IS is without any increase, as *poëfis*, *hujus poëfis*: whereas the genitive in OS is always with an increase as in the Greek itself. Therefore these nouns have a double genitive in OS; for as the Greeks say *τῆς ποιήσεως* or *ποιήσεως*, so the Latins say *hujus poëfios* or *poëseos*, and in like manner the rest.

The genitive of proper names in ES.

It is also to be observed that the genitive of names in ES is oftentimes in I, as well as in IS, as in Cic. *Verri* for *Verris*, and so *Ariobarzani*, *Aristoteli*, *Theóphani*, and in Virgil. — *Pellacis Ulyssi*.

— *Nunc acris Oronti*. — *Atque immitis Achilli*. In Terence, *Puerum ego convéni Chremi*, and the like.

This made Priscian believe, that heretofore they used the dative instead of the genitive. Just as if these changes of cases were not intirely contrary to the analogy of construction, and to the natural idea we ought to have of it. And Quintilian says nothing more about it than this, that these nouns heretofore formed the genitive in I. Charisius is of the same opinion, though Vossius seems to think the contrary.

The true reason ought therefore to be borrowed from the original language, because as the Æolians said *Ἀχιλλῆς* for *Ἀχιλλεύς*, *Ὀδύσσης* for *Ὀδυσσεύς*, *Ὀρφεύς* for *Ὀρφεύς*, in the same manner one might say, *Ἀριστοτέλης* and *Ἀριστοτέλις*, *Μωυσῆς* and *Μωυσεύς*, and so on. Thus from the former nominative in *ης* shall be derived the noun in *es* which forms the genitive in *is*. *Aristoteles*, *Aristotelis*; *Moyfes*, *Moyfis*. And from the nominative in *εύς* comes a noun *eus*, which being of the second declension, forms the genitive in I, as *Orpheus*, *Orphei*; *Moyseus*, *Moysei*, and by contraction *Moysei*, then dropping the prepositive vowel, *Moysei*; the I long and the diphthong *ei* being, as we have often observed, generally exchanged for each other in Latin words. Therefore we so frequently meet with *Ulyssi*, *Periclei*, *Achillei*, and such like, written with a diphthong.

Hence it is easy to see why Tertullian, and the other fathers, use indiscriminately in the genitive *Moyfis* or *Moyfi*, though we meet with *Moyfi* also in the dative: and moreover by syncope

Mofis

Mosis and *Mofi*. Just as the Greeks say ὁ Μωϋσῆς, τὸ Μωϋσῆ, for Μωυϋῆς, Μωυσοῦ, and ὁ Μωσαῖος, τὸ Μωσαῖος, for Μωυσαῖος, υἱός;

But here we should take notice that as the nouns in *us*, according to the observation of Priscian, followed indifferently in Greek either the fifth or the first declension, so in Latin we decline them either by the first or by the third. Thus for instance as they said ὁ Κῶμος, Κῶμος, or Κῶμιος : ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης, Ἀριστοφάνη, (whence likewise comes τὸν Ἀριστοφάνη) or Ἀριστοφάνιος, ἔς : so we may say, *hic Aristophanes*, *is*, and *hic Aristophanes*, *æ*, just as Virgil said, *Achates*, *Achataæ*.

— *Magnique semur perstrinxit Achataæ*. *Æn.* 10.

Hence it is that some nouns having retained either entirely or more frequently the analogy of one of these declensions in Greek, are still more generally used in the other in Latin, because it is supposed that heretofore they had both : thus in Greek we say, ὁ Μωϋσῆς, τὸ Μωϋσοῦ, and in Latin *hic Moses*, *hujus Mosis*; and in like manner a great many others.

The accusative in A.

The accusative in A is used only by poets in Latin. Nor do they use it properly except in nouns, whose declension is formed upon the Greek analogy, as *Hæctora*, *Amaryllida*, *Phyllida*, &c. And therefore it would be an error to say *hunc Ajaca*, because in Latin we say *Ajax*, *Ajaxis*, whence should naturally come *Ajactem*; whereas in Greek they decline it Αἴας, Αἴαντος; which should make Αἴαντα; these two ways of declining being quite different and having no sort of connexion with each other. For which reason, in the rule I did not say merely that they formed it in A, but that they borrowed it of the Greeks, that is, after the manner that it is formed and declined in the Greek language.

Hence this accusative in A is very scarce in the masculines in IS, because in Greek they oftener form it in *u* than in *a*, Πάρις rather than Πάριδα. Which made H. Stephen believe that *Paridem* is not used in Latin, though we meet with it sometimes, and even in Virgil.

Solus qui Paridem suetus contendere contra.

It is also to be found in Persius, Suetonius, Juvenal, &c.

The accusative of nouns in IS and in YS.

A great many learned men have been mistaken in regard to the nouns in IS and in YS, by not distinguishing sufficiently those which have only A, or IN only, from those which have both terminations. For those which in Greek have the accusative in A, form it simply in A and in EM in Latin; such are those which have the acute on the last syllable; as Λαῖς, Ἴδος, Ἰδα, *Laïs*, *idos*, accusative *Laïdem* and *Laïda*, and not *Laïn*, which some writers however have made use of. In like manner *chlamys*, *ydos*, *chlamyda* or *chlamydem*, and not *chlamyn*.

But the barytons that are not declined in OS pure, have in Greek the accusative in A and in N, as Μαῖωτις, ἴδος, Μαῖωτιδα, and Μαῖωτιν.

Μαιώτιν. Hence in Latin we say *Mæotida* and *Mæotidem*, as also *Mæotin* or *Mæotim*. Thus we find *Serapidem* in Tertullian's apology; *Serapim*, *Isimque*, in Cic. and *Serapin*, in Martial.

And such as are not declined in OS pure, whether they be acutes or barytons, have only N and not A; and therefore they make only the Latin accusative in IN or in IM, as *genesis*, *hujus genesis*, or *genesios*, *hanc genesis*, or *genesim*.

But after all, to know which are better in IM, we must refer to what has been above said concerning the rule of accusatives, p. 91, 92.

The accusative in O and UN or UM.

There are moreover nouns of the fourth declension of contracts, which form also the accusative O in Latin, according to the Greek contraction, as

————— *Miseramque relinquere Dido*, Ovid.

which comes from Διδῶα, Διδῶ. Hence the Ionians having said Διδῶν, the Latins have also made it *Didun* or *Didum*, which does not at all hinder but, according to the Latin analogy, we may say also *Dido*, *Didonis*, *Didoni*, *Didonem*, *Didone*.

The accusative in YS.

But before we quit the accusative, it is to be observed that there are some in YS, as *has Erinns*, which comes from the contraction *Erinnyes* or *Erinnyas*, as the Greeks say Ἐριννίας, Ἐριννύς.

————— Ἐριννύς δ' ἐπεκίχλει, Ἐριννύς.

Odiſas verò invocabat Furiſ. Iliad. I.

This appears also in Seneca's *Oedipus*.

Et mecum Erinns pronubas thalami trabas.

For not only Farnaby and Vossius read it thus, but there is no possibility of reading it otherwise, since *Erinnes*, as Delrio reads it, is a word that is neither Greek nor Latin; and *Erinnyas*, which would agree with the analogy, is inconsistent with the verse.

Of the vocative.

I have already observed, that the Greeks form it of the nominative, by dropping S. *ô Aénéa*, *ô Chalcha*, *ô Pari*, and even *ô Hercule* in Plaut. *ô Socrate* in Cic.

But those in ES sometimes retain the S. in this declension, *ô Socrates*, *ô Chremes*. See what has been said upon this subject at the entrance of the first declension, p. 62. as also the remarks at the beginning of the second declension, p. 65.

Of the genitive plural.

The Greeks, as hath been already mentioned, always form this genitive in ων; a termination which has been often adopted by Latin authors, as *hebdomadôn*, *epigrammatôn*, *hæreseôn*, &c. And sometimes they preserve even the Greek ω, *hæreseω*, &c.

Of the dative plural.

The Latins have also sometimes borrowed the Greek dative in ων, as in Propertius, *Dryasîn* for *Dryadibus*, &c. But this has been followed

followed by prose writers only, except in nouns that had no Latin declension, as when they say *in etheſin*, and the like.

This much, I think, and what has been abovementioned, may be ſufficient to ſhew the analogy and uſe of words latinized from the Greek. But if I ſhould ever, with the divine aſſiſtance, have time to write more copiouſly upon this language, I ſhall endeavour to reduce its rule to a new method like the preſent, and perhaps full as eaſy, and as uſeful.

THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

THIS declenſion intirely follows the rudiments, except ſome nouns that have the dative plural in **UBUS**, inſtead of **IBUS**, as we ſhall preſently ſhew.

And yet it is obſervable that heretofore a great many nouns were of the ſecond and the fourth declenſion; hence we ſtill find the genitives, *fructi, tumulti, &c.*

But in the fourth they formerly ſaid *fructuſ, exercituſ, annuſ, domuſ*, and the like; whence came the contraction, *us, fructuſ, &c.*; as in the dative we ſometimes meet with *û* inſtead of *ui, metu* for *metui*. *Parce metu Cytheræa, Virg. Victuſ invigilant, Virg.* Which is very uſual in this poet. And this we ſee even in *Cic. quibus ſubito impetuſ, & latrocinio parricidarum reſiſtat*: being alſo an imitation of the *Æolians*; as hereafter ſhall be ſhewn.

This contraction has always continued in the other caſes; ſo that it may be ſaid that this declenſion is only a branch of the third, which bears ſome relation to the contracted declenſions of the Greek. And for this reaſon it is that the termination *us*, as *fructuſ*, is long in the genitive ſingular and in the plural caſes, as we ſhall further obſerve, when we come to treat of quantity, becauſe every contraction makes the ſyllable always long.

The genitive plural has ſometimes its contraction here alſo, as well as in the three preceding declenſions, though not ſo often; as *nuruſ* for *nuruum*: *paſuſ* for *paſſuum*: *quæ gratia curruſ*, *Virg.* for *curruum*, &c.

RULE LIH.

Of the dative plural in **UBUS**.

The dative plural is in IBUS. But lacus, arcus, ſpecus, artus, tribus, portus, veru, partus, make UBUS.

EXAMPLES.

The dative plural of this declenſion is regularly in **IBUS**, as *fructuſ*, fruit, dat. plur. *fructibus*: *manuſ*, a hand, *manibus*.

Theſe

These here form it in **UBUS**; *lacus*, a lake, dat. plur. *lácubus*: *arcus*, *árcubus*, a bow: *specus*, *spécubus*, a cavern, a grotto: *artus*, *ártubus*, a joint, the limbs: *tribus*, *tríbubus*, a tribe or family: *portus*, *pórtubus*, or even *ibus*, a port: *hoc veru*, a spit, *vérubus* or *ibus*: in like manner, *genu*, the knee, *génubus*, or *ibus*: *partus*, *pártubus*, the birth or act of bringing forth.

ANNO T A T I O N.

In all these nouns the ablative is in **UBUS**, like the dative, because these two cases are always alike in the plural.

In this class Despauter ranks *acus*, a needle; *quercus*, an oak tree; and *figus* a fig or fig tree: but he has no authority for it.

THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

EVERY body may see that this declension is also a branch of the third; hence we find so many nouns which are declined both ways, as *plebes*, *is*, and *plebes*, *ei*; *quies*, *quietis*, and *quies*, *quiei*; *requies*, *etis*, and *requies*, *requei*; &c. and others of which we shall take notice hereafter.

It has only one termination in the nominative, and the rudiments alone may be sufficient for children to learn, and to decline it. But formerly it had four terminations in the genitive, of which we must take particular notice.

The first is *ei*, which at present is the most usual, *díei*, *rei*, &c.

The second is *ii*, as *pernicii*, or *i* alone, when the termination of the nominative is not pure; as *fides*, *fidi*, for *fidei*; *nihil pernicii causa*, Cic. *munera lætitiæque dii*, Virg. for *pernicii*, and *diei*, according to Gellius.

The third is *ES*. *Equites daturos illius dies*, *pænas*, Cic. *pro Sextio*, according to Gellius, who may be consulted at full upon this subject, lib. 9. c. 14.

The fourth is *E*. *Hujus die*, *hujus specie*, as marked by Cæsar, 2. *de Analog.*

Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. as Servius, Priscian, and others read it.

The dative of this declension was also formed heretofore in *E* as well as the ablative.

Prodiderit commissa fide, *sponsūve negarit*, Hor. lib. 1. sat. 3.

Fide censebam maximam multo fidem, Plaut. for *fidei*, says Charis.

And Priscian does not at all doubt of it. *Veteres*, (says he, in his 8th book) *frequentissimè inveniuntur similem ablativo protulisse in hac declinatione, tam genitivum quàm dativum*. But as some gentlemen eminent for their taste in polite literature, have started objections against me upon this very head; I shall therefore add here the

the authority of Gellius, lib. 9. c. 14. *In casu autem dandi*, says he, *qui purissimè locuti sunt*; non faciei, uti nunc dicimus, sed facie dixerunt. Whereby it appears that this termination of the dative was not only received; but what is more remarkable, that it was more usual than that in *ei*, which obtains at present.

That the Æolians dropped the I subscribed in all the datives, and that in this they were followed by the Latins.

But the latter termination in *E*, which was for the genitive and the dative, is plainly owing to the Æolians, who, as hath been observed already, dropped the *i* subscribed in all the datives, saying, Αἰνεία, μούση, λόγω; for Αἰνεία, μούση, λόγω; whence the Latins have taken not only *agro* for *agroī*, *metu* for *metui*, and in the same manner *die* for *diei*; but what is more remarkable, they have said also *musæ* in the dative, for *musai* or *musæ*, as we shall prove in the remarks after the syntax.

Some cases unusual in this declension.

The genitive, dative, and ablative plural of this declension, are seldom used except in *dies*, and in *res*; most of the other nouns are without them. Aldus nevertheless attempted to comprize in the following verse such as happen to have these cases in the writings of the antients.

Res, speciēsque, dies, facies, spes, progeniēsque.

And it is true, for instance, that we meet with *facierum* in Cato, and with *specierum* in Cælius Aurel. Which Joseph Scaliger made no difficulty to follow, though Cicero in his topics seems more scrupulous about this word, as well as about that of *speciebus*.

 B O O K III.

 T H E
 H E T E R O C L I T E S,
 O R
 I R R E G U L A R N O U N S.

W E call heteroclite or irregular nouns, such as are declined differently from the rest, of which there are two sorts.

The first are variant in their gender, not retaining the same in the singular as in the plural; and the second are variant in their declension. Thus, for instance, we say *locus* masculine in the singular, and *loca* neuter in the plural. We say *vas*, *vasis*, of the third declension in the singular, and *vasa*, *vasorum* of the second in the plural.

But take notice that this irregularity was gradually introduced by custom, whereas, these nouns in the beginning were as regular as the rest; because they said not only *hic locus*, from whence came the plural *hi loci*, but likewise *hoc locum* (as we find in Varro and Macrobius) which made *hæc loca*. In like manner they said not only *vas*, *vasis*, but also *vasum*, *vasi*, (which is still in Plautus and in Aulus Gellius) whence has remained the plural *vasa*, *vasorum*. And the rest in the same manner.

For which reason, as Sanctius judiciously observes, there are strictly speaking no irregular nouns; and if we would treat of these nouns, we ought rather to divide them into two other branches, one of those that are redundant either in the termination of the nominative, or in the declension; and the other of those that are defective, viz that want something, whether it be that they are defective in number or defective in case.

This is the method we propose here to follow in treating of these nouns, and we shall give particular lists of them for the use of those who write in Latin. But first of all let us comprise in a few rules, such remarks as are most necessary for beginners.

OF HETEROCLITES. 127
OF NOUNS IRREGULAR IN THEIR
GENDER.

THERE are six sorts of nouns, that are called irregular in their gender, which shall be comprised in the six following rules.

RULE I.

Of those that are masculine in the singular and neuter in the plural.

Hic Tártarus makes hæc Tártara; as hic Avérnus, hæc Avérna.

EXAMPLES.

Hic Tártarus, Hell, or the very bottom of Hell.
Tum Tártarus ipse ——— *Bis patet in præcepis*, Virg.
Nigra Tartara, Virg. *Trístia*, Id. the dark and dismal prison of Hell.

Hic Avérnus, a lake of Campania in Italy, taken by the poets for Hell. *Grave olens Avérnus*, Virg. stinking: *Avérna alta*, Id. deep.

ANNOTATION.

Infernus, placed here by Despauter, is an adjective, for we say *infernus carcer*, *infernæ aquæ*, *infernæ loca*, &c.

But we rank in this same class the following names of mountains, *Dyndimus*, *Ismarus*, *Mænalus*, *Pangæus*, *Tænarus*, *Taygetus*, which were also terminated in UM in ancient writers, and on this account have the plural in A.

RULE II.

Of those that are masculine in the singular, and in the plural are masculine and neuter.

Jocus makes joci, joca; locus has loca, and sometimes loci.

EXAMPLES.

Jocus, a jest, a joke, raillery; in the singular is masculine, *illiberális jocus*, Cic. a clownish jest; in the plural we say, *joci*, and *joca*; *ridiculi joci*, Plaut. pleasant jests or raillery; *joca tuâ plena facetiârum*, Cic. thy pleasant and facetious raillery.

Locus, masculine, *locus amœnus*, Cic. a pleasant place. In the plural it is neuter; *locâ opulénta*, rich places; *âbdita*, Cic. secret, private.

ANNO-

A N N O T A T I O N.

We say likewise *loci*, especially to signify the topics or common places, *loci argumentationum*. To denote places or parts, we generally make use of *loci*, though Virgil has *devenere locos*, &c. they came to those places.

As to *Eventus* and *Sibilus*, see the list of the nouns in US and in UM hereto annexed.

R U L E III.

Of nouns that are feminine in the singular and neuter in the plural.

Hæc Cárbasus makes carbasa, as hæc supéllex makes supellectília.

E X A M P L E S.

Cárbasus, fine linen, a sail of a ship, is feminine in the singular; *cárbasus inténta*, Lucr. In the plural it is neuter, *dedúcere carbasa*, Ovid, to lower the sails.

Supéllex, and formerly, *supellétilis*, is, is feminine in the singular; *Campána supéllex*, earthen ware made in Campania: in the plural it is neuter, *supellestília, ium*, though it is not much used in this number.

A N N O T A T I O N.

Cárbasus, which Despauter makes doubtful in its genders, and which he places here among those that are only masculine in the singular, has no other authority for this gender than a passage of the 1st book of Valerius Maximus, where he is speaking of the vestal Æmilia: but the best copies make it feminine in this very passage: *carbásus quam optimam habebat*, &c. Which Pighius himself has followed, though he mentions his having found it masculine in two MSS. See the genders above, p. 45.

Of the word Pergamus.

Diomedes, and after him Despauter and others, rank in this class also *hæc Pergamus*, plur. *hæc Pergama*. And yet Vossius in his grammar thinks that *Pergamus* is properly the city of Pergamus in Asia, the capital of king Attalus, and says that we shall not perhaps be able to find it any where signifies the fort of Troy, which is called *Pergama*, and is oftentimes taken for the whole town. But it is without foundation he says this, it being certain that this noun is common to both these towns, and that as Ptolemy calls that of Attalus Πέργαμος, so Hesychius says of this very same word that it signifies the fort of Troy, as it is also marked in the description of mount Ætna.

*Quis non Argolico deservit Pergamon igni
Impositam? &c.*

And on the contrary we find *Pergamum* in Pliny, and Πέργαμος neuter in Strabo, to signify the town of Pergamus.

The

The reason hereof is that this noun is properly an adjective; for as Suidas and Servius observe, all high places were called *Pergama*. So that Pergamus was so called merely on the account of its situation, being only a fort in the time of Lyfimachus, as Strabo takes notice, which he pitched upon to lodge his treasures, because of its situation and strength. It is true it was afterwards improved by Eumenes, who made it one of the beautifullest cities in Asia; it was he also, who, according to the testimony of Pliny, invented parchment in that city, or rather who extended the use of it, and therefore it is that from the name of the town it has been called *Pergamenum*.

It is more remarkable concerning this noun, that Πέργαμος agrees to both places, and supposes πόλις, *urbs*; whereas Πέργαμος supposeth προῦμιον *propugnaculum*, and is taken particularly for Pergamus in Asia, though there was also another *Pergamum* in Crete, of which mention is made in Pliny and in Virgil, who affirms it to have been built by Æneas. As on the contrary *hæc Pergama*, in the plural, is taken for the forts and towers of Troy, because there were several of them; for as we have already observed, p. 23, no proper name can of itself be in the plural, because this number in its primary signification always denotes a multitude.

RULE IV.

Of those that are neuter in the singular, and masculine in the plural.

Cælum, though a neuter, makes hi cæli; and Elysium makes Elysii.

EXAMPLES.

Cælum is of the neuter gender in the singular, *cælum rotundum*, the round heavens; *liquidum cælum*, Virg. the clear heavens, fine weather. The plural is *hi cæli*: *cæli cælorum*, *laudate Deum*, O ye heavens, praise the Lord.

Hoc Elysium, the place assigned by the poets for the habitation of the souls of good men.

— *sed amœna piõrum*

Concilia Elysiumque colo, Virg.

I am in the agreeable company of the virtuous, and in the habitation of the blessed. In the plur. we say *hi Elysii*, masculine.

Tu colis Elysios, Mart.

ANNOTATION.

The plural *cæli* comes from *cælus*, which Ennius made use of
VOL. I. K according

according to Charisius; *cælusque profundus*. It hardly occurs any where but in the vulgate, and in this passage of Lucretius,

Quis potis est cælus omnes convertere?

Which Vossius attributes to a poetical licence. And indeed *cælum* was not used in the plural, according as Gellius mentions that Cæsar had expressly observed in his books of analogy, which he sent to Cicero. And Charisius tells us the same thing. For which reason Cicero did not care to express it himself in his last epistle of the ninth book, where he has: *ille baro* (that is, that blockhead) *te putabat quæsiturum, unum cælum esset an innumerabilia*.

Elysium comes from *λύω solvo*, because when the souls got thither, they were thought to be freed from all care. This noun is properly an adjective; for we say *Elisii campi*, Virg. the Elysian fields near Thebes in Bæotia; *colle sub Elysi*, Ovid. *Dominus Elysæ*, Id. So that even in the singular, when we say *Elysium*, the ancient word *locum* is always to be understood.

Of the word Argos

To these we might join *Argos*, which being of the neuter in the singular, because it comes from τὸ Ἄργος, εὐς, (as hath been already observed, p. 17) is masculine in the plural, *Argi, Argorum*.

Si patrios unquam remeassem victor ad Argos, Æn. 2.

The reason of this is because, as we have taken notice in another place, when the Romans borrowed the Greek nouns, they sometimes gave them a termination intirely Latin, which they declined like the other Latin nouns. So that this plural *Argi* must come from the singular *Argus*, taken simply from Ἄργος. Now this noun is used only in three cases in the singular, namely, the nominative, vocative, and accusative, which are alike. But in the plural *Argi* is declined through all cases. And it is observable that out of four principal towns which take this name (one in Peloponnesus, the other in Thessaly, the third in Acarnania, and the fourth in Apulia, built by Diomedes, out of regard to his antient country *Argos*, and which was heretofore called *Argyrippa*, as Virgil testifies, 9. Æn. instead of *Argos Hippium*, and by a word still more corrupt, *Arpi*, as Servius informs us upon this same book of Virgil, and Strabo in the sixth book of his geography) nor even out of any of the rest, for Stephanus, an antient geographer, mentions no less than eleven of this name, this is perhaps the only one that has this plural, *Argi, orum*, which should be taken for the people as much as for the city, according to what we have said concerning the genders, p. 24.

RULE V.

Of nouns that are neuter in the singular, and masculine or neuter in the plural.

Frænum has fræni, or fræna;

And so rastrum has rastri, or rastra.

§

EXAM-

EXAMPLES.

Hoc frænum, a bridle, or the bit of a bridle. *Frænum mordere*, Cic. to receive the bridle, to submit: *dare fræna*, Sen. to subdue. *Frænos injicere alicui*, Val. Max. to stop a person in the midst of his career.

Rastrum curvum, a crooked harrow; *graves rastri*, Ter. the heavy harrow; *rastra coquere*, Juv. to make harrows.

ANNOTATION.

Rastra is not near so much used as *rastri*; hence Stevech condemns it as bad Latin. And yet we find it in Celsus, according to Nonius, *Omnes rastra attollunt & adigunt*. And in Juv. sat. 15.

— *Cum rastra & sarcula tantum*

Adfueti coquere.

It is also in S. Isidore, book 20. c. 14. *de instrum. rustic*. Now *rastri* comes from *raster*, which we meet with in Philoxenus's glossaries for δινελλα. And the old glossary published by H. Stephen, as that also of S. Cyril, have *raster*, and *rastrum*, adding for a third synonymous word *videns* for *bidens*.

To these Despauter adds also *claustrum*, an inclosure; *capistrum*, an halter; *filum*, a thread; but without authority. For it would be a mistake to say *bi claustri*, *bi capistri*, and perhaps even *bi fili*, of which we shall take notice hereafter in the list of nouns in US and in UM.

RULE VI.

Of nouns that are neuter in the singular, and feminine in the plural.

E'pulum makes *épulæ*; *delícium*, *delíciæ*; *But* *bálneum* has *bálneæ* and *bálnea*.

EXAMPLES.

These nouns being of the neuter gender in the singular, take the feminine in the plural: *épulum fúnebre*, a funeral banquet: *dare épulas*, to give an entertainment.

Delícium domûs, the delight of the family; it is seldom used in the singular: *Tulliola delíciæ meæ*, Tulliola my delight.

Hoc bálneum, a bath; plur. *hæ bálneæ*, or *hæc bálnea*. *Bálnea conjúcta*; *bálneæ Palatinaæ*.

ANNOTATION.

Epulæ comes from *epula*, which is in Nonius according to Stevech, who would have us read the following passage of Lucilius thus; *idem epulo cibus, atque epulâ Jovis*. The accusative *epulam* is in Paulus Diaconus. *Delíciæ* comes from *delicia*, which is in Plautus, Splanus, and Nonius.

As for *balneum*, it is to be observed that we say also *balineum*, plur. *balineæ* and *balinea*. But *balneum* or *balineum* in the singular, signified a private bath, because there was only one in each house. And *balineæ* or *balinea* in the plural, signified public baths, because there were several of them; the place where the women bathed being always distinct from that of the men. See Varro book 8. de L. L.

OF NOUNS IRREGULAR IN THEIR DECLENSION.

NOUNS, irregular in their declension, are of three sorts: the first are of one declension in the singular, and of another in the plural. The second partake of both declensions, as well in the singular, as in the plural. And the third deviate in the whole or in part from the analogy natural to their nominative. Which we shall shew more particularly in the following rules.

RULE VII.

Of *júgerum* which is of the second in the singular, and of the third in the plural.

Júgerum, júgeri, borrows of juger,
Júgera, júgerum, in the plural.

EXAMPLES.

Hoc júgerum, júgeri, of the second in the singular. *Júgerum vocatur, quod uno iugo boum in die exarâri possit,* Plin. They give this name to as much ground as can be ploughed by a team of oxen in one day. In the plural it is of the third, *júgera, júgerum, júgeribus*; which is taken from the old word *juger*, whence comes also *júgeris* in Mela, and *júgere* in Tibullus. See the list here annexed of neuters plural.

RULE VIII.

Of *vas*, which is of the third in the singular, and of the second in the plural.

From the singular vas, vasis, comes vasa, vasôrum, vasis.

EXAM-

EXAMPLES.

Hoc vas, vasis, a vessel, of the third declension. In the plur. *vasa, vasorum*, of the second. *In aureo vase*, in a golden vessel. *Vasorum appellatio communis est*, Ulpian. the name of vessel is general.

RULE IX.

Of *domus*, which follows the second and fourth.

Domus makes *domûs, dômui, as also domi, domo.*

EXAMPLES.

Hæc domus, a house. This noun is partly of the second, and partly of the fourth, and is thus declined.

DOMUS.

Singular	Plural.
N. V. <i>Domus.</i>	N. V. <i>Domus.</i>
Genit. <i>Domi</i> , only in answer to the question UBI, every where else <i>domus.</i>	Genit. <i>Domorum</i> for the second; and sometimes <i>domuum</i> for the fourth.
Dat. <i>Dômui</i> , only.	Dat. <i>Dômibus</i> , only.
Accus. <i>Domum.</i>	Accus. <i>Domos</i> and <i>domus.</i>
Ablat. <i>Domo</i> , and heretofore <i>domû.</i>	Ablat. <i>Dômibus</i> , as in the dative.

The several cases unusual in either declension are included in this verse of Alstedius :

Tolle me, mi, mu, mis, si declinare domus vis.
Where he rejects *domi*, as well because it is not used in the plural, as even in the genitive singular it is used only in answer to the question UBI : and *domû*, because it is obsolete.

RULE X.

Of *vis* and *bos*, which are irregular in some cases.

Vis, vis, makes vires, viribus; and bos, bovis, makes boum, bobus.

EXAMPLES.

The noun *vis* is irregular, in as much as it has no increase in the singular, though it increases in the plural. It is therefore declined thus :

Nom. *vis*, gen. *vis*. It wants the dative. Accus. *vim*, Abl. *vi.*

In the plural it should naturally make *ves* ; but we say, *vires* : gen. *virium* : dat. *viribus* : accus. *vires* : voc. *vires* : abl. *viribus*.

Bos, bovis, an ox. Plur. *boves* : genit. *boum* : dat. and abl. *bobus* or *bubus* by syncope, instead of *bovum*, *bóvibus*.

ANNO TATION.

The plural *vires* proceeds, as Vossius observes, from their having heretofore used *viris*, *hujus viris*. Hence as *vis* in the singular is only a contraction for *viris*, so they have used the same word now and then in the plural, *vis* for *veis* or *ves*, instead of *vires*.

Et quo quisque magis vis multas possidet in se,

Atque potestates, Lucret. 2.

And in Sallust, according to Priscian, *malè jam aduetum ad omnes vis controversiarum*, Histor. 3. The genitive *vis*, which has been doubted of by some, is in the civil law : it is also in the dialogue about orators, attributed to Tacitus. *Quamquam in magna parte librorum suorum plus habent vis quàm sanguinis*.

Bos makes *bovis*, merely because of the Æolic digamma, whose place is supplied by the V consonant, as we have already taken notice, p. 83. But it drops this letter in the genitive and dative plural, *boum*, *bobus*, as it ought naturally to make *bos*, *bois*, in the singular.

We might take notice in this place of other irregularities, which are as contrary to analogy as this ; such are *iter*, *itineris* ; *jecur*, *jecoris* ; *Jupiter*, *Jovis*. But you may see these nouns each in their particular rule above, and what we have said of them in general, p. 70.

OF DEFECTIVE NOUNS, OR IRREGULARS that want something.

Of these we reckon three sorts ; the first are defective in number, either singular or plural ; the second are defective in declension, that is, are not declined at all ; and the others are defective only in some cases.

Of those that have no plural.

1. Proper names have no plural ; as *Petrus*, *Lutetia*, *Rhodanus*.

We must except such as have the plural only, as *Delphi*, *Parisi*, *Athenæ* ; concerning which we refer to what has been said when treating of the genders, p. 24.

Even the others admit of a plural on different occasions, as when we say with an emphasis, the *Alexanders*, the *Cæsars*, &c.

Or when the same name is common to many, as when I say, *complures fuerunt Socrates*, there have been a great many Socrates's. *Ododecim numerantur Alexandriae*, they reckon eighteen cities of the name of Alexandria. But then they are rather appellatives than proper names, since they agree to many.

2. The

2. The names of age or time of life are also without the plural, as *pueritia, juventus, senium*; but concerning this there is no difficulty, since it is the same analogy in the French language.

To these two rules the generality of grammarians add three more, one of the names of metals, as *aurum, argentum*; the other of the fruits of the earth, as *oleum, acetum, butyrum, &c.* This remark may hold good in regard to a great many of those nouns: but we intend to examine these rules more particularly hereafter, and shall make it appear that they are not general.

Of nouns that have no singular.

The grammarians have likewise collected here an infinite number of nouns, which they pretend have no singular number at all. But tho' they are mistaken in this as much as in any one thing, by maintaining it absolutely; yet it is certain that a great many of these nouns are used but very little or scarce at all in the plural, and others only in some particular cases. So that they can be used only in the very cases that are found in writers, and even then very cautiously, if they do not frequently occur. I shall content myself with mentioning a few in the following rule, reserving the rest for the lists hereto annexed.

RULE XI.

General for nouns that have no singular at all, or but very seldom.

Many plural nouns seldom or never are used in the singular, as arma, nugæ, nuptiæ, grates, vepres, divitiæ, and a multitude of others, which use will make familiar.

EXAMPLES.

There are a great many nouns used in the plural, that never have a singular, or at least but very seldom, and only in particular cases; as *arma impia*, impious arms: *meræ nugæ*, mere trifles: *repêndere grates*, to return thanks: *vepres multi*, a quantity of briars: *multæ divitiæ*, great riches.

Those which are sometimes found in the singular, as *vepre* in the ablative in Ovid, must be learnt by use, and by what we shall say concerning them in the subsequent lists.

THE FIRST LIST.

Of nouns that admit of different terminations in the nominative.

THIS and the following list may give a sufficient idea of whatever is remarkable concerning irregularity in gender or declension, since, as we have already taken notice, this difference is intirely owing to the nominative's having been formerly different.

But they are moreover particularly necessary for those who write in Latin, because the gender frequently changing with the termination, it is so much the easier to be mistaken on this article, as a person is apt to imagine he has authority for the gender of a noun, which gender belongs nevertheless to another noun. Thus, though we find *de optimo papyro*, yet we must not believe we have a right to say *optimus papyrus*, the latter being always feminine, whereas the ablative in the foregoing example comes from *papyrus*, which is neuter. And in like manner a great many others.

Of those whose double termination is in Hæc missa & missio, *Alcim. Auit. and*
vowels. *Isid.*

A and E.

Remissa et remissio, *Cyprian.*

Cepa, æ, Plin. Colum. an onion.

Of those which have their termination
in a consonant.

Cepe, indeclin. Prisc. *Cepe succum*
melle mixtum, Appul.

A and UM.

Cepe, is; Quis usus cepis putridi, an
old proverb.

Acetabula, æ; Voss.

Circa, æ, Plaut. Circe, es, Hor.

Acetabulum, i, Plin. a saucer or little dish, a measure of two ounces and a half, the pan in the joint of the bones, the clay in lobsters and such fish, jugglers cups, the herb penniworth.

Epitoma, æ; epitome, es, Cic.

Gaufapa, æ, Varro.

Gaufape, is, Voss. ex Plin.

Gaufapum, i, Cass. Severus in Prisc.

Charisius quotes also gaufapes, in the
plural, from Augustus Cæsar's will.

Alimônia, Macrob.

But *Vossius* thinks we should read
GAUSAPAS. See the declensions, p.
95.

Alimonium, Varro, the same as *alimentum.*

Grammatica, æ; grammaticæ, es, Cic.
et alii. In like manner the other
names of arts, which are oftentimes
used even in the neuter plural, *gram-*
matica, orum, &c.

Amygdala, Plin.

Amygdalum, Pallad. an almond: but
for the almond tree they say only
Amygdala.

Helena, æ; Helene, es, Virg. Hor.

And a great many more proper names.
Concerning which see what has been
said, p. 62.

Arteria, Cic.

Arterium, or rather Arteria, orum,
Lucret. the arteries.

Arva, whence arvas in Pacuv. and Non.

Arvum, Cic. Virg.

Buccina, Cic. um, Plin.

Cæmenta, Enn. um, Cic. rubbish,
shards, or pieces of stones to fill up
walls with; in the scripture it is
taken also for mortar or cement.

A and O.

Hæc Narbona, Isid.

Hic Narbo, Cic.

Castra,

Castra, Acci.
Castrum, Cic. a castle, or citadel. In the plur. it signifies a camp.

Cichorea, Hor.

Cichoreum, Plin.

Colustra, Non. **Colustrum, S. Isid.** the first milk or beestings. The former is in Plin. and the latter in Martial, only that some read *colostura* and *colostrum*.

Decipula, Sipt. um, **Appul.** a snare, or gin to catch birds, a trap.

Delicia, Plaut. um, **Cic.** See p. 131.

Fulmenta, Plaut. um, **Non. ex Varr.**

Ganea, Col. um. **Ter.** Cicero has used it in the plur. *ganca, orum*, a bawdy house or stew.

Horrea, & um, Cic. a granary, a barn, a warehouse.

Insomnia, Cæcil apud Non.

Insomnium, Virg.

But there is a difference between these two words, which seems to have escaped Nonius's observation. For *insomnia, æ*, signifieth watching, or difficulty to sleep, as Servius observes: whereas *insomnium* signifieth dreams.

— *Quæ me suspensam insomnia terrent* Virg.

Labia, æ, Plaut.

Labium, i, or rather labia, orum, Ter.

Labrusca, Virg. um, in *Calice*, the weed called wildvine.

Lania, or Lanea, Liv.

Lancia, Liber. apud Non.

Lanicium, Virg. the commodity of wool, the increase or gain of it, the dressing or ordering of it.

Lixivia, and um, Colum.

Mandibula, Isid. um, **Macrob.**

Macella, and um, as we may conclude from Plutarch in his Roman questions.

Margarita & Margaritum.

Though the ancients were in doubt about it, and Charis. contradicts himself upon this article, as may be seen in the 1st book, chap. of analogy, and in the chapter of defectives. But this neuter is in Varro, in Valgius, and frequently occurs in Tertull.

Menda, Gell. um. **Cic.**

Mulctra, Virg. um, **Hor.**

Myrteta, æ, Prisc. ex Plauto.

Myrtetum, Virg. a myrtle grove.

Ostrea, Gell. um, **Plin.** The dative *ostreis* is in **Cic. 2. de Divin.**

Palpebra, Cic. & alii.

Palpebrum, Nonius, who assures us that the latter was more usual in his time.

Pistrina, Lucil. Plin.

Pistrinum, Plaut. Ter. & alii. I comes from *pinso*, and was properly the place where they pounded their corn before the invention of mills. It has been since taken for the mill, and for the bakehouse itself. Charis. says that Lucilius never used it in the feminine, but when he referred it to *taberna*. And the same must be said of *sutrina, medicina, tonsurina, tetrina*, according to Donatus; which sufficiently proves that they are adjectives.

Postica, Varr. um, **Hor.**

Prosecta, Lucil. um, **Lucan.** the hafl-lets, that which is to be cut out of the bowels of beasts to be sacrificed to idols.

Proscia, Macrob. Arnob.

Proscium, Paul. Diac. and even Proscies, Varro. a chop of the meat of a sacrifice.

Prostibula, and um. Whence some read *prostibulam* in Plautus, for *prostibulum*, which is in **Perf. Act. 5. sc. 2. vers. 56.**

Ramenta, Plaut. um, **Plin.** a chip, a shaving, a filing.

Rapa, Colum. um, **Plin.**

Sepiasia, Cic. um, **Varro,** a place in Capua, where perfumes were sold, whence comes *sepiasarius*, a seller of perfumes, also a gallant that goeth powdered and perfumed.

Sesama, Plin. um, **Colum.** sesame, a white grain or corn growing in India, whereof oil is made.

Terricula, Sen. um, **Liv.**

Testa, Cic. um, **Non.** but the former is almost the only one used.

Tribula, Colum. um, **Vir.** a little cart or dray made of rough boards, which they used before flails for the threshing of corn. It comes from *tero*, from whence also comes the word *tribulation*.

Vestibula, Non. um, **Cic.**

Vigilia & um, Non. ex Varr. and thence *pervigilium*, according to Vossius.

A, EN, ON.

Hæc Attagena, Mart.

Hic Attagen, enis, Plin. **Hor.**

Hæc Narbona, Isidor.

Hic Narbon, or rather Narbo, Cic.

Sirena, Isid.

Siren, enis, Virg. **Hor.**

A and ER.

Æthra, æ, for æthera, Cic. **Virg.**

Æther, eris, Cic. **Virg.**

Cratera, Cic. in Arat. Perf.

Crater,

Crater, *Virg.*

Panthera and Panther; see the genders. p. 58.

Statera, *Cic.* stater, *Bud.* though with this difference, that *statera* is a balance, and *stater* is a kind of coin.

Vespera, *Plaut.* vesper, *Cæf.*

In all these nouns ER is the original termination, that in A having been almost generally formed from the Greek accusative of the other termination, except it be *Vespera*, because the Greeks said in the nominative, not only *ἑσπερα* but also *ἑσπερα*. And it is very likely that heretofore they said *Vesperus*, which followed the second declension, whereas *Vesper* rather followed the third. Hence we have still cases in both these declensions, *Vespero surgente*, *Hor. Primo Vespere*, *Cæf.*

Hereto we may join the termination OR; as *lympa* (from *λύπη*) *lymphor*, *Non. ex Lucilio*.

Pigritia, *Cic.* pigror, *Non.*

A and AS.

Hebdomada, æ; hebdomas, adis, *Cic.*

Lampada, æ, *Manil.*

Lampas, adis, *Cic.*

Hæc tiara, æ, *Serv.*

Hic tiaras, æ, *Virg.*

A and ES.

Of the same declension.

Hic cometa, æ, & cometes, æ. See the genders, p. 26.

Geta, *Ter.* Geres, æ, *Ovid.*

Epirota, *Epirotæ*, *Cic.*

Geometra, geometres, æ, *Cic.*

Propheta, æ, *Isid. Fest.*

Prophetes, æ, *Voss.*

A and ES.

Of different declension.

Avaritia, æ, *Cic.* avarities, ei, *Lucr.*

Barbaria, æ, *Cic.* barbaries, ei, *Cic.*

Blanditia, æ, *Cic.* blandities, ei, *Cic.*

Canitia, *Lucret.* canities, *Virg.*

Delitia, æ, *Plaut.* delities, *Appul.*

Desidia, *Cic.* desidies, *Lucret.*

Duritia, *Cic.* durities, *Cic.*

Effigia, effigies, *Cic.*

Fallacia, *Ter.* es, *Appul.*

Luxuria, & es, *Cic.*

Maceria, *Cic.* es, *Appul.* any wall or mound about a ground.

Maceries, in ancient writers signified leanings, *Non.*

Materia & es, *Cic.*

Mollicia & es, *Cic.*

Munditia, *Cic.* es, *Catul.*

Nequitia, *Cic.* es, *Hor.*

Notitia, *Ter.* es, *Lucret.*

Pinguitia, *Arnob.* es, *Appul.*

Planitia, *Hygin.* es, *Liv.*

Profapia, *Cic.* es, *Lucret.*

Scabritia, *Plin.* scabrities, *Colum.* scabiness, roughness.

Sævitia, *Cic.* es, *Voss.*

Segnitia, *Ter.* segnities, *Virg.*

To these some add *provincia*, and *es*; but for the latter they have no authority.

Pauperia is in *S. Cyril's* glossary for *penia*, but perhaps it is to be found in no other place. For *penia* is rather *paupertas*, the inconvenience of poverty; and *pauperies*, the accident or misfortune that impoverishes us. And thus it is that *Caper* distinguishes them in his orthography.

We must not however believe what some grammarians have ventured to advance, that there was a difference between all these nouns in A and ES, as *Cornelius Fronto*, who imagines that *materia* is said of material things, on which artificers work; and *materies* of intellectual things that relate to the mind. For if we consult the authors here quoted, we shall find that all these nouns are indiscriminately taken for the same thing.

A and IS.

Abſida, æ, in later authors for

Abſis, idis, which we find in *Isidorus*, 3 Orig. cap. 68. where he takes it for the circles of the stars, just as *Pliny* does, lib. 2. c. 15. But the same *Isidorus*, lib. 14. c. 8. takes notice that the learned (in his time) doubted whether it was best to say *abſidem* or *abſidam*. Others write also *apſis*, because it comes from the Greek ἀψις. In ecclesiastic writers this word is taken for the gallery of a church, for an episcopal chair, or for the inclosure of a chair. It is also taken for the bowing of an arch, and for the ring of a cart-wheel.

Bura, *Varr.* buris, *Virg.* the ploughtail or handle.

Cassis, idis, *Cæf.* cassida, æ, an helmet, *Charif. Priſt. Propert.* as also *Virg.*

Aureus ex humeris sonat arcus & aurea vati

Cassida ————— *Æn.* 11.

Where *Servius* pretends it is a Greek accusative for a Latin nominative. It would have been much better if he had said that it is a real Latin noun, but derived from a Greek accusative, as we have above shewn that this also happens to nouns in ER and in A.

A and

OF NOUNS OF DIVERSE TERMINATIONS. 139

A and US.

Aranea, æ, *Virg.* Araneus, i, *Lucret.* a spider. *They say also* Aranea, æ, *Ovid*, and araneum, i, *Phædr.* for a cobweb. Pliny useth both of them for a rime or dew, like a cobweb, which spoils olives and grapes.

Acina, æ, *Catull.* acinus, i, *Cic.* and also

Acinum, i, *Non.* the stone of grapes and other fruit.

Baptisma, atis; baptismus, i; and likewise, baptismum, i, in ecclesiastic authors.

Clavicula, æ, *Plin.* and claviculus, i, *Colum.* the tendrel, or young twig, or shoot of a vine, wherewith it takes hold of every thing, and climbs up by it.

Juventa, æ, *Virg.* Hor. juvenus, utis, *Id.* & *Cic.*

Syngrapha, æ, *Cic.* syngraphus, i, *Plaut.* also syngraphum, *Plaut.* a writing or deed under the hand of both parties, an obligation, bill, or bond.

The following generally differ in sense.

Mercatura, *Cic.* traffic, merchandize.

Mercatus, *Cic.* the market, though in *Plautus* it signifies also a buying and selling, the trade of merchandize.

Venatura, *Voss.* venison.

Venatus, *Cic.* venatio, *Id.* hunting.

Usura, *Cic.* *Liv.* use, usage, enjoyment of a thing, usury, or money given for the use of money, interest, *Cic.*

Usus, *Cic.* use, exercise, profit, experience, usage, custom.

A and YS.

Chlamys, *Virg.* chlamyda, æ, *Voss.* a foldier's coat.

E and AL.

Autumnale, *Varro.*

Autumnal, *Id.* apud *Charis.*

Capitale, *Cic.* —tal, *Cic.* *Varr.*

Cubitale, *Cic.* —tal, *Hor.* a fore sleeve for the arm to the elbow downwards.

Penetræle, *Claud.* —tral, *Propert.* the recess, or inmost part of any place.

Puteale, *Cic.* —tral, *Cic.* *Hor.* the cover of a well or pit.

It is also taken for a place near the palatium in Rome, so called from a well that was there, in which they had a seat of justice and oaths were administered. This was the well over which was seen the statue of Accius Nævius; and hard by the altar where they preserved the razor with which

king Tarquin made him cut a stone in his presence.

Quadrantale, or —tal, *Festus*, a figure square every where like dice; also a vessel a foot square every way.

Sale or sal, *Charis.* This author prefers the former, which makes Muretus believe that in Terence's Eunuchus we ought to read.

Qui habet sale quod in te est.

Where others read *salem qui*: and others by synecdoche *salem, quod in te est.*

Torale, *Varr.* —ral, *Hor.* the furniture of a bed or table, as sheets, blankets, coverlets.

E and R, of ARE and AR.

Altare, *Cic.* altar, *Prud.*

Alveare, *Colum.* ear, *Voss.* a bee hive.

Calcære, *Voss.* ear, *Cic.* a spur.

Cochleare, *Mart.* ear, *Colum.* a spoon.

Exemplare, *Lucr.* ar, *Cic.* a sampler, a resemblance or model, a copy.

Lacunare or nar, *Hor.*

Laqueare or ar, *Virg.* *Plin.*

Pugillare or ar, *Auson.* also hæ pugillares, *Plin.* a table book.

Pulvinare or ar, *Ovid*, a bolster of a bed, a pillow, a cushion.

And these nouns often change their termination into ium, for we say,

Altarium, *Sever.* *Sculp.* pugillarium, *Plin.* lupanarium, *Ulp.*

Some grammarians (and among the rest L. Valla, book 6, c. 33.) add here *exemplarium*, pretending it is from Pliny, lib. 6. c. 29. *Omisit in hoc tractu (nisi exemplarium vitiosum est) Berenicem alteram.* But the best editions, as the earliest of Paris, that of Parma, and that of Delecampius, have, *nisi exemplarium vitium est.* For as it cannot be denied but this word was received in later ages, so there is no probability at all of its having been current in Pliny's time: but we find it in Ulpian; *si in duobus exemplariis scriptum sit testamentum*, according to Haloander and the Florentine Pandects.

E and ES.

Hoc tapete, *Non.* from whence comes tapetia in Pliny. Hic tapetes, or tapes, etis, *Virg.* also tapetum, i, *Virg.* tapestry.

E and IS.

Hoc conclave, *Ter.* *Cic.*

Hæc conclavis, *Voss.* and also

Hoc conclavium, *Plaut.*

Præsepe, *Cic.* *Virg.* præsepis, *Varro.*

Præse-

Præsepium, *Appul.*

Rete, *Virg. Ter. Cic. retis, masc.* *Albo rete*, *Plautus*. For if it came from *rete*, neuter, he would have said *albo reti*. See the declensions, p. 106. and the genders, p. 41. Hence it is that *Plautus* in his *Rudens* has also *uvidum retem*, according to *Priscian* and the antient copies; which perhaps has not been duly considered by those who have corrected *uvidum rete*. But *Charisius* has likewise taken notice of *retes*, feminine in the plural. *Nam et in consuetudine*, says he, *dicimus; in retes meas incidisti*: which he places among nouns that have no singular, whereas there can be no objection against taking it from *retis* itself, as *Vossius* hath observed.

I and IS.

Hoc gummi, *Plin. hæc gummis, Col.*
Hoc sinapi, *Plin. hæc sinapis, Plin.*
and Plaut. See the genders, p. 23.

O and UM.

Adagio, *Varr. gium, Plaut.*
Alluvio, *Cic. ium, Voss. ies, Liv.*
Consortio, *Liv. Cic. ium, Cels. Ulp.*
Contagio, *Cic. ium, Virg. Mart.* both are taken for a touch or contact, and for an infection or pestilence.
Oblivio, *Cic. oblivium, Tacit.*
Postulatio, *Cic. atum, Cæs. Tacit.*
Proluvio, *Voss. ium, Ter. Gell.*
Proluvies, *Virg. Cic.*
Supplicatio, *Cic. supplicium, Sallust. Tacit.* supplication, prayer, a solemn procession.

O and EN.

Anio, *Hor. Anien, Stat.*
Anio made *Anionis* according to *Prisc.* So that *Anienis* in *Catullus*, and *Anienem* in *Virgil*, properly come from *Anien*, though they have been attributed to *Anio*. The same must be said of

Nerio, *onis, and Nerien, enis, Plaut.*
Turbo, *onis, and Turben, inis, Tibull.*

O and ON.

Agamemno, *Stat. Agamemnon, Voss.*
Antipho, *Ter. on Ter.*
Amazo or *on, Voss.*
Demipho, *Ter. on, Ter.*
Palemo or *on, Virg.*
Plato, *Cic. on, Manil.*
Simo, *Ter. on, Plin.*

And others of the like sort which have often dropped their *n* at the last syllable, as may be seen in *Terence* and other writers.

O and OR.

Squalitudo, *Acc. squalor, Cic. filthiness, roughness, the sorrowful estate of those that be arraigned or accused.*

O and AS.

Beatitudo and *beatitas*, *Cic. 1. de Nat.* He takes notice that both these words were with difficulty established in his time: *Utrumque enim durum*, says he, *sed usu verba mollienda sunt.*

Coppcinnitudo, *Cic. itas, Cic.*

Cupido, *Virg. Hor. ditas, Cic.*

Necessitudo, *Cic. itas, Cic. Cæs.*

They are both taken for necessity, or for the tie that one has, whether of kindred or friendship. However, *necessitudo* is oftener in the latter signification; *necessitas* in the former.

Teneritudo, *Cic. ritas, Appul.*

O and ES.

Alluvio, *onis, Cic.*

Alluvies, *ei, Colum.*

Colluvio, *Cic. vies, Colum. Plin.*

Proluvio, *Voss. vies, Cic. Virg.*

Contagio, *Cic. contagies, Lucret.*

They say also *contagium*. See above.

Compago, *inis, and ages, is.*

Servius (1. *Æn.*) allows of both; but he says that the first is indeclinable, and that there is no such word as *compoginis*. It is indeed very scarce, yet we read in *Ovid*

—*disparibus calamis compagine cera*, *Metam. 1.*

Propago, *inis, Virg. ages, agis, Enn.*

O and IS.

Apollo, *inis.*

Apollinis, *hujus Apollinis, Voss.*

Caro, *carnis, Cic.*

Carnis, *hujus carnis, Liv. Andronic, apud Prisc.*

O and US.

Abusio, *Cic. abusus, Cic.*

Admonitio, *Cic. itus, Cic.*

Affectio, *Cic. tus, Cic.*

Which is very usual with verbal nouns derived from the supine. But it is observable also in others; as

Architecto, *Plin. etus, Cic. also*

Architector, *oris, Plaut. an architect.*

Capo, *onis, a capon. Mart. capus, Varr.*

Gobio, *Plin. gobius, Mart. a gudgeon.*

Lanio, *Voss. lanius, Ter. Phædr.*

Pavo, *Plin. Cic. pavus, Gell. a peacock.*

Scorpio, *Plin. Cæs. pius, Virg.*

Strabo, *Cic. Hor. bus, Voss. goggle-eyed, one who looketh askint.*

U and US.

Artu, *Plaut. artus, Cic. a joint, the limbs.*

Hoc

Hoc cornu, Cic. hic cornus, Cic.

Also hoc cornum, Prisc. a horn.

Tonitru, Virg. tonitrus, Stat.

Tonitruum, Plin.

Of those whose terminations end both in consonants, viz. in L, M, N, R, S.

L and S.

Debil for debilis, Ennius.

Subtil for subtilis, Prisc.

Facul for facilis, Voss.

Difficul for difficilis, in Plaut. and in the antients, Pacuvius, Accius, Lucilius, as Nonius relates.

The same changes of termination happen to the substantives, as Mugil, Prisc. mugills, Juv. Strigil, obsolete, strilligis, Plaut.

There is great probability that the word *strigil* was in Non. chap. 3. in this corrupted passage where we read, *strigilim manifestum est esse feminini, neutri, Varro Bimargo, &c.* For the sense would be complete, as Vossius observes, were we to read *strigil neutri*; because these nouns by changing their terminations, also change their genders. Now it appears from hence that as Nonius evidently maketh *strigilis* a feminine, according to the general rule of the nouns in IS, we ought not to mind either Aldus, who took it for a masculine, or Isidorus, who in the last chapter of his last book of Origins, makes use of it in this gender; *strigiles nuncupati à terendo*; besides that it would have been better if he had said *à strigendo*; for *strigo* was formerly used for *stringo*, whence comes also *strictus*, close or narrow; *strigosus*, lean, thin, barren; and *strigilis*, a curry-comb, an instrument used in bathing, to rub filth and sweat from their bodies, also a kind of long vessel: likewise *strigilis* which is formed by syncope from *strigilis*, and properly signifies a furrow or gutter in carpenter's or mason's work, a channelling or channelling; as *scia* (which is also derived from thence) is taken rather for a passage or outlet and its entrance, though they are sometimes confounded one for the other.

Famul for famulus, Enn. Non. Lucret.

MENTUM & MEN.

Augmentum, Varr. augmen, Lucret.

Carmentum, Voss. —men, Cic.

Momentum, Cic. —men, Lucret.

Limentum, Varr. —men, Cic.

Sublimentum or —men, Fgst.

UM and R.

Alabastrum, Mart.

Alabaster, Cic. a vessel made of alabaster to keep sweet ointments in.

Calamistrum, Cic. —ter, Varr. Cic.

Candelabrum, Cic. —ber, Arnob.

Canistrum, Cic. —ter, Pallad.

Cochlearium, Varr. Cochlear, or Cochleare, Mart.

Jugerum, i, or juger, jugeris, see above, p. 132.

UM and S. Whether

In ES, contagium, Plin.

Contages, Lucret. also contagio, onis, Plaut. the touch, infection, pestilence.

Diluvium, Virg. vies, Hor.

Tabum, Virg. tabes, Virg.

Tapetum, i, Virg. hic tapes, etis, Virg. also tapete, is, Plaut.

In OS, Ilium, Virg. Ilios, Hor.

In US, Buxum and Buxus: and a great many of which we shall take particular notice at the end of this list.

UM and T.

Occiput, Auson. occipitium, Plaut.

N and M.

Momen or momentum, and others of which mention has been made above.

N and IS.

Fulmen, Cic. Plin. fulminis, Voss.

Oscen, Auson. oscinis, Cic.

Sanguen, Lucret. sanguis, Cic.

Giffanius adds also *vermen* for *vermis*, a worm, because Lucretius has, *Donicum eos vitâ privarant vermina seua.*

But he did not know that *vermina* in this passage signifies only *terminals*, as Festus observes; *the gripping of the guts, the wringing of the belly*; which is derived however from *VERMES*, quodd *facile se torquant*, says Nonius.

N and US.

Titan, Virg. Cic. Titanus, Plaut.

Delphin, Ovid, Virg. delphinus, Cic. Hor.

But here the latter nominative comes from the genitive of the former, as from τῆ Τίταρος is formed *Titanus, ani*. For it often happens that of the genitive or other Greek case, they form a new Latin noun, which follows a different declension.

Diacon and diaconus in the sacred writings.

R and M

Alabaster and alabastrum; see above the title, UM, R.

R and

R and S.

Arbos and arbor, Cic.

Honos and honor.

Impubes and impuber, are generally placed here. But Vossius thinks that *impuber* is to be found no where but among the grammarians, who produce no authority for it, though Joseph Scaliger in Catullus in *Galiam*, chose to read *puber* instead of *mulier*.

Ligus and Ligur, Virg.

Also

Ador and Adus, Voss.

Algor and Algus, cold, great cold.

Tu vel juda vel peri algi, Plaut.

Decor and decus, where the vowel changes together with the R; see the genders, pages 34, 43. And here by the way we may observe, that it is not true, strictly speaking, that *decor* and *decus* are two words of an in-tire different meaning, of which the former signifies *beauty* only, and the latter *honour*, according to the opinion of some. For in Virgil,

Tantum egregio decus enitet ore.

Hunc decus egregium forma movet at-que juvenæ, and the like; *decus* as plainly expresses *beauty* as *decor*, though there may be some other difference in the application of these words.

R and IS.

Arar, Lucan. Sil. Araris, Virg. Prisc. the river Saone.

Hoc baccar, Plin. Prisc. hæc baccaris, Plin. βάρβαρος, Hesych. a kind of herb or flower. See the genders, p. 32.

Celer, Virg. And celeris, even in the masculine, Voss.

Sacer and sacris, Porci sacres, Plaut.

Memor and memoris, Caper apud Prisc.

Indecor and indecoris, Non.

Turtur and turturis, Mariangel. Accurf. ex Auson.

Vultur and vulturis, Enn. apud Charis. ex Prisc.

Vulturis in silvis miserum mandabat Hemonem.

Unless we are obliged to read *vultur*, as it is in the manuscript copies according to Vossius and Giffanius. But we say also *vulturis*, a vultur, which is in Ovid, Livy, and Phædrus.

ER and US.

These two terminations are found more particularly in nouns latinised from the Greek, as

Evander and Evandrus, from Εὐανδρος.

Mæander and Mæandrus, from Μαλάνδρος.

Also in the others, as

Acer or acrus, according to Charisius.

Exter and exterus.

Infer and inferus.

Iter and Isterus, Gell.

Pestifer and Pestiferus.

Prosper and prosperus.

Uter for uterus, Cæcil.

AS and US.

Elephas, Cic. elephantus, Plin. and Phædrus.

ES and IS.

Apes, Probus, apis. Colum. Ovid.

Feles, Phædr. felis, a cat.

There are some who scruple to make use of *feles* in the singular. And yet we read it in Phædrus, lib. 2. fab. 4. *Feles cavernam nata*. And in that passage of Pliny where some read *Felis aurea pro Deo colebatur*, lib. 6. cap. 28. the MSS. vary, most of them having *feles*: and in the 3d book of Varro de R. R. which Calepin quotes for *felis*, Grisius's and all the best editions have, *ne feles ad nocendum introire possit*.

We meet with this word also in Plautus, *feles virginaria*, meaning a ravisher of young girls, and a corruptor of virginity. As in Ausonius, *feles pullaria*, for one that carried off the children, whom the ancients called *pulli*. Besides Charisius expressly informs us that they said *hæc feles*, in the same manner as *hæc moles*.

Hence it appears that so far from being authorised to reject *feles*, on the contrary we have great reason to suspect *felis*; and still more so to suspect the gender given it by most dictionaries, without producing any authority. For the great thesaurus of the Latin tongue, Morsl, Pajot, and other late dictionaries, make it common: but Stephens, Calepin, and the little dictionary mention it only as masc. yet it is difficult to make it pass under this gender, though Cicero has, 1. de Nat. At ne fando quidem auditum est Crocodilum aut Ibim, aut selem violatum ab Ægyptio; which ought to be referred to a syllepsis, because of the masculine lines that go before, as we shall observe when we come to treat of this figure.

Puppes, Prob. puppis, Ovid.

Torques, Cic. torquis, Plin.

Valles, Prob. vallis, Cic.

ES and UM.

Whether the ES follows the fifth, as

Pro-

Proluvies, ei, and proluvium.

See the title UM and ES.

Or whether it follows the third, as
Tapes, etis, *Virg.* tapetum, i. *Virg.*
Also hoc tapete, *Plaut.*

ES and US.

Achilles, is, and Achilleus, i.

Perfes, is, and Perfeus, i.

And then the termination ES comes
from the Æolians, who for 'Odusseus'
say 'Odusseus', whence comes Ulysses.
See the declensions, p. 120.

ES and BS or PS.

Adipes, *Varro*, adeps, *Pliny*.

Plebes, is, *Liv. Tac.* plebs, ebis, *Cic.*

But heretofore they said also plebes,
plebei, *Plin.*

Sepes, *Colum. Varro*, seps.

We find it likewise in Lucan, where
it signifies a serpent.

Ossaque dissolvens cum corpore tabiscus
seps.

But for its signifying a hedge I know
of no authority. It is true that Auso-
nius attributes it to Cicero.

Bucolico sepes dixit Maro; cur Cicero
seps?

But we meet with no such word now
in Cicero.

Satrapas, *Sidon.* satrapes, *Ter.* The
grandees of Persia. But we say also
satrapa.

Trabes, *Cic.* trabs, *Virg.*

IS and S. with a consonant.

Scrobis and Scrobs.

Scobis and scobs.

Stipis and stips.

Glandis and glans.

Mentis and mens.

Concordis and concors.

Discordis and discors.

See the genders, p. 49. declensions
p. 70.

We find also *Tiburis* in Cato, and
Tiburis in the old inscriptions.

IS and US.

Gruis, *Phædrus*, grus, *Virg.*

Hilaris, *Hor.* hilarus, *Ter. Plaut.*
whence comes *bilara* in Rud. *bilara*
vita, Cic.

Improbis, *Festus*, improbus, *Virg.*

Pronis, *Varr.* pronus, *Cic.*

But this happens particularly to nouns
in

ARIS and ARIUS.

Auxiliaris, *Cæs.* auxiliarius, *Cic.*

Jocularis, *Cic.* —arius, *Ter.*

Singularis, *Cic.* —arius, *Plaut.*

Vulgaris, *Cic.* —arius, *Non.*

And others of the same fort.

OS or US, and UM or ON.

Ilios and Ilion.

Melos and Melus, *Non.* See the genders,
p. 32.

US and NS.

Violentus and violens, *Hor.*

Opulentus and opulens, *Nepos.*

US and UR.

Ligus and Ligur, *Virg.*

X and ES.

Fax and faces, *Fest.*

Pollux and Polluces, *Plaut.*

X and CIS or GIS.

Nucis and nuceris, is.

Regis and regeris, according to *Charisius*.

Of which by syncope they have formed
rex, regis: nux, nucis.

X and IS.

Senex and senecis, whence comes *senecior*,
senectus, and *senecitus*.

Supellex and supellectilis. See above
p. 128.

US and UM.

As these two terminations occur oftener than any of the fore-
going, I have deferred to treat of them more amply by themselves.
Sanctius, after *John Pastranes*, observes that heretofore all the
nouns in US were terminated also in UM; and the great number
of those that are left, seems to render this probable.

These nouns of their nature are either adjectives, as *effectus* and
effectum, *eventus* and *eventum*, *intestinalis* and *intestinalum*, *jussus* and
jussum, *suggestus* and *suggestum*, *textus* and *textum*, *tributus* and *tri-*
butum, or substantives; and it is the latter that we shall examine
more particularly in the following list.

Abfinthius,

A.

Abſinthius, *Varro*.

Abſinthium, *alii*.

Acinus, *Cic. acinum, Col.*

Actus, *Cic. actum, or rather acta, orum, Id.*

Admonitus, *us, Cic. admonitum, Id. also admonitio, Id.*

Ærarium, *the treasury or exchequer.*

But ærarius was quite another thing, which Nonius does not seem to have sufficiently considered. For this as a noun adjective always supposeth its substantive, and is taken either for him who works in brass, as in Pliny : or for a clerk of the exchequer, as *ærarium facere*, according to Budeus : or for a person who was deprived of the privileges of a Roman citizen, as in *Cic. inter ærarios referre*.

Amaracus, *Catul.*

Amaracum, *Plin.*

Angiportus, *and angiportum, Plin.* and after him Priscian, who proves it to be of the neuter gender by this passage of Ter. *Id quidem angiportum non est pervium*; in Adelph. And so be of the masculine by this other; *sed hinc concedam in angiportum hunc*; in Phorm. And thus we read it in Gryphus's, Heinſius's, and all the best editions. And indeed Priscian himself, let Voſſius say what he will, brings no more than these two examples to prove the two genders.

Anfractus, *Cic. um, Varr.*

Antidotus, *Gel. um, Curt.* This is properly a noun adjective, the neuter being referred to *medicamentum*.

Autumnus, *Cic. um, Varr.*

B.

Baculus *and um, Ovid.* Whence comes *bacillum* in *Cic.*

Balteus, *Sen. um, Varr.*

Barbitus, *maſc. in Hor. fem. in Ovid.*

Barbitum, *Auſon.*

Blitus *and um, Plin.*

Boxus *and um, Ovid.* See the genders, p. 20.

C.

Calamistrus, *Cic. um, Plaut.*

Calcaneus *and um, Virg.*

Callus *and um, Cic.* The neuter is most used.

Candelabrus *for candelabrum, Non.*

Capillus, *Cic. um, Plaut.*

Carbasus, *fem. carbasum, neuter.*

See above, p. 128.

Carrus, *Hirt. um, Cæs.*

Catinus, *Hor. um, Varr.*

Catillus *and um, diminut. Plin.*

Currus, *Cic. um, Liv.*

Cafeus, *Virg. um, Plaut.*

Census *and um, Cic.* Fortunæ censa peredit, *ut est apud Non.*

Ceraſus *and um, Plin.* Carne & succo mora constant, cute et succo cerasi, lib. 15. c. 25. Though generally speaking the noun in US signifies the tree, and that in UM the fruit. See the genders above, p. 21.

Chirographus, which Voſſius says is not Latin, we find in Quintilian. *Fulvius legato interroganti an in tabulis chirographus esset? Et verus, inquit, Domine, l. 6. c. 4.*

Chirographum, *more usual, Cic.*

Cingulus, *Cic. um, Varr.*

Cingula is also used for a girth, according to Beda in his orthogr.

Et nova velocem cingula lædat equum, Ovid.

Clivus, *Cic. um, Cato.*

Clypeus, *Cic. um, Varr.*

Cælus *and um, Arnob.* See above, p. 129.

Collus, *Varr. um, Cic.*

Commentarius *and um, Cic.*

Compitus, *Varr. um, Cic. Virg. Hor.*

Corius, *Plaut. um, Cic.*

Cornus, *maſc.* and cornua, *neuter* for cornu, according to Priscian, book 6. The first is from Cicero himself, 2. *Nat. Deor.* *Cornibus iis qui ad nervos resonant in carnibus*, according to the best editions, as of Robert Stephen, Colinet, Santandrè, Elzevir, Gruterus, &c. Which shews the little reason that Lambin had to doubt of this passage, as well as of a great many others which he wanted to correct. The second is of Ovid, *flexibile cornum*, in *Prisc.* and the third is commonly used.

Costus, *fem. Plin. um, Hor.* a kind of shrub.

Crocus, *Virg. um, Plin.*

Cryſtallus, *fem. Propert. um, Plin.*

Cubitus, *Cic. um, Plin.*

Culeus, *Cic. um, Varr.*

D.

Denarius, *Cic. um, Plaut.*

Diſtamnus *or dictamas, Stat.*

Diſtamnum, *Virg.*

Dorsus, *Plaut. um, Virg.*

E.

Effectus, *Cic. um, Quintil.*

Eventus, *Cic. eventum, Lucret. l. 1.*

Eventum dici poterit quodcunque erit actum.

The

The plural *eventa* we frequently meet with in Cicero.

F.

Filus, which they place here, is hardly Latin; for the verse which they quote from Lucan,

Texerunt torti magica vertigine fili,
lib. 6.

proves nothing at all; *torti fili* being a genitive governed by *vertigine*. And yet heretofore they said also *filus*, according to Arnobius, lib. 6. But *filum* is very common in Cicero and other writers; and no other ought to be used.

Fimus and *um*, *Plin.*

Forus, *Non. Id. Charis.*

Forum, *Cic. & alii.*

Fretus, *Lucret. um, Virg.*

Perangusto fretu divija, *Cic. 5. in Verr. apud Gell.*

G.

Galerus and *um*, *Stat. a little hat.*

Gladius, *Cic. um, Plaut. Varr.*

H.

Hephenus and *um*, *Plin. Virg.*

Helleborus, *masc. Virg. Colum.*

Helleborum, *Plin.*

Hyslopus, *fem. um, Colum.*

I.

Incestus, *us, Cic. incestum, i, Cic.*

Intubus, *Lucil. um, Virg.*

Jugulus, *Lucan. um, Cic.*

Jocus and *jocum*, see above, p. 127.

Iustus, whence comes the ablative *iustu*,
Cic.

Iustum, *i, idem.*

L.

Lacertus, *Cic. um, Acci.*

Lectus and *um*, in the civil law.

Libus, *Non. libum, Virg.*

Locus and *locum*, see p. 127.

Lucrus, *Plaut. apud Non.*

Pergrandem lucrum facias.

Lucrum, *Cic. & alii.*

Lupinus and *um*, *Plin. the former more usual.*

Lupus, *Cic. um, Non. ex Varr.*

M.

Mandatus, whence comes the ablative *mandatu*, often used in the civil law.

Mandatum, *i, Cic. & alii.*

Medimnus, *Lucil. um, Cic.*

Modius, *Colum. um, Plin.*

Mundus and *um*, women's ornaments.

Negavit quidam uxori mundum omne penumque, *Lucil.*

N.

Nardus, *fem. Hor. nardum, N. Plin.*

Nasus, *Cic. um, Lucil. Plaut.*

Nuntius, *Cic. Virg. & alii.*

Vol. I.

Nuntium, *apud aliquos non acceptæ auctoritatis*, says Nonius: because *NUNTIVS* is taken both for the messenger and the news. And though we find *lepidum nuntium* in Plautus, *nova nuntia referens* in Catullus, there is reason to mistrust the reading, for the best copies vary upon this article. The great *thesaurus* quotes also from Tibullus, lib. 3. eleg. 4. *Nuntium de cælo*, but we can find no such passage. We say also in the fem.

Nuntia, a female messenger, *Virg. Plin.* and even in Cicero in verse.

O.

Ocimus and *um*, *Sospat.* the herb basil-royal. The neuter is more usual.

Oestrus, *Plin. um, Virg.* a gad-bee, a dun-fly.

P.

Pagus, *Cic.*

Pagum, *Sidon.* and other later writers.

Palatus, *Cic. um, Hor.*

Palus, *Plin. um, Varr.*

Pannus, *Hor. um, Non.*

Papyrus, *i, fem. and papyrum, N. Plin.*

Papyrus nascitur in paludibus Ægypti.

Patibulus, *Licin. um, Cic.*

Peccatus, *Cic. manifesto peccatu. Verrin.*
2. as Gellius observes.

Peccatum, *Id. & alii*, more usual.

Penus, *oris, N. Hor. Penus, us, masc.*
and *fem. Plaut.* [able.

Penum, *i, Ter. also hoc penu, indeclin-*

Pergamus, *Ptol. um, Plin. Strabo.* See above, p. 128.

Pileus and *um*, *Plaut. Pers.*

Pistillus, *Næv. um, Plaut.*

Portus, *Cels. Plin. Pallad.*

Portum, *Plin.*

Prætextus, *us, and prætextum, i, Sucton.*
Sen.

Punctus and *um*, *Plin. Omne tulit punctum, Hor.*

Puteus, *Cic. Virg. um, Varr.*

Q.

Quasillus, *Festus, um, Cic.*

R.

Rastrus, or rather, *rafter* and *um*, see p. 131.

Reticulus, *Varr. Plin.*

Reticulum, *Hor. Plin.* The former comes from *retis* *masc.* and the latter from *rete* *neuter*.

Rictus, *Cic. & alii.*

Rictum, *Cic. apud Non. Lucret. l. 6.*

S.

Saguntus, *Strabo, um.* See the genders, p. 16.

L

Sagus,

Sagus, *Varr. um, Cic.*

Salus, *Enn. undantem salum.*

Salum, *i, Cic. et alii.*

Scutus, *Non. Turpill. um, Cæs. Cic. & alii.*

Sensus and um, *Cic.*

Sestertius and um, *Agricola.*

Sexus and um, *Sanctius.*

Sibilus, *Cic. sibilum, Seren. apud Non.*

The plural *sibila* is likewise in Ovid, Lucan and others. But this noun is of its nature an adjective; hence Virgil has *ora sibila, colla sibila, &c.* so that even when we say *sibilus*, we suppose *sonus*.

Sinus, *Plaut. um, Virg. a milk pail.*

Sparus, *Virg. Sal. & alii.*

Sparum, *Lucil. Stat. a small dart.*

But for a kind of sea fish we say only *sparus*.

Spicus and um, according to *Servius*. *Spicum illustre, Cic. in Arat.* Tho' the neuter is not used in the plural, according to the same grammarian *Servius*. But generally speaking they prefer the use of

Spica, æ, Cic. & alii.

Stadius, *Macrob. um, alii.*

Suggestus, *Plin. um, Cic.*

Supparus, *Varr. um, Lucan. a linen upper veil, any garment of linen.*

Symbolus, *Plaut. um, Plin. a sign, a mark. But*

Symbola fem. in *Plaut.* and in *Ter.* is a different thing, *symbolam dedit*, he has paid his club.

T.

Tartarus, see p. 127.

Tergus, *um, Plaut. Cic.*

To these some add *thesaurus & thesaurum*, grounding their opinion upon the following passage of *Plautus* in his *Aulularia*, *Act. 2. sc. 2.*

Credo ego, jam illum inaudisse mihi esse thesaurum domi.

Id inbiat, eâ affinitatem banc obstinavit gratiâ,

But *id* is there for *ideo* or *propter id*, just as in his *Amphitryo* he says,

Et id huc reverti, uti me purgarem tibi.

Thymus and um, Plin. Colum. either for the herb called thyme or time, or for little warts that grow upon the flesh, and which look like the leaves of thyme.

Tignus, Ulp. um, Cæs.

Tributus, Gell. Plaut.

Tributum, Cic. & alii.

V.

Vadus, Sal. apud Non.

Vadium, Cæs.

Vallus and um, Cic.

Vinaceus, Varr. vinaceum, or rather vinacea, orum, Colum.

Viscus, Cic. um, Plin.

Uterus, Virg. um, Plaut.

To these we may add a great number of Greek nouns, which end in *OS* or in *ON*, as

Gargarus and on; tympanos and on, and the like.

US which drops *U*.

We meet with a great many nouns in *US*, which receive a different termination by dropping the *U*, as

Abacus, Cic. abax, Colum. For the *æ*, and the *es*, are the same thing.

Arabus, Virg. Arabs, Hor.

Æthiopus, Lucil. Æthiops, Plin.

Cappadocus, Colum. Cappadox, Cic. and such like.

But in regard to these nouns the second is rather the original termination, while the other is only borrowed from the genitive of this. For *Ἀραβ* makes *Ἀραβος*; whence comes *Arabus*, and the rest in the same manner.

Thus because the Greeks say *γρυψ*, *γρυψος*, the Latins have thence formed *gryps*, *gryphus*, *Virg.* only asperating the smooth consonant. And of this same genitive, they have also formed *gryphus, i.*

THE SECOND LIST.

Of Nouns that follow different declensions, whether in one or in different numbers.

IN the preceding list we have shewn that nouns may frequently admit of different terminations, and among these we find some that frequently change their declension as well as their gender. But our intent here is to point out such as under one termination are differently declined.

Of these we may reckon five sorts, which shall be comprised under the following heads.

I.

Of the first and third declension.

AS, as Calchas, antis, *Virg.*

Calchas, æ, *Plaut.*

ES, Ganges, æ, and is, *Papin. Plin.*

Euphrates, æ, and is, *Lucan. Plin.*

And in the same manner, Thucydides, Mithridates or Mithradates; for we meet with both in ancient monuments, O-rontes, Tigranes, Heraclides, Timarchides, Æetes, Herodes, Euripides, and others which may be seen in Prisc. lib. 6.

MA. Those in MA, as we have already observed, p. 119. were heretofore of the first declension, whereas they are now of the third.

Dogma, æ, *Laber.*

Glaucoma, æ, *Plaut.*

Sacoma, æ, *Virruv.*

Schema, æ, *Plaut.*

II.

Of the second and third declension.

ER, as cancer, cancri and canceris.

Canceris ut vertat metas se ad solstitiales, Lucret.

Where he is speaking of a heavenly constellation. Arnobius uses it in the same manner for a distemper.

Mulciber, mulciberi, or mulcibri, and mulciberis.

Mulciberis capti Mârsque Venûsque doli. Ovid.

Mulcibri is quoted in verse by Cicero, 2. Tusc. And mulciberi in Capella.

Sequester, sequestri, *Plaut. Virg. sequestris, Cic.*

EUS, Perseus, Persei, and eos. See p. 119.

US. Glomus, glomi, and glomeris.

But a great many are mistaken in placing GIBBUS among this number; because it is true we say gibbi, but not gibberis, as they pretend, though R. Stephen has fallen into this mistake in his great thesaurus and in his dictionary. The passage he quotes from Juvenal, *Attritus gibbere nasus* is not to be found; we read only in the 6th satyr.

Attritus galea mediisque in naribus ingens gibbus.

They are also mistaken in regard to GIBBER, of which they pretend to make gibberis. For this noun, whether it be an adjective or a substantive, is always of the second declension. *Gibberi spina leviter remissa, Varr. Gallinæ Africanæ variet, grandæ, gibberæ, Id. Gallinarum genus gibberum, Plin. lib. 10. c. 26.* But in the passage they quote out of the 8th book, chap. 45. there is only the nominative: *Syriacis (bobus) non sunt palearia, sed gibber in dorso;* from which they can infer nothing. This shews that these great thesaurus's and these dictionaries are not free from mistakes, even in the late editions, as we have elsewhere more than once observed.

Compounded of pater.

Those compounded of pater, which are all latinised from the Greek, follow the second declension; as

Antipater, antipatri, δ *Ἀντίπατρος, ὁ.*

Sosipater, tri, δ *Σωσίπατρος, ὁ.*

Those which are purely Latin, follow the third; as,

Diespiter, itris; Marspiter, itris.

Semipater, atris. *Ad sanctum semipatrem.*

In vet. carm.

III.

Of the second and fourth declension.

Angiportus, us, *Hor.*

Flebis in solo levis angiportu.

Angiportus, i, *Cic. Catull. Ter.*

Arcus, us, *Hor.* more usual.

Arcus, i, *Varr. apud Non.*

Cibus, i, *heretofore of the fourth, Plaut.*

Colus, i, and us, *Charif. Prisc.*

Cornus, i, and us, *Stat.*

Cupressus, i, *Hor. Virg.*

Cupressus, us, *Colum.*

Domus, *see p. 133.*

Fagus, i, and us, *Virg.* For some read *fagus* for *fagos*, 2 *Georg.* v. 71. as we still find *umbrosæ fagus*, in *Culice*. Just as *Scaliger* insists upon our reading *æriæ platanus*, in the very same work where others read *platani*.

Fastus, i, and us, *Hor. Claud. Varr. Colum. Ovid. Beda.* Though *Servius* condemns *Lucan* for saying,

Nec meus Eudoxi vincetur festibus annus.

We must own nevertheless that it is more usual in the second.

Ficus, fici, and ficus, *Voss.* signifying as well the tree, as its fruit. But to denote a distemper, it is only of the second, though *Priscian* says in plain terms, *Etiam hic ficus vitium corporis, quartæ est*, lib. 6. For which he is censured by *L. Valla* and by *Ramus*, because he proves it only by some verses of *Martial* which are of very uncertain authority. See the genders, p. 45.

Fructus, i, *Ter. us, Cic.*

Humus, i, *heretofore us, Non.*

Laurus, i, *Virg. us, Hor.* But *Servius* prefers the former.

Lectus, i, *heretofore us, Plaut.*

Ornatus, i, *Ter. us, Cic.*

Pannus, i, *heretofore us, Non.*

Pinus, i, and us, *Virg.*

Quercus, i, and us, *Cic. Quercorum rami in terra jacent, in sua Cborogr. apud Prisc.*

Somnus, i, and us, *Varr.* But the former is almost the only one now in use.

Sonus, i, and us, *Non.* The former more usual.

Succut, i, *always of the second declension.* Though *Appul.* has made it of the 4th, *Nutrimētis succuum, &c.*

Suturus, i, and us. The latter is in *Appul.*

Ventus, i, and us, *Plaut.*

Qui secundo ventu vestus est, as *Sospiter* and *Charisius* read it.

Versus, i, and us. The latter more usual. The former in *Laberius*.

Verferum, non numerorum, numero studui-mus.

Vulgus, i, and us, according to *Charif.*

Other nouns which are ranked in the same class as the preceding, but without foundation.

2. *Penus*, which *Charisius* and *Cledonius* will have to be of the second and fourth, is only of the fourth. What deceived them was the genitive *peni*, which comes from *penum* neuter.

3. *Specus*, likewise is never of the second; wherefore it would be an error to say *speci* or *speco*, though some grammarians have marked it thus.

2. *Sinus*, is indeed of the second and fourth, but in different meanings; for in the second it is taken for a milk pail, and in the fourth for the bosom, and metaphorically for the bosom or gulf of the sea.

1. *Centimanus*, which *Priscian* affirms to be of the fourth, the same as *manus*, is always of the second. He quotes from *Horace*

Testis mearum centimanus Gyges Sententiarum notus.

Where *centimanus* is evidently in the nominative, and of course proves nothing.

3. *Sibilus*. He commits the same mistake in regard to this word, quoting from *Sisenna*, *Procul sibilus significare consuli cepit.*

IV.

Of those that are of the third and fourth declension.

Acus, eris; and *acus*, us, *Col. chaff.*

Penus, oris; and *penus*, us, whence comes *penu* in the ablative.

Specus, oris; and *specus*, us, whence comes *specu* in the ablative.

V.

Of those that are of the third and fifth declension.

Plebes (of which they have made *plebs*) gen. *plebis*, *Liv. and plebei, Varro, Tacitus.* *Tribunus plebei, Gell.* or *plebi* by contraction, according as *H. Stephen* reads it; just as we say *fami* for *famei*; *pernicii* for *pernicii*, and such like, of which we have taken notice in the fifth declension, p. 124.

Quies,

Quies, etis, Cic. & alii.
 Quies, ei, Afran. & Næv. apud Prisc.
 Requies, ei, and sometimes etis, Cic.
 hence we find also *senectutis meæ requietem*, lib. de Senect. according to the old editions & *intervalla requietis*, 1. de fin. ut tantum *requietem* habeam, ad Attic.
 In like manner *quies*, *inquies*, and re-

quies, were heretofore taken adjectively, and followed the third declension. *Jamque ejus mentem fortuna fecerat quietem*, Næv. apud Prisc. *Corpora & linguâ percitum & inquietem*, Sal. *Quod libet ut requies victu contentus abundet*, Virg. in Culice, as Scaliger reads it.

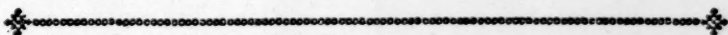
Whether there are any nouns of the first and fifth declension.

There are some who to these five sorts of nouns that follow different declensions, add another of those which are of the first and fifth, as *materia*, *æ*, and *materies*, *ei*, &c. But they change the termination in the nominative, and therefore belong to the preceding list; we have made mention of them, p. 138.

Of those which change declension in different numbers.

We have already observed, p. 126. that this difference of declension in different numbers was owing only to this, that the termination of the nominative had been formerly different: wherefore this also belongs to the preceding list.

Thus far may suffice for what concerns those nouns which are redundant either in the termination of the nominative or in the declension: we must now proceed to those which grammarians call defective either in regard to number, or case.



THE THIRD LIST.

Of those nouns which by grammarians are said to want the plural in sense.

We have already given some hints, p. 136. concerning these nouns in general, where we mentioned three or four different species of them. We shall now examine what further particulars may deserve our consideration upon this subject.

Of metals.

Grammarians observe indeed that metals have no plural, but they do not give us the reason, which is, as I apprehend, that every metal is generally considered not as a species containing several individuals under it, but as a whole, that has only different parts. Thus when in French we say *des fers*, it is to denote the chains, and not the metal called iron: in like manner in Latin, if we say

æra, it is to signify the money or the instruments, and not the metal. Thus we find

— *Quid distent æra lupinis?* Hor.
Armati in numerum pulsarent æribus æra, Lucret.

The genitive *ærum equestrium*; the dative, *de æribus equestribus*; and the ablative *fundum æribus suis emptum*, are in Cato, as Priscian observes.

ELECTRUM, amber, which according to Lidorus is only a kind of gum,

oozing from pines, that afterwards grows hard. This word is also taken for a mixture of gold and silver, whereof the fifth part was silver, according to Pliny. It has its plural in both these significations.

Inde fluunt lacrymæ, stillatæque sole rigescunt

De ramis electra novis, Ovid.

Vera minus flavo radiant electra metallo, Mart.

— *In celsas surgunt electra columnas, Claud.*

ORICHALCA is in Vitruvius in the plural, as well as

STANNA.

Of the fruits of the earth.

The rule of grammarians is more erroneous in respect to this than to the other article; for as to the names of herbs, we may use them without any difficulty in the plural, and say *carduos, turicas, malvas*, and a great many more.

I own we do not find perhaps in this number *ador, anethum, cannabis, biffopus, piper, ruta, filigo*, and the like.

But we find *FABÆ*, Virg. *FOENNA*, Appul. *FRAGA*, Virg. *FRUMENTA*, Virg. *HORDEA*, Virg. Though he was found fault with for the latter even in his life time, according to the testimony of Cleodnius.

LUPINI, Virg.

We likewise meet with *AVENÆ* not only in Virg.

— *Et steriles dominantur avenæ*, I. Georg.

but also in prose in Tertullian; *fruticaverunt avenæ Præcanæ*. Though in these several passages it is not taken

for oats, but for a poor kind of seed, as spelt or cockleweed which Virgil calls *steriles*, because it produces nothing to signify.

Of liquids.

A great many liquids are without any sort of objection used in the plural.

CERÆ — *Pingues unguine ceras*, Virg. 3. Georg.

MELLA occurs often in Virg.

MULSA — *ut mulsa loquitur*, Ovid.

It is also in S. Jerome. *Ep. ad Gaud.*

MUSTA, is also common in Ovid, Martial, and others. And it is properly a noun adjective; for as from *ὄππος* comes *ortus* or *bortus*; so from *μύθος* (which signifies whatever is young and fresh) they have made *mostum* or *mustum*; to signify *novum*. Hence we not only meet with *mustum vinum* in Cato, but also *mustam ætatem, mustam virginem* in Næv. according to Nonius. And *musta agna* in Prisc.

PICES. *Ideæque pices*, Virg.

VINA. *Tanquam levia quædam vina nihil valent in aqua*, &c. Cic. We meet also with *vina, vinorum*, and *vinis* in Pliny, who makes use even of the diminutive *villa*, for small wines; as Terence:

Edormiscam hoc villi.

In a word, Misus plainly declares in Charis. lib. 1. that we may elegantly and consistently with usage say, *mella et vina* when we desire to express them in their specie, as *Attica mella, Italica vina*, &c.

And therefore this rule of depriving liquids of the plural, cannot be always true.

THE FOURTH LIST.

Of those nouns which, as grammarians say, are not used in the plural, though we sometimes meet with examples to the contrary.

MASCULINES.

ADEPS. *Adipes tenuare*, Quint. *De trahere*, Plin. *Adipes medicamentis apti*, Id. *Corporatura pecudis non adipibus obesa*, Colum.

AER. *Aeribus bonis*, Lucr. *Alternis*, Id. *Novisse oportet aëres locorum*, Vitruv.

which is borrowed of the Greeks, who say in the plur. *αἶρες αἶρες*, Hippocr.

ÆTHER in approved authors occurs only in the singular. But those who wrote in the times of the lower empire, have used this word, as well as *Æther*,

Ær, very differently, making them neuters in the plural. This was owing without any manner of doubt to their seeing in the accusative singular *æra* and *æibera*, which is the Greek termination, and this made them believe it was a neuter plural.

Clausæ diu referant credentibus æibera sæclis, Bede.

Æira librantur, fluctuat Oceanus.

Orientius Illiber. Episc.

And in the hymn to the virgin attributed to Fortunatus, or to S. Gregory the Great.

Quem terra, pontus, æibera, Colunt, &c.

ALVUS, *sapor ad eligendos alvos*. Plin.

AUTUMNUS or AUTUMNUM.

— *per inæquales autumnos*, Ovid.

CARCER, which Servius insists upon being always in the singular to signify a prison, and in the plural to signify a barrier or starting place at horse races, occurs also in the singular in this second signification (which Servius himself acknowledges in Virgil)

— *ruuntque effusi carcere currus*, Georg. 3.

And in the plural in the former signification, *plures carceres*, Sen. *Carcera squaloribus premitur*. Jul. Firm.

CÆSTUS, with a simple *e*, signifies a marriage girdle, and must always be in the singular; but CÆSTUS, with *æ*, is taken for a thong of leather, having plummets of lead fastened to it, used in boxing, or wrestling, and is often in the plural.

CRUOR. — *Atros siccatat veste cruores*. Virg.

FIMUS is always singular, as Sospater, Diomedes, and Phocas have observed. But

FUMUS is in the plural in Martial, *fumos*, lib. 2. *fumis*, lib. 3.

GENIUS. We find *genios* and *geniis* in Plautus, Censorinus, Festus and others.

JUBAR, without a plural, according to Sospater, and Charisius.

LIMUS, according to the same Charisius according to Diomedes and Phocas.

MERIDIES, hence Ovid to express it in the plural has made use of a periphrasis.

Provenient medii sic mibi sæpe dies, Amor. 1. el. 5.

METUS, *solue metus*, Virg. and this plural occurs also in Ovid, Seneca,

Silius and others. I own indeed that perhaps we shall not meet with *metuum* nor *metibus*.

MUNDUS. *Innumerabiles esse mundos*, Cic. *Innumerabilitatemque mundorum*, Id. and such like. But signifying a woman's ornaments, it is never used but in the singular.

MUSCUS, *mosi*, always singular according to Charisius, Diom. and Prisc.

NEMO, *nobody*. But the word shews it sufficiently of its own nature, excluding not only plurality but unity.

PALLOR, always singular according to Charisius, though Lucretius has,

Quæ contage sua palloribus omnia pingunt.

And Tacitus uses it in the same manner.

PULVIS. *Novendiales dissipare pulveres*, Hor.

Though Charisius, Diomed. Phocas, and Priscian mention it as a singular only.

ROS. *Rores* frequently occurs in Virg. Hor. Silius, and others. *Roribus* is in Colum. and in Pliny. But *rorum* or *rorium*, is not perhaps to be found.

SAL is current in the plural, even to signify salt, *carnem salibus aspersam*, Colum. *Emerere sales*, in the writings of civilians.

SANGUIS, which the grammarians deprive of a plural, because, says Priscian, it would not signify more in this number than in the singular. And yet we meet with it among the Hebrews: *viri sanguinum*; *libera me de sanguinibus*, &c.

SILEX. *Validi silices*: Lucr. *Rigidi*, Ovid.

SITUS, is found in the plural to signify either situation, as *terrarum situs*; or filthiness, mouldiness.

— *Demptos* — *Æsonis esse situs*, Ovid.

SOL and LUNA.

— *Vijâsque polo concurrere Lunas*,

Et geminos Soles mirari desinat orbis.

Claud.

SOLES, is used by poets to signify either great heats, or the days. Juvenal has it even in the dative.

— *Ruptaque tandem*

Solibus effundit torpentis ad ossia ponti.

SOPOR, always singular according to Sospater.

TIMOR — *Quos ille timorum*

Maximus baud urget leti metus. Luc.

— *Hæc dubios letibi precor ire timores.*
Stat.

VIGOR, according to Charif.

Viscus, masc. bird-lime, glue, has no plural; but *Viscus*, neuter, has *viscera*, bowels.

Unus, ought to have no plural according to Phocas; but we find in Ter. *Ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias.* In Andr. *In unis ædibus*, in Eun. and in Cic. *Unis litteris unæ tabulæ: ab unis hostium copiis, &c.*

FEMININES.

ARENA, even in the opinion of Cæsar, in his books of analogy, as quoted by Gellius, was not used in the plural: and Fronton says the same. Yet Virgil has

— *quàm multæ Zephyro turbentur arenæ.*

And Horace:

Tentabo & arcetes arenas.

Propertius and Ovid speak in the same manner, the former using also *arenis*, as Seneca in his *Medea*. And this noun we also find in other authors. Though Ramus prefers Cæsar's opinion, and says we ought to leave the other number to the poets, as this word sufficiently expresses a multitude in the singular.

ADOREA, always singular, *fine corn*, like *ador*; hence it is taken for honour and glory, because it was a sign of wealth and grandeur to eat bread made of fine wheat.

Qui præda atque agro, adoreaque affectu populares suos. Plaut.

AVARITIA, and all other names of virtues and vices are deprived of their plural by the grammarians. And yet we read in Cic. *Nec enim omnes avaritias, si æquè avaritias esse dixerimus, sequitur etiam, ut æquas esse dicamus,* 4. de Fin.

BARBA. See the list of plurals lower down, p. 157.

BILIS, though Pliny has, *biles detrahere*.

CARITAS. *Imperatorum Caritates admodum raræ*, says Claud. Mamertinus in his thanksgiving to the emperor Julian.

CERVIX, for the hinder part of the neck is said to be always singular; and for pride or obstinacy it is plural. But this distinction, which has been remarked even by Servius, is without foundation, because, as Varro and Quintilian relate, Hortensius was the first that said *cervicem* in

the singular (which must be understood of prose) and before his time, they always said *cervices*, in both significations, as indeed we find it constantly in this number, not only in Cato, but likewise in Cicero and others.

CONTAGIO. *Græciam evertit contagionibus malorum, quæ à Lacedæmoniis profecta manarunt latius*, Cic.

CULPA. *In hoc uno omnes inesse culpas*, Cic.

Palmas non culpas esse putabo meas, Aufon.

CUTIBUS, is in Cælius Aurelianus and in Arnobius.

ELEGANTIA, has no plural, according to Charif. and Diomedes. So that if we were to believe them, it would not be right to say, *sermonis veneres & elegantias*.

ELOQUENTIA, according to the same authors, has no plural. Which appears more reasonable than what they say of the preceding word.

FAMA is now very seldom used but in the singular. And yet Sallust made no difficulty to say, *Æqui boni famas petit*; and after his example Aruncius and Arnobius made use of it, but this example is not to be followed: hence it is that Seneca blames Aruncius for his affecting thus to make use of the most uncouth expressions that were to be found in Sallust.

FAMES, without a plural, according to Charisius and Phocas.

FIDES, signifying faith and loyalty. But for the strings of an instrument we say *fides, fidibus*.

FUGA. Though Tacitus says, *fugas & auxilia*. And Virgil, *Impediunt texuntque fugas*. Æn. 5.

GALLA, a fruit called gall, or oak-apple.

GAZA, in Cicero, Livy, and in other writers of their time, is always singular. But those who wrote after them, as Lucan, Seneca, Justin, have also used it in the plural. In later ages they made it even a neuter plural; *gaza, gazorum*, in which, they are no more to be imitated, than when they say *seria, orum*, which we find in Corippus Gramm.

GLORIA. Though Cicero has *gloriæ disparæ*; and Tacitus, *veteres gallo-rum glorias*. And Gellius, *has ille inanes cum flaret glorias*.

HAEC,

- HALEC**, neuter, or **HALEX**, fem. if it be taken for a kind of fish, may have a plural, according to Vossius: if it be taken for a kind of brine or pickle, it has no plural, no more than a great many other names of liquids, as *lác, oleum, butyrum, &c.* concerning which see what has been said, p. 134, 150.
- HARA**. But we find *baras* in Varro; and *baræ* in Colum. an hog-sty, a goose-pen.
- IMPURITIA**, in Plaut. *tuas loqui impuritas nemo potest.*
- INERTIA**, according to Charisius.
- INFAMIA**, *si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae*, Plaut.
- INIMICITIA**, *nec me fœnitet mortales inimicitias, sempiternasque amicitias habere*, Cic.
- INSANIA**, according to Charisius, though Plautus has, *Larvæ hunc, atque intemperiae, insanique egitant senem.*
- IRÆ, IRARUM, IRAS**, current in Virgil, Ter. Livy.
- JUSTITIÆ** and **JUSTITIAS** in the sacred writings and ecclesiastic authors only.
- LABES**, *δαΐδες*, without a plural, according to Charisius, Diom. and Phocas, though in Cicero we read, *Hunc tu quas conscientiae labes in animo censet habuisse, quæ vulnera.* Which Arnobius has likewise imitated, *Quas labes flagitiorum*, lib. 4. Gellius and Symmachus have used it in the same manner.
- LUCULENTIAS** *verborum*, is also in Arnobius, lib. 3.
- LUES**, *Et confer alternas lues*, Prud. which you will not find perhaps in any classic author.
- LUX**, always singular when it signifies light, *τὸ φῶς*, says Charisius. But when it signifies time or a certain number of days, it is likewise used in the plural, as in Ovid, *Pest septem lues*; in Horace, *Profectis lucibus & sacris*; and the like.
- MOESTITIA**, according to Charisius.
- OBLIVIONES** *lividas*; Hor. But it is much more usual to say *oblivia, orum.*
- OLIVITAS**, always singular in Varro; but in Colum. we read *Largissimis olivitatibus*, very plentiful harvests or crops of olives or oil.
- PAUPERTATES**, is in Varro. *Horum temporum divitias & illorum paupertates*, lib. 1. de vita pop. Rom.
- PAX**, always singular according to Charis. Diom. and Phocas, though in Plautus we read—*pacibus perfectis*, in Pers. and in other passages he makes use of *paces*, which we find also in Lucret. Sallust and Horace, ep. 3. lib. 1.
Bella quis & paces longum diffundit in ævum.
For which reason Pliny, even according to Charisius himself, did not entertain the least doubt whether *pax* had a plural, but whether it made *pacum* or *pacium* in the genitive plural. *Pacium* on *pacum, lucium* on *lucum*, dubitari etiam: nunc ait Plinius, says he. Where you may observe that the words *nunc* and *ait*, seem to indicate that Charisius wrote in Pliny's time, or a little after.
- PERFIDIA**: though we find in Plaut. *perfidias.*
- PERNICIES**, is in the plural in Arnobius, but this is not to be imitated.
- PESTES** and **PESTILENTIAS**, are not only in Tertullian, but moreover in Statius, Claudian, Gellius, Seneca and others, and even in Cic. Tusc. 2.
Perge, aude, nate, illacryma patris pestibus.
In regard to what Giffanius and some others have observed, that *pestis* was never taken for the distemper called the plague; the contrary appears from Columella, a most pure writer, who says somewhere in *morbis & pestibus*; and from this verse of Silius.
Et posuere avidæ mortis contagia pestes.
And from this passage of Seneca, *Non minores fuere pestes mortalium, quam inundatio*, lib. 3. Nat. quæst.
- PIGRITIA**, without a plural, *Sesipat.*
- PITUITA**. But Pliny uses it in the plural.
- PLEBS**, though in the code we read *plebes urbanae.*
- PROLIS**; but Capella gives it *prolum* in the genitive plural; which Des-pauter has followed, though without authority.
- PROSAPIA**; yet Cato has, *veteres prosapiæ* in the plural. But Quintilian takes notice that it is obsolete even in the singular. *Ut obsoletæ vetustatis, universam ejus prosapiam dicere insulsum.* And Cicero has made an apology for using it: *fratres agnatof-*

agnatosque appellare solemus, & eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam.

QUIETES ferarum, is in Lucret. to signify their dens; and *quietibus* in Cic. for the relaxations of the mind.

RABIES, according to Charisius and Diomedes.

SALUBRITATES, is in Censorinus, according to the MSS. *Quod in eo (anno Chaldaico) dicunt tempestates frugumque proventus, ac sterilitates, item morbos salubritatesque provenire.* It is true that this word is not in some printed editions, but this is doubtless by reason of its having been omitted by those who thought it too modern; whereas they ought to have been no more surprized at it, says Vossius, than at *valetudines*, which is in the same author. Accordingly Scaliger made no difficulty to use it in his book *de emend. tempor.*

SALUTES, is found no where but in the sacred writings. *Magnificans salutes regis*, Psal. Though Marfilus Ficinus uses it without any scruple, as well as *salutibus*; but we should prefer the authority of Charisius, who says it wants the plural.

SANCTITAS, always singular, though we read *sanctitates* in Arnobius, as likewise a great many other nouns plural, which we ought not to imitate.

SANIES, corruption. **SAPIENTIA**. **SEGNITIA**. **SITIS**, always singular.

SOBOLES, which is commonly joined to these, we find in Cicero. *Censores populi, civitates, soboles, familias, pecuniisque censento*, 3. de leg. *Sobolibus* is in Colum.

SOCORDIA, has no plural according to Sospater and Diomed.

SORS, not only when it signifies the sacred oracles, but also when it stands for lot or destiny, occurs in the plural. *Dicendum igitur de fortibus: quid enim fors est?* &c. Cic.

SPES, which is placed here by the grammarians, we find every where in the plural, in Plautus, Terence, Cicero, Horace, Ovid, Quintilian, Pliny and others.

STERILITATES is in Censorinus. See *salubritates* a little higher.

STULTITIA has no plural according to Charisius. But since Plautus has said *insanias*, who can doubt but

with the same propriety he might have said **STULTITIAS**?

TABES, *bugus tabis*, sing.

TALIONES, and *talionum* in Gellius.

TELLURES may be said of different continents, as Corn. Gallus.

Uno tellures dividit amne duas.

TERRA, to signify the whole earth, is always singular. But for different countries it has a plural; as when we say *orbis terrarum*; *loca terrarum ultima*, &c.

TUSSES, is used by Pliny several times.

VALETUDINES, in Censorinus, Tacitus, and Tertullian.

VECORDIA, always singular according to Charisius.

VELOCITAS, according to the same.

VIS, according to the same. But without mentioning *vires*, we meet also with *vis* in the plural in Lucretius, Sallust, and also in Varro, according to Probus, though this is not to be imitated. See p. 133.

VITA, which they rank in this class, is current in the plural in Virgil, Terence, Gellius, Appuleius, and others. And Gregory of Tours in his preface to the lives of the fathers, refutes this error by the authority of Pliny, *lib. 3. artis grammaticæ.*

NEUTERS.

ÆVUM, always singular according to Phocas; yet we meet with *ævis* several times in Ovid and in Pliny.

ALLIUM, though we read in Virgil, *Allia serpyllumqua verbas contundit olentes.*

ALTUM—*tranquilla per alta*, Virg. which is not at all surprizing, because *altum* being an adjective, as it supposeth *mare* in the singular, so it refers to *maria* in the plural.

BARATHRUM, a gulf, a deep place; but is often taken for Hell.

CALLUM, ὁ τῶλες, hardness of the skin by much labour.

COELUM, see p. 129.

COENUM, according to Diomedes and Phocas.

CROCUM, without a plural; according to Diomedes *crocus* has *croci*, hence we read in Ovid, *Ipsa crocos tenuis*, 4. Fast.

FAS and **NEFAS**, though Lucilius said *Ob facta nefantia*. For *nefas* is said for *nefans*, which should make *nefantia*.

FASCINUM.

OF NOUNS OF DIVERSE TERMINATIONS. 155

FEL.

GAUDIUM.

Latone tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus, Virg.

GELU, according to Charisius.

GLUTEN.

HILUM.

INGENIUM, is placed here by Diom.

But the plural is current in Cic. Ter. Quintil. and others.

JUBAR.

JUSTITIUM, the vacation, or time out of term.

LETHUM, death.

LUTUM. Though Nonius quotes *luta* and *limum* from Cic. And Caper *luta* from Cæsar.

MACELLUM, though the same Caper quotes from Memmius, *ista macella*.

MARIA. See the declensions, p. 114.

MURMUR, without a plural, according to Charisius. But we find MURMURA in Virgil, Lucretius, Propertius, Ovid, and others.

NIHILUM.

NITRUM.

PASCHA, is ranked in this number by Aldus and by Verep. Yet Vossius thinks we may say *tria pascha*, or *tres paschas Christus celebravit*.

PEDA duo, may be said in the plural according to Priscian and Vossius, though Phocas affirms the contrary.

PELAGUS, neuter, has no plural according to Caper and Charisius; nevertheless as the Greeks say τὰ νε-

λῶν, so Lucretius says *Pelagæque sonora*; and some where else, *At pelagæ multa*.

PENUM. For *penora* comes from *penus*, oris.

PUS, according to Diom.

SAL, neuter, has no plural: but the masculine has; thus *sales* in the civil law; *salibus* in Colum. See the genders, p. 29.

SCRUPULUM, without a plural according to Charis.

SENIUM, in the same manner.

SILER, SINAPI, SISER.

SOLUM, which is generally put here, has its plural, *sola terrarum ultima*, Cic. We meet with it also in Virgil, Martial, Statius, Ennius, Catullus, Lucretius, &c. And we find it in this number not only to denote the ground, but also the sole of the foot, or the sole of one's shoe.

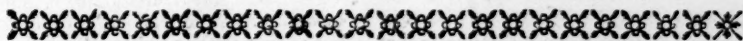
SOLIA, *regum*, may be likewise said according to Vossius, since in Pliny we read, *foliis argenteis*, &c.

VER, always singular.

VIRUS, VISCUM.

VITRUM.

VULGUS, according to Charisius and Phocas, though Despauter pretends the contrary, alledging this passage from the third *de nat. Deor.* *Saturnum maxime colunt vulgi*. But the best copies have *colunt vulgo*, as Vossius observes.



THE FIFTH LIST.

Of those nouns which grammarians mention as wanting the singular, though we sometimes meet with instances to the contrary in authors.

MASCULINES.

ANNALES. This noun being an adjective of its nature, refers to *libri*, and of course may without any difficulty be used in the singular, referring it to *liber*, as Cic. Pliny, Gellius and others have done.

ANTES, the fore ranks of vines, masc. and always plural according to Charisius, Diomedes, and Phocas; and so Virgil has put it.

Jam canit extremos effectus vinitor antes.

Wherefore, though this noun comes from *ante*, as *pestes* comes from *post*; yet we are not to infer that as *postis* is said, so we may say *antis* also: because we find indeed *postem* and *poste* in Cicero and other writers; but for *antis* we have no authority.

ARTUS

ARTUS in the singular is only for poets,

—*tunc artus palpitat omnis*, Lucan.

CÆLITES, always plural, according to Charisius; though we read *cælitem* in Tertull. *de Pallio*; and *cælite* in Ovid.

CANCELLI, always plural.

CANI. But this is a noun adjective, and supposeth *capilli*.

CARCERES, for a barrier or starting place at races, though we read,

—*Cum carcere pronus uterque emicat*, Ovid.

Quasi si quis ad Olympicum cursum venerit, et steterit, et emittatur, impudentesque illos dicat esse qui currere cœperint, ipse intra carcerem stet. See **CARCE** in the preceding list.

CASSES, *cum casse victus*, Sen. in *Agamemnon*.

COELI. See p. 129.

FASCES. When it is taken for a badge of authority, it is always plural, because they carried twelve of them. But when it is taken for a faggot, or bundle of wood, we find *fascem* in Cic. according to Charisius, *fascē* in Virg. &c.

FINES, for boundaries or limits.

FOCI, always plural in the sense in which Cic. has taken it, saying, *pro aris & focis pugnare*.

FORI, though Ennius said, *multa foro ponens*, &c. as Despauter gives it us after Isidorus.

FRENI, always plural according to Charis. and Diomed. For we say no longer *frenus*. But we find *frenum* in Virg. from whence comes also the plural *fræna*. See p. 130.

FURFURES, always plural, when it is taken for scurf, dandruff; though Despauter thought it to be also in the singular in this sense in the following passage of Serenus Sammonic. c.

15. *Additur excussus niveâ similagine fursur.*

where it is obvious that it signifieth bran.

GARAMAS, is in Seneca, Claudian, and others.

GEMINI, plural, as the nature of the word shews it, where we are to understand *fratres*. And yet Plautus has *Geminus est frater tuus*.

GRUMI, ἀ τῶν ἁγῶν λίθοι, always plural according to Charisius. But Nonius quotes from Accius:

Quemcunque infiteram grumum, aut præcisum jugum.

Grumus salis is in Pliny.

HORTI, taken for a park, or walks planted with trees, is always plural: for a garden it has its singular. See Laur. Valla in his eleg. as also Erasmus in his paraphrase on this author.

INDIGITES. *Jovem indigetem appellant.* Livy speaking of Æneas. See the declensions, p. 79.

LARES; yet Charisius confesses we may say *lar*; and Plautus, Horace, Appuleius, and others have used it.

LEMURES, though we find *lemurem* in Appul. where he is speaking of the God of Socrates.

LENDES, for the nits of the head, *λόνδεσ;*

—*lendes deducis iniquas*, Seren.

LIBERI, children. And yet we find *liberi & parentis affectus* in Quintil. in *Decl.* and the singular is used also in the civil law.

LOCI, in the plural, when we say *loci argumentationum*, or *loci muliebres*, *ubi nascendi initia consistunt*, says Varro.

LOCULI, generally plural, though we find in *loculum conficere*, in Varr.

LUDI, for public games, *Apollinares ludos*, says Cicero.

LUMBI, is more usual in the plural, though Martial has,

Cerea quæ patulo lucet ficedula lumbo.

MAJORES, *anceptors*; because in Latin, as well as in French, this word implies a multitude. And yet we find in Appul. *Major meus Socrates*.

MANES. But Appul. has *Deum manem vocant*. And the reason is because it is a noun adjective. For *Manis* signified *good*, from whence comes also *immanis*. So that as with *superi* or *inferi* we understand *Dii*, so we are to understand it also with *manes*: and in antient inscriptions it is generally expressed *DIIS MANIBUS*.

NATALES, for extraction or birth, whether noble or mean. But to signify a birth day, we say

NATALIS, in the singular.

NOMADES, and other like names of nations, are very unusual in the singular. However as we have observed **GARAMAS** in Sen. so we find **NOMAS** in Martial.

PLERIQUE. But we read *pl. rus* in Cato, whence comes also *plera pars* in Pacuvius, and *plerum* in Semp. Asellio.

PRIMORES; but it supposeth *homines*, because it is an adjective; hence Silius

Silius has *primori Marte*. Tacitus, *primori in acie*; and Suet. *partem domus primorem*. Cic. *primoribus la-bris*, &c.

PROCERES; but in Juvenal, *Agnosco procerem*.

PUGILLARES. Yet we read in Auso-nius, *bipatens pugillar expedit*. Which shews that the expression in the sin-gular made use of by the antient inter-preter, *postulans pugillarem*, is not unwarranted; for indeed this is a noun adjective, and supposeth *liber* or *libri*. Catullus has also in the plural *pugillaria*, where we are to understand *sebedia*, or some such word.

QUINQUATRUS, the feast of Minerva. We find also *Quinquatria Minerva*, in Suetonius. And these two nouns have *quinguatrum* and *quinguatribus* in the genitive and dative. But *quinguatricæ*, which we find in Dio-medes, and *quinguatres* in Charisius and Priscian, are not in use.

QUIRITES. It is true we find *quiritis* and *quiritem* in Horace, but this should not be easily imitated in prose.

SALES. See *sal* in the preceding list p. 155.

SENTES, *nos sentem canis appellamus*, Colum. but this is very rare.

SINGULI, which Charisius, Priscian, Lambinus, and others affirm to be always plural, is in Plautus in the singular.

Atat, singulum vestigium video. according to Nonius, who in corro-ration of his opinion, produces from two different passages of Varro; *semel unum singulum esse*.

SPIRITUS, to signify courage, and pride, is generally plural, as *res gestæ credo meæ, me nimis extulerunt, & mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt*, Cic. And yet in Cicero we read also, *Quem hominem? quâ irâ? quo spiritu?*

VEPRES. Though Ovid has, *vepre latens*. And Colum. *bunc veprem interimi non posse*. Whereby we may defend the old interpreter of Isaiah, who makes use of *vepre* and *spinam*.

FEMININES.

ÆDES, in the singular, says Servius, signifies a temple, in the plural a house. And this is the opinion of Charisius and Diomedes. Yet Plau-tus has,

—Ædis nobis area est, anceps sum ego.

The same we find in Quintus Curtius and others.

ALPES. But *Alpem* is in Ovid, Lucan, and Juvenal. *Alpis* is in Livy; and *Alpe* in Claudian.

AMBAGE is in Ovid, Tacitus, Seneca, Claudian, and Prudentius.

ANGUSTIÆ. *Angustia loci*, Plin. *Angustia conclusæ orationis*, Cic.

ANTÆ, the posts or checks of the door: it is plural, because there are always two; yet Vitruvius uses it in the singular, *anta fixa*, and Vossius be-lieves we may very well say, *dextra-tram vel sinistram antam*.

ANTIÆ, the forelocks, women's towers or frowzes. But it is an adjective and supposeth *comæ*.

ARGUTIÆ. But in Appul. we find *Argutia Nilotici calami*. Gellius has made use of it in the singular, and even formed thereof the diminutive *argutiola*.

BALNÆ, public baths. See p. 131.

BARBÆ, which Servius and Caper pre-tend is used in the plural, for the beard of brute animals, and in the singular for that of man, occurs in both senses in both numbers.

Stiriaque impexis induruit borrida bar-bis, Virg. 3. Georg.

Utque lupi barbam variæ cum dente colubæ, Hor.

BIGÆ, **TRIGÆ**, **QUADRIGÆ**, &c.

But *quadriga* is in Valerius Maxi-mus and in Pliny. *Triga*, in the ci-vil law. *Unius bigæ* in Suetonius. Seneca and others have expressed themselves in the same manner. It is true that in Cicero's time this was not current in prose, which made Varro deny that we are al-lowed to say *biga* or *quadriga*. And Cæsar in Gellius says that *quadrigæ* has no singular. Yet we are in-formed by this very author, that Varro had made use of *quadrigam* in verse, which must be excused as a poetic licence.

BLANDITIÆ: though *blanditia* is not only in Plautus, Propertius, and in the rhetor Rutillius, but also in Ci-cero, *blanditia popularis*, pro Planc. *In cive excelso atque homine populari, blanditiam, ostentationem*, 4. de Rep.

CAULÆ, always plural.

CEREMONIÆ. But Cicero has *Cere-moniam polluere*, pro Sext. Rosc. and elsewhere. This word occurs also in the

the singular in *Cæsar*, *Tacitus*, *Suetonius*, and *Gellius*, who expressly observe that the ancients spoke in this manner.

CLITELLÆ, a pannel, or pack-saddle.

COMPEDES. Nevertheless we find *compe* in the ablative in *Hor. Joven. Mart. and Colum.*

COPIÆ, to signify troops or forces; though *copia* in this sense is in *Plautus*, *Virgil*, and *Cæsar*.

CRATES, a burdle, *sub cratim supponi. Plaut.*

CUNÆ, always plural, a cradle; Whence also comes *Cunabula, orum.*

DAPES. But *daps, dapis, dapem*, and *dape* are in *Cato*. *Livy* has *ad ministerium dapemque adbibitis*. And *Ovid.*

Nunc dape, nunc posito mensæ nitere Lyæo.

DECIMÆ, where we must always understand *partes*. Though *decimam vocare* is in *Cicero*, and *decimam partem* in *Plautus*.

DELICIÆ. But the singular *delicia* and its genitive *deliciæ* are found in ancient writers. *Mea voluptas, mea delicia*. *Plaut. Appul.* uses also *delicias*; but it was a very common thing for the nouns in *a* to terminate also in *es*: *luxuria, luxuries*; *materia, materies*, &c. See the first list p. 131.

DIRÆ, *subaud. imprecationes* or *execrationes*, and therefore is an adjective.

DIVITIÆ, always plural.

EPULÆ. But in the singul. we say *epulum*. See p. 131.

ESQUILIAE or **EXQUILIAE**, a Roman mount so called from the word *excubia*; because it was the place where King *Tullus* ordered a guard to be kept.

EUMENIDES. But *Eumenis* is in *Statius*.

EXCUBIAE. **EXEQUIÆ**.

EXUVIÆ, spoils taken from the enemy. It comes from *exuo*, for which reason it is taken for the cast skin of a snake.

FACETIÆ. But in *Gellius* we read *facetia sermoris*. And in *Appul.* *facetia habere*.

FALÆ, a high tower made of timber, to shoot or throw darts out of. They call them *salas*, because there was always a number of them. But *Vossius* thinks it is very likely they would have said *salam*, if there

had been but one, though there is no authority for it.

FALERÆ, or **PHALERÆ**.

FASCES, for the bundles of rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, always plural, according to *Charisius*, who mentions nevertheless that *Cicero* hath, *fascem unum si nactus esset*.

FAUCES. Yet in *Ovid's Ibis* we read — *perstricta fauce Poëta*.

And in *Phædrus*, *fauce improba*.

FERIÆ, always plural, according to *Charis.* *Diomed.* and *Phocas*, and also according to *Gellius*; though in the ecclesiastic acceptation it is frequently used in the singular; which ought not however to be imitated in any other kind of writing.

FIDIBUS canere, is very usual. But in verse we meet also with the singular.

Cedit clara fides Cyllenia, Cic. in Arat.

Perfius, *Horace*, *Ovid*, have used it in the same manner.

FORES. But in the singular is not only used by comic writers and other poets, but also by *Cicero*. *Aperuit forem scalarum*, pro *Cornelio Balbo*. Which is quoted even by the ancient interpreter of *Horace*, on the second sat. of the first book.

FORTUNE, to denote one's fortune or estate, is always plural according to *Charisius* and *Diomedes*: but *fortuna* in the singular signifies *chance* or *fortune*.

FRUGES, the fruits of the earth.

GENÆ, and yet we meet with the singular in several passages in *Pliny*.

GERRÆ, trifles or toys.

GINGIVÆ, gums. Though *Catullus* has,

— *defricare gingivam*.

GRATES, *χαῖτες*, the *graces*, plural because there are many.

GROSSI, generally plural; yet the singular is in *Pliny* and in *Macr.*

HABENA, is in the same author, as also in *Virgil*.

— *Ille actus habena*.

IDUS, always plural, the *ides* of the month.

ILLECEBRÆ. *Illecebra* is not only in *Plautus*, but likewise in *Cic.* *Juventutis illecebra*. In *1 Catil.* *Maxima est illecebra peccandi*, pro *Mil.*

INDUCIÆ, though the ancients according to *Gellius*, have sometimes used it in the singular. IN-

INEPTIÆ, more frequently plural, but sometimes used in the singular.

Ego illius ferre possum ineptiam. Ter. in Eun.

—*Vide ego tuam ineptiam.* Ter. in Adelph.

Ineptia stultitiæque adeo & temeritas. Plaut. in Merc.

Prudentius has used it in the same manner.

INFERIÆ, offerings or sacrifices to the infernal gods for the dead. This is manifestly a noun adjective, and supposeth *res*, which they called **INFERIÆ**, quia inferebantur. Here they had also *inferium vinum*, as when they said, *maſte hocce vino inferio eſto*; when they offered nothing but wine, which they called also **CALPAR**, a word which according to Festus and Varro, properly signified the vessel, and was afterwards taken for the wine taken out of the vessel for sacrifice.

INIMICITIÆ. But we read in Cicero; *parvam inimicitia culpam*, pro Rege Dejotaro. *Inimicitiam hominum.* 2. Catilin. *Odium, inimicitia, discordia.* 4. Tusc. &c. Ennius and Pacuvius have used it in the same manner.

INSIDIÆ, an ambuscade.

KALENDÆ, the calends, that is the first day of the month.

LACTES is ranked among the plural and feminine nouns by Diomedes. Priscian also allows it to be of this gender, but says that the singular is *hæc lactis*; which he proves by the authority of Titinnius, who said *lactis anguina*, as he quotes from Pomponius in the plural, *per lactes tuas*. And Vossius is for having this to be always a noun feminine, contrary to the opinion of Scioppius in his annotations. For with regard to the passage which they quote out of Probus's universals, we may affirm it to be of dubious authority, because in one place he says *bi lactes*, and lower down *hæ lactes*; nor is it to be found in every edition, witness that of Ascensius; besides he produces no authority for it, and Priscian has two in his favour, to which we might join this passage of Pliny, *ab hoc ventriculo lactes per quas labitur cibus*.

LATEBRÆ. Though Cicero has, *ne queratur latebra perjuris*.

LENDES, always masculine and plural, according to Diomed. and Charif.

LITERÆ, for an epistle or letter sent to a friend. Though we meet with it also in the singular in this sense, and particularly among the poets.

Quam legis à rapta Briseide litera venit, Ovid.

MANUBIÆ, spoils taken from the enemy: it comes from *manus*, the hand.

MINÆ, for menaces, or for battlements, is plural: but for a kind of coin called *Mina* or *Mna*, it is singular; as also for a breast or teat without milk, so called according to Festus, *quia minor facta*; or for a sheep that has no wool on its belly, according to Varro de R. R. Heretofore it was used in this number also for *menaces*, if the following passage be properly restored by Joseph Scaliger. *Minas singulariter dici pro eo quod pluraliter dicitur, Curiatius auctor est.* Item M. Cato in *suasione Minâ cogi nullâ potuit*.

MINUTIÆ, more usual in the plural. Though we meet also with *minutia* in Seneca, and with *minutium* in Appul.

NENIÆ. But Varro, Plautus, Festus, Quintilian, and others, have used it in the singular.

NARES, according to Diomedes. But the genitive singular is in Horace, *Emunctæ naris*. The ablative in Claudian.

—*tenerâ venantem nare moleſſi*.

We meet also with the nominative,

—*Et lati rictus & panda loquenti Naris erat,* Ovid.

But *Nar* is the name of a river and masculine in later writers.

—*Et Nar vitiatuſ odorô Sulfure,* Ovid.

Whereas Cic. made it a neuter. See the genders p. 14.

NONÆ, NUGÆ.

NUNDINÆ. But in the singular we say *Nundinum*, as Nonius shews.

NUPTIÆ.

OPERÆ, taken for persons. But we read it also in the singular in this signification.

—*Accedes opera agro nona Sabino* Hor. sat. 2. 7. ult.

As on the contrary we meet with it in the plural, though taken for work, *Qui operas in scriptura pro magistro dat.* Cic. One that has the business of a public place, particularly in the matter of the Customs.

OPES,

OPES, for riches: but for power, it is used in the singular. *Non opis est p̄fra*. Virg. it is not in our power.

Dives opis natura sua. Horat.

Where *opis sua* is not for *opum suarum*, as some have pretended to understand it, but rather to signify power; all that Horace meant in this verse being, that nature is rich within herself, and able to do every thing.

PALEÆ and **PALEA**. It is pretended that the former is said of chaff or straw, and the latter of the wattles or gills under a cock's neck. But in Colum. we find it also in this sense, *paleæ ex rutilo rubicantes*; and Horace has it in the singular in the other, *bornam paleam*, to signify this year's straw, book 1. sat. 6. Virgil has made use of the genitive.

Necquicquam pingues paleæ teret area culmos, Georg. 1.

Which Servius has presumed to censure, as being said contrary to the rules of the art; but he never considered that Cicero has indiscriminately said, *auri navem evertat an paleæ*, in Parad. and *paliarum navem evertit*, 4. de fin.

PARTES, to signify parties or factions.

PLAGÆ, for wide nets, or the arming cords of a net.

PRESTIGIÆ, arum; though in Quintilian we read, *hujus præstigiæ*.

PRECES, according to Charisius and Diomedes, but the ablative singular is in Plaut. Hor. Ovid. Pers. Seneca. And even in Cicero, *si prece utamur*. The dative is in Tertull. *Nihil est precī loci relictum*. The accusative in Plautus, *nunc te oro per precem*. The nominative was *precis*, or by syncope *prex*: *πρεξις*, *obsecratio prex*, Gloss. Cyrill.

PRIMITIÆ, but it is an adjective and supposeth *partes*.

QUADRIGÆ, see **BIGÆ**, p. 157.

QUISQUILIÆ, the sweepings of an house, the chats and whittings of wood, all things that are of no value. *Quisquilias seditionis Clodiane*, Cicero. Nevius, in Festus, has used it in the singular.

RELIQUIÆ; but it is of its own nature an adjective.

RETES. See nouns of different termination, p. 140.

SALEBRÆ; but it has its singular, *Harat in salebra*, Cic.

SALINÆ: but it is an adjective, and supposeth **TABERNÆ**, just as we understand *vas*, when we say **SALINUM**, a salt-cellar.

SARCINÆ. Yet Plautus has, *sarcinam imponam seni*. And Propertius, *sarcina fida*, in the same manner as Ovid, *sarcina magna*.

SCALÆ, more usual in the plural, though in the civil law we read it also in the singular.

SCOPÆ (a broom) is plural, because it is composed of different small pieces. Charisius however acknowledges that **SCOPA** is also used, though Vossius does not think it is to be found in any pure author, but pretends that the following passage of Suetonius in the life of Nero, *alterius collo & scopa deligata*, is corrupted, and that we ought to read *scopera*, as Politian had observed. Indeed the diminutive *scopula* is in Colum. and thence also comes the name of the herb called *scopa regia*, in Pliny and others.

SUPPETIÆ.

TENERÆ. Though Lampridius has, *repentina caligo ac tenebra in Circo Cal. Jan. oborta*. In Commodus.

TRICÆ, any let or impediment, trifles, fooleries. The same as **APINÆ**, small nuts, trifles, gewgaws.

Sunt apinæ, tricæque & si quid vilius istis, Mart.

But *Apina* and *Trica* in the singular, are the names of towns in Apulia.

VALVÆ, folding doors.

VIREs, always plural, according to Charisius, though there is a greater probability of its coming from the singular *vis*, which formerly made *viris* in the genitive, the same as *sus*, *furis*, whence comes *surire*; or at least that they said also *hæc viris*, whence they formed *vis*. See p. 134.

To these we may add the names of towns, as *Athenæ*, *Micenæ*, though, as Priscian observes, we find some of those in the singular. For the Latins said *Cyrenas* and *Cyrenen*; *Thebas* and *Theben*, &c. See what has been mentioned concerning these plurals when we were treating of the genders, p. 24.

NEUTERS.

ÆSTIVA. **HYBERNA**. **STATIVA**: but they are properly adjectives.

ARMA, arms.

AVIA.

AVIA. ἀνοδα. But it is an adjective the same as *invia*, *pervia*, *devia*. Hence Plautus hath also *avius locus*. Lucretius.

Avius à vera longè ratione vagaris.

And others the same.

BATUALIA. See *Palatia* lower down.

BONA, for property and wealth.

BREVIA, for fords, shelves, or shallow places.

CASTRA, *orum*, signifying a camp or a fort, is always plural according to Charisius and Phocas. And the reason hereof is, because it is called, *quasi conjunctio caesarum*, so that it properly signifies multitude: though Servius quotes out of Plautus, *castrum Pænorum*, and though the diminutive *castellum* is in use. But in the *Æneid*, book 6th,

Pomietis castrumque Inui.

Castrum is the name of a town, as Servius takes notice, where the god Pan was worshipped; called *Inuus*, says he, *ab ineundo*. And this town is not *Corneto*, as Eritheus imagined, this last place being on the sea coast of S. Peter's patrimony. Whereas this town was in the antient *Latium*, on the coast of the *Rutuli*, as Cluverius observes.

CETE, κῆτη. We say also *cetus*, whence comes the genitive *ceti*.

COMITIA, to denote the meetings of the people. But to signify the place where they meet, we say *Comitium*. Cic. Plaut. Ascon.

COMPITA. Though the antients said likewise *compitum*, and also *compitus*, a cross-way, or street.

CREPUNDIA, children's play-things.

CUNABULA, a child's cradle, the clothes with which the child was tucked in the cradle, and metaphorically childhood.

DIARIA, according to Charisius, because they used to give the slaves several days provision or allowance, all at once. But if they wanted to express the allowance of one day, Vossius thinks they might have said for instance; *hodie servo diarium non dedit*.

DONARIA, for gifts and presents offered to the gods: but for the places where these gifts were received, we

find also *denarium*, as Servius observes; and this word is taken improperly for the whole temple, according to Papias.

EXTA, the entrails.

FLABRA, to signify the winds in Virg. 2. Georg. Where Servius remarks, that it is always plural; but we meet also with *flabrum* in Papias.

FRAGA, strawberries. It is always plural, not only in Virgil and the rest of the poets, but also in Pliny. Yet as in all these passages the sense requires this number, as they are speaking then in the plural, one would think, says Vossius, that we might say in the singular, *hoc fragum majus est isto*; though there is no authority for it. But in familiar subjects, as this author observes, the want of authority is no proof that such a word cannot be said nor even be introduced into a language, because all that is allowed to be good language in familiar conversation is not always committed to writing, and those who may perhaps have wrote concerning it, are not all come down to us.

GESA or **GÆSA**, a kind of heavy dart or javelin, Virg. *Liv*. Yet we read *gesum* in Festus, and in Papias.

JUGA. But *jugum* we find in Cæsar, Virgil, Propertius, Ovid, Statius, and others.

JUGERA. But in Tibullus we read *jugere pascat ovem*, which should come from the nominative *juger*, or *jugus*, *eris*, according to Priscian, though very rare in the singular: as on the contrary *jugerum* is more rare in the plural, though we read *jugeris* in the ablative plural in Varr. See p. 132.

ILIA. But we say also **ILÆ**, the flank where the small guts are, Pliny, Servius.

JUSTA; but it is an adjective, and supposeth *funera*.

LAMENTA; though *lamentum* is used by Papias.

LAUTIA, *Liv*. the presents which the Romans sent to foreign ambassadors.

LICIA. But *licium* is made use of, were it only in the formula of finding stolen goods, *per lancem liciumque conceptis*: when the person who had any thing stolen from him, went to look

look for it at another's house with a bason and a girdle of hemp or flax; for the theft thus discovered was called *conceptum furtum lance ac licio*. Whence also comes *actio concepti*, because an action lay good against the person in whose house they found the goods they had lost.

LUMINA. But it is taken in the singular both for the eye—*Cui lumen ademptum*, Virg. and for the day; *si se secundo lumine offendero*. Enn. the day following.

LUSTRA, in the plural signifies a bawdy house or stews, or a den whither wild beasts retire to. But *lustrum* denotes the space of five years, when the citizens were taken account of, and the city purified, whence comes *lustrare*.

MAGALIA and **MAPALIA**, small cottages, though the latter is in the singular in Valerius Flaccus.

—*Coit è sparso concita mapali
Agrestum manus.*

MOENIA.

NUTRITIA, orum, the recompence given to a nurse. But it is evidently an adjective.

OLIVIA, for oblivion—*Et longa. oblivia potant*, Virg. Though Tacitus uses it also in the singular even in this sense; *silentio, deinde oblivio transiit*.

OLIMPIA, **PYTHIA**, and the like, are real nouns adjective, where we are to understand *certamina*.

ORGIA, subaud. *festæ*, the mystic rites of the Bacchanal revels.

PALARIA. The place where the soldiers were exercised, according to Scaliger, or rather the exercise itself, according to Charisius. And therefore it is an adjective, which supposeth either *loca*, or *exercitamenta*. In the same manner as **BATUALIA**: but with this difference, that **BATUALIA** (*quæ vulgo batalia*, says Adamantius in Cassiodorus) was a combat between two; and **Palaria** was the exercise of a single soldier round a pole fixed in the ground, which they called *palum*.

PARENTALIA; but it is an adjective, and supposeth *opera*, or the like. Hence S. Cyprian has used it in the singular, *parentalis labe*, in his treatise *de lapsis*. We find

also *parentales umbræ*, in Ovid.

PARAPHERNA, Ulpian. All things the woman bringeth her husband, beside her dowry, *παρὰ φέρην, præter dotem*.

PASCUA, orum. But we read *viride pascuum*, in Varro; *Ager sine pascuo*, in Columella. Instead of which they used also to say *pascua, æ*, in the singular, as we find it in old authors, and those of later ages, Tertullian, Minucius Felix, and others.

PRÆBIA, or **PROHIBIA**, Varro, a preservative against witchcraft.

PRÆCORDIA, always plural, though in the old glossaries we read, *hoc præcordium*.

RAPACIA, or **RAPICIA**, the tender leaves of rapes.

REPOTIA, a banquet which they used to make the day after marriage.

ROSTRA, the place of common pleas at Rome, always plural, because there was a pulpit set in it, trimmed with stems or forefronts of the ships taken from the *Antiates*, and therefore this word always expresses a plurality.

SERTA, orum, a chaplet. But this is a noun adjective, and we say not only *sertum* and *serta*, as Servius observes, but also *sertos flores, sertas coronas*.

SPECTACULA, *θεωματα*: but *spectaculum* is in Pliny.

SPOLIA. And yet we read *spolium* in Virgil.

SUBSELLIA, always plural, speaking of the benches or seats in the theatre, because there were several. Yet Plautus has, *imi subsellii virum*.

TEMPORA, the temples. But the singular is in Virg.

—*it basta Tago per tempus utrumque.*

It is also in Catullus and in Lucretius.

VADA, a ford or shallow place in a river. But *vadum* is in Sallust: *vado transire*, in Cæsar and in Livy; Terence uses also in a metaphorical sense, *res est in vado*, the business is safe, or out of danger.

VERBERA: but in the singular we meet with the genitive *verberis*, and with the ablative *verbere*. See the Genders, p. 33.

VIN-

NOUNS DEFECTIVE IN THE SINGULAR. 163

VINACEA, taken substantively for the kernels or husks of grapes, or for grape-stones, is always plural; taking it adjectively we say, *acinum vinaceum*, &c.

VISCERA, see p. 169.

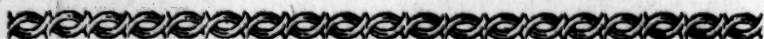
UTENSILIA. Though Varro has *utensile*.

ZIZANIA, *orum*, but it hardly occurs any where except in the Fathers and in the sacred writings.

To these we may join the names of cities, *Susa*; of islands, *Cythera*; of countries, *Bactra*; of mountains,

Acroceraunia, that have no singular, when they are thus used in the plural.

We may add also the names of festivals, as *Bacchanalia*, *Cerealia*, where we are to understand *festiva*. Which shews that they are adjectives, and therefore may be used in the sing. as Macrobius acknowledges, by expressing the substantive, *Bacchanale festum*, &c. And these nouns were heretofore of two declensions. See p. 118.



O B S E R V A T I O N S

On indeclinable nouns.

HAVING given a list of those nouns which grammarians reckon defective in either number, we must also take notice of those which are either indeclinable (that is, which have only the termination of the nominative) or are used only in some cases. Of the latter I shall subjoin a particular list, but first I must mention a word or two concerning the former.

INDECLINABLES are of two sorts: for there are some which without any variation are used nevertheless with one ending for every case; as *nequam*, *tot*, *totidem*, *quot*, *quotquot*, *aliquot*, *quotcunque*, which are adjectives.

As all nouns ending in *I*, *gummi*, *sinapi*, &c. which are substantives and of the neuter gender. Those in *U*, *veru*, *cornu*, &c. except that heretofore they formed the genitive in *US*, as we shall observe hereafter.

As all numeral nouns to an hundred, and even *mille*, which is never an adjective, as we shall shew when we come to treat of festerces.

As the names of letters, *alpha*, *beta*.

As Hebrew and barbarous names, *Adam*, *Noë*, *Cham*, *Abraham*, &c. Though we sometimes say *Adæ*, *Abrahæ*, which is owing to the Latin terminations we give them, *Adas*, *Abrahas*, &c.

There are other indeclinables which are not used in every case, but only in some, as *fas*, *nefas*, *farra*, *mella*, *cete*, *mele*, *tempe*, which in the plural are never used but in three cases. The nom. *hoc fas est*; the voc. *ô fas et æquum*: the accusat. *per fas et nefas*.

Here we may also place *Aflu*, taken for Athens itself, though Priscian ranks it among the other indeclinables like *cornu*: but Vossius says there is very little probability of its being found in the dative or in the ablative. Terence has made use of the accusative. *An in Aflu venit?* that is to the city of Athens, according to Donatus.

Hereto we may join *git*, a kind of small grain; *frit*, the little grain at the top of the ear of corn; and *bir*, the hollow of the hand, though Priscian gives it *biris*.

We may also add *expes*, which has only the nominative and the vocative.

And we might likewise add *glos* and *instar*, with some others which we refer to the following list, because heretofore the ancients declined them.

THE SIXTH LIST.

Of nouns that have not all their cases.

We may consider five sorts of nouns that have not all their cases: some have but one, others two, others three, others four, and others five.

Of those that have but one case, some have only the genitive, others only the accusative, and others only the ablative. I shall reduce them all to an alphabetical order, to render them more easy to find upon occasion, and I shall mention what cases of each are in use.

AMBAGE has only the ablative singular, as we have above observed. In the plural we say, *ambages, ambagibus*. See the list of the plural feminines, p. 157.

ASTUS, *craft, cunning*, is in the nominative singular in Silius. *Non ars aut astus belli*, &c. The ablative is in Terence. *Quod si astu rem tractaverit*. That is, *astute*, according to Donatus: and this word comes from the Greek *ἄστυ*, *urbs*, because, says Festus, those who live in towns, become more cunning and knavish than other people.

CHAOS hath its ablative in Virg. 4. Georg.

Atque Chaos densos divum numerabat amores.

That is, *à chaos narrabat crebros amores deorum*, says Servius.

When it is taken for the name of a divinity, it hath *Chaos*, in the accusative, as in Ovid.

Et noctem noctisque deos, Erebumque Chaosque.

Convocat.

CRATE, is an ablative. Nor do I think that the nominative singular is to be found in Latin authors, though it be marked in dictionaries. We must also take notice that Robert Stephen's dictionary quotes from Pliny, *dentata crates*, whereas in Pliny it is in the plural. *Cratesque dentatas supertrahunt*, lib. 18. c. 18. just as he quotes also from Juvenal *rara crates*, whereas in this poet it is in the ablative.

Sicci terga suis rarâ pendentia crate,
Sat. 11.

And it is proper to observe that there are a great many such mistakes in this dictionary, a work in other respects of great merit, that may

easily lead us astray, unless we are upon our guard. Which is owing without doubt either to this, that R. Stephen could not fully examine what cases were unusual in this language; or to this, that in regard to the examples he quotes, perhaps he believed that the great thesaurus, where the passages are at full length, would sufficiently shew in what manner and in what case they were applied.

The accusative *cratim* we find often in Plautus: and Charisius gives it also *cratem*. But the plural *crates*, is more common, *an burdle, a barrow*. Thence also comes *craticula*, a grid-iron.

CUJUSMODI, **EJUSMODI**, **HUJUSMODI**, are hardly ever met with but in the genitive in the compound word. Separately we say, *quis modus*, *is modus*, *hic modus*; and the same in the other cases.

CUIMODI, is more extraordinary, and more remote from its simple than the rest. For it is a genitive; hence in Cicero there was *cuicuiusmodi* for *cujuscuiusmodi*, or (*cujuscunquemodi*) as Priscian observes, which Viç. acknowledges he saw in all the ancient manuscripts, though through the carelessness or ignorance of transcribers we find *cui modi* restored in a great many passages. They used also to say *alimodi* for *aliumodi*, as may be seen in Festus. And this syncope has some analogy to that which we have above observed in the declensions, p. 62. of *jurisjurandi*, for *jurisjurandi*; *alterutrus*, for *alteriusutrus*, &c.

DAMNAS, is a word syncopated for *damnatus*, and therefore hath its cases *damnati*, *damnato*, &c. so that

it does not properly belong to this place, no more than *fatias*, which we shall see presently.

DAPS is in Cato, as also *dapis*, *dapem*, *dape*. But the nominative is no longer current; no more than *ops* or *frux*, which we shall see in their proper place.

DICA is in Cic. *Scribitur Heraclio dica*. But the accusative is more usual a great deal; *dicam scribere*, Ter. *subscribere*, Plaut. *impingere*, Ter. to bring or enter an action against one, to arrest him or serve him with a process, *dicas fortiri*, Cic. &c.

DICIS, has only the genitive, *dixit aut egit hæc dicis causa*, for form or fashion's sake, in his defence, to excuse himself. It is in Cic. *Verrin*. 6. and *pro Milone*, in the life of Atticus by Cornelius Nepos, in Pliny, Ulpian, Victorius, and others.

DITIO, is unusual in the nominative, as Diomedes, Donatus, Priscian, Servius, and the moderns have observed. But we say, *Ditionis terminus*, *ditioni permittere*, *in ditionem concedere*, *in ditione esse*, the examples of which are common in authors.

FEMEN is obsolete; but we use the gen. *feminis*; dat. *femini*; abl. *femine*. Which Charisius and Victorius give to **FEMUR**. The genitive is in Cæsar, *Stipes feminis magnitudine*, of the thickness of one's thigh: in the ablative in Cic. *Signum Apollinis, cujus in femine nomen Myrenis inscriptum est*. And in Virgil, *Eripit à femine*, according to Caper, Charisius, and Servius whom I have followed, though Priscian reads *à femore*. But Vossius prefers the former reading to the latter. We find the plural in Plautus, in Pseud. *femina summa*. And in Pliny, *Femina atteri adurique equitatu notum est*.

FORS and **FORTE**, are both used, as *fors fortuna*, Ter. unexpected good fortune: *forte fortunâ*, by good fortune. The accusative is more scarce, though we find it in Varro, *fortem fortunam*, 4. de L. L. And the dative is also in antient inscriptions, **FORTI FORTUNE**.

FRUX. We say *frugis*, *frugi*, *frugem*, *fruge*. *Frugis bonæ*, Gell. *Frugi bonæ*, Plaut. *Ad frugem bonam se recipere*, Cic. Even *frux* is in Enn. *Si jam data sit frux*, where we see it is a fem. though it be no longer in use.

Now **FRUGI** may be a dative, or

even an antient genitive for *frugis*, in the same manner as we have seen *cujusmodi* for *cujusmodi*, and as they used to say *fami* for *famis*, &c. And it is in this sense we ought to take *frugi*, which we frequently find by itself for *bono frugi*, and signifies the same as *bono bonæ frugis*, a good husband, a thrifty sober man.

GLOS, the husband's sister, or brother's wife, according to Priscian, makes *gloris* in the genitive, but without authority; so that it has hardly any more than the nominative and the vocative.

IMPETE, is an ablative which the gloss. of Philox. explain by *oppundis*: but we find also the genitive *impetis*, in Lucret. and Silius. Priscian is even of opinion that as of *indigeo* is formed *indiges*, *etis*; of *tereo*, *teres*, *etis*, &c. so of *impeto* is formed *impes*, *impetis*, though there is no instance of this nominative. *Impetibus crebris* is in Lucretius, whether we take it from hence, or from *impetus*, *hujus impetus*.

INCITAS or **INCITA**, are accusatives which suppose *lineas* or *loca*, an extremity or the farthest bound: *redigi ad incitas*, to be at his wit's end; a metaphor taken from the game of draughts, when one can move the men no farther. See the list of ellipses in the remarks after the syntax. But we say also *incitus*, *a*, *um*, moved, hasty, quick, violent; which is evidently quite another meaning. For these nouns being compounded of *cicio*, *moveo*, the particle *in* is negative in the former, while it marks only a quicker motion in the latter. *Vis incita venti*, Lucr. *Inciti delphini*, Cic. &c.

INFICIAS, occurs also in the accusative only. Philoxenus's gloss. render it by *ἀγνωσιν*, *negationem*. So that we say, *ire inficias*, to deny; just as we say *ire exequias*, to go to a funeral; *ire suppetias*, to assist; where we always understand the preposition *ad*, by which these accusatives are governed, as shall be shewn in another place.

INGRATIIS, has only the ablative. *Vobis inuitis atque amborum ingratiis*, Plaut.

Tuus pater vult tempore tuam amicam tuis ingratiis, Id.

Where the adjective *tuis* plainly shews that *ingratiis* is not an adverb, but

but a noun substantive, and proves at the same time that Giffanius had no foundation for saying that *tuis ingratiis* was not Latin, though we meet with it more than once in this author. For it is a mistake to pretend that *ingratiis* is put there to serve the measure of the verse instead of *ingratis*, as Giffan. pretends; because quite the contrary it is *ingratis* that is used for *ingratiis*, as may be seen not only in Plautus, but also in Lucret. and Terence.

INSTAR is a noun like *exemplar*: Probus himself gives it *exemplar*, though Charisius condemns this genitive. Hence S. Austin in his grammar allows it to have only three cases. *Instar*, he says, *quod est similitudo, tres habet casus tantum; nominativum; accusativum; vocativum; & est numeri tantum singularis*. The nominative is in Cic. *Plato mihi unus, instar est omnium*; in Ulpian, *Si proponatur instar quoddam operis*. And in Virgil, *Quantum instar in ipso est*, *Æn.* 6. where we see it is of the neuter gender. The accusative is in Cic. *Terra ad universi cœli complexum, quasi puncti instar obtinet*. And in Justin, *Vallis ad instar castrorum clauditur*. Also in Appuleius; *ad instar inelyti montis*: and in Solinus, *ad instar amnis Egyptii*. Which shews the little foundation that Servius had for saying that *instar* was not put with a preposition. But *instar* properly denotes the representation of a thing present, whence comes *instare*, as also *instaurare*, according to Festus.

JOVIS, was heretofore used in the nominative; we have still its other cases, but in the nominative and vocative we make use of Jupiter, which is a syncopated word for *Jovis-pater*, according to Gellius, just as we still say *Marspiter*, for *Mars-pater*. See the declensions, p. 70. But Jupiter was also called *Dispiter*, for *Dici-pater*. See Gellius book 5. c. 12.

MANCIPĪ, is no more than a genitive for *mancipii*, though Priscian makes it the dative of *manceps*. *Res mancipi*; Cic. wherein a man hath the property and full possession. Just as he says *lex mancipii*, with two *ii*, the conditions in the making over any thing. For **MANCIPĪUM** was properly a certain right, according to

which none but Roman citizens had a power of contracting with one another in regard to particular lands or goods belonging to the district of Rome and the territory of Italy.

MANE, though it commonly becomes an adverb, as when Cicero says, *bene mane*, early in the morning, is nevertheless of its own nature a noun, as when Persius says, *clarum mane*: and Mart. *Sed mane totum dormies*. The ablative is in Colum. *sub obscuro mane*; and this ablative heretofore ended in *i*, *a mani usque ad vesperam*, Plaut.

NAUCI, is a genitive. *Nauci non facere*, Plaut. not to value a straw. Hence it is that Nevius in Festus has also *nauco ducere*; and Festus has made use of it in the accusative; *Naucum ait Ateius philologus poni pro nugis*.

NECESSĒ and **NECESSUM** are nouns neuter. The one comes from *necessus*, and the other from *necessus*.

NEXIS, is ranked in this class without the least foundation. For we not only find *nexis*, *neci*, *necem*, *necē*; but even the nominative *nex* is in Cicero and elsewhere, *Insidiatori & latroni quæ potest adferri nex injusta*? pro Milon.

NĪHIL is not properly indeclinable: for being the same as **NĪHILUM**, whence it has been formed by syncope, we may say that it makes *nibili* and *nibilo*, like the other.

OBEX, is not usual according to Phocas, but only the ablative *obice*; as if Plautus had not said, *iste obex*, in Mercat. Plin. *nullæ obices*, in Panegyrt. and others in the same manner. See the genders, p. 54.

OPS, is in Charisius and in Priscian, and is taken for plenty, or for assistance. See **OPES** in the list of plural feminines, p. 160.

Ops was heretofore an adjective, whence comes also *inops*, that is, *omni ope destitutus*, says Festus.

PECUDIS, has at least four cases: the genitive, *impurissimæ pecudis sordes*, Cic. The dative, *pecudi dare viva marito*; Enn. where *pecudi marito* is only an apposition, so that it is in vain some have pretended to infer from hence that heretofore they said *bie pecus*: the accusative *pecudem auream cum appellaret*, Tacit. The ablative, *quâ pecuda nihil genuit natura fœcundius*, Cic. speaking of swine. But

Charisius ranks it among the nouns that have neither nominative nor vocative. This shews the impropriety of the following expressions, though they are so commonly used, *egregia pecus, morbida pecus, &c.*

With regard to the distinction given by some, that *pecus, pecudis*, signifies no more than a beast; and *pecus, pecoris*, a flock; it is certain notwithstanding that both are indifferently used for a sheep, a weather, an elephant, and for all sorts of cattle. See L. Valla, lib. 4. c. 42. *Pecudes* refers even to fishes in Virg.

Cum tacet omnis ager, pecudes, pictæque volucres,

Quæque lacus latè liquidos tenent,
&c. *Æn.* 4.

For one would think that having put *quæ* in the feminine in the second verse, there is no other word to which it can be more naturally referred than to this, which is in the first verse. But *pecus, oris*, neuter, frequently denotes a multitude in the singular.

Ignavum fucos pecus à præsepibus arcent, Virg.

Cujum pecus, Id. which cannot perhaps be said of *pecudis*, feminine.

Both of them may be applied to a stupid heavy fellow, though *pecudis* is more usual in this sense.

PLUS, has only four cases, the nominative, *plus duo millia cæsa*, Liv. the genitive, *pluris est eloquentia*, Cic. the accusative, *plus quingentos colapbos infregit mihi*, Ter. the ablative, *plure tanto altero*, Plaut. And the glossaries render *plus* by *πλεον*; so that it wants only the vocative and the dative.

PONDO, about which grammarians have made such a mighty pother, is only a real ablative, like **MUNDO**: this shews that heretofore they said *pondus, pondi*; and *pondus, ponderis*; so that *pondo* performs the same office as *pondere*: *corona aurea libræ pondo*; a gold crown of a pound weight. See the genders, rule 8. annot. and what shall be said hereafter, when we come to treat of the figure ellipsis.

PRECES, is an old nominative, whence by syncope they have made *prex*. S. Cyril's gloss. *παράκλησις, obsecratio, prex*. We find it in the

dative; *nihil est præci loci relictum*, Ter. In the accusative *nunc te oro per preces*, Plaut. In the ablative *prece & obsecratione uti*, Cic. *Quintus non modò, non cum magna prece ad me, sed acerbissimè scripsit*, ad Attic.

The plural **PRECES** is very common.

PROCERIS, according to Charisius hath also four cases. Which seems more probable, says Vossius, than the opinion of those who will have it that there is no more than **PROCREM**.

And the same ought to be said of *bilicem, triplicem, septemplicis*, and *triplicis*, though grammarians rank them also in the number of nouns that have but one case. For we find *bilix* for *δυσίλος*, woven with a double thread; and *trilix* for *τρίσσιλος*, woven with three threads, as we see in the old glossary, published by H. Stephen, where one would think that we ought rather to read *bilix* and *trilix*, since they have a long increase.

Loricam consertam hamis, auròque trilicem, Virg.

PUS, neuter, besides the nom. accus. and vocat. which are usual, hath also the genitive *puris*; the dative *puri*; and the ablat. *pure*, which we read in Celsus and other writers. And therefore it is without foundation they have been ranked among the defectives.

REPETUNDÆ, is an adjective which supposeth *pecuniæ*, and therefore it may have every case. And thus we might say, for instance, *mittere legatos ad res repetundas*, and the like. But the reason of our meeting with hardly any more than the genitive *repetundarum*, and the ablative *repetundis*, is because verbs of accusing govern only these two cases.

SATIAS, is a syncope for *satietas*; and therefore its genitive must be *satietatis*. This is so much the more agreeable to truth, as we meet with this syncope likewise in the other cases, *satiare* for *satietate*, Lucr. *satiatem* for *satietatem*, &c.

SIREMPS, is an old word, which according to Festus, signifies *similis re ipsa*, all alike, of the same nature. It is used in the nominative and the vocative: and the ablative is *sirempse* according to Charisius. Cato has made use of the nominative. *Et præterea rogas, ut in quemque aduersus*

ius ea, si populus condemnarit, si remps lex fiet, quasi adversus legem fecisset. In dissuas. leg. frum. We meet with it also in the old laws: *Qui ager ex publico in privatum commutatus sit, de eo agro siremps lex esto, quasi is ager P. Mucio, & I. Calpurnio consulibus per totam rempublicam.* Fragm. legis Agrar. That whatever lands shall be transferred from the public into private hands, shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities, as those which the lands of the republic enjoyed all over Italy, under the consulate of Mucius and Calpurnius. And Cujas hath observed that thus we should read the following passage of Sen. ep. 92. *Omnium quæ terram premunt, siremps lex esto*; whereas the old reading was downright nonsense, *ferè miles esto*. But in Plautus's prologue to his *Amphyt.* where we read

Sirempse legem jussit esse Jupiter.

The old editions have, *similem rem ipse in legem jussit esse Jupiter*. Which gives room to conjecture that the right reading is *sirempse*, in *lege*, &c. a conjecture favoured by Voisius.

SOLUS, see *unus*, p. 152.

SORDIS, is in the nominative in *S. Ambrose*, but this is not to be imitated. The other cases, *hujus sordis, hanc sordem*, and *hac sorde*, are usual.

SPONTE, which *Servius* calls an adverb, is rather an ablative, as appears by the Greek; *sponte*, ὑποαίμα, gloss. *Philox.* ἐκὼντα γυμνασίου, gloss. *Syril.* This appears also by the adjective joined to it, *sponte mea, sua sponte*; &c. We read likewise *sua spontis* in *Colum.* and in other writers. But the nominative is obsolete, though we read in *Ausonius*,

Sponte ablativi casus, quis rectus erit? spons.

SUPPETIÆ, is in *Plautus*. The accusative *suppetias* is very common.

TABI and **TABO**, are both used: *Stil-lantis tabi saniem*, *Lucan*; *et terram tabo maculant*, *Virg.*

TANTUMDEM, is nominative and accusative. The genitive is *tantidem*; the other cases are unusual.

TEMPE, is not declined. Wherefore it is a mistake in *Ortelius*, to conclude his description of this place by saying: *atque hæc de Tempis*. But there are a great many more such in his works, which shews that he was less skilled in grammar, than in geography.

VICEM and **VICZ**, are still in use. But *Phocas* gives it also the genitive *vicis*, which *Livy* used, lib. 1. *ne sacra regis vicis defererentur*. And the ancient interpreter of *S. Luke*, c. 1. *In ordine vicis sue*. According to *Charisius* it hath also the dative *vici*. The nominative should therefore be *vicis*, or by syncope *vix*; but we find no such word, not even among the grammarians, though it cannot be denied but the adverb *vix* is derived from thence.

VIRUS hath the genitive *viri*, and the dative *viro*, in *Lucretius*, though probably they are to be found in no other author.

VIS, hath four cases in the singular. See p. 133.

VISCUS, neuter, which *Phocas* will allow to have only the ablative *viscere*, which we find in *Ovid*, *trabentia viscere tela*; hath also *visceris* in the genitive, according to *Charisius*. Moreover, the nominative *viscus*, is in *Suetonius*, *Lucretius*, and *Celsus*. And the plural **VISCERA**, is very common.

VISCUS, masculine; see p. 152.

There are some more nouns of the like sort, which may be seen in the list of adverbs, in the remarks following the syntax.

But there are others mentioned by the grammarians as wanting some cases, which it would be of no use to take notice of in this place, because of the great number of examples to the contrary.

There are others of which they make no mention at all; these ought not to be used however without great caution, as *specierum*, and *speciebus*; *Cicero* rejects them in his topics, and we have taken notice of them in the declensions, p. 125.

This

This shews that we must depend upon the reading of good books, and the established custom of authors, which shall be always marked down in this work, in every thing that relates to the principal difficulties that may occur in writing.

ANNO TATION.

Hitherto we have treated of what relates to nouns, either as to their gender, or declension. We must now proceed to verbs, and speak of their preterites and supines; reserving some observations, of a more curious and more important nature, as well concerning the nouns, and verbs, as every other part of grammar, to the end of the syntax.

BOOK IV.

OF
THE CONJUGATIONS
OF VERBS,
OR

The Rules of their Preterites and Supines.

I N verbs we ought chiefly to consider the preterite, because of the tenses depending thereon; and the supine, because of a great many nouns and participles that are formed from thence.

The PRETERITE in *I*, being conjugated by *isti, it*, properly speaking, is no more of one conjugation than of another: or to express myself with more propriety, it forms its particular conjugation, as I have already observed in the rudiments, ending constantly in *I*, and forming constantly the tenses depending thereon by the same analogy without any exception. But this termination still admits of a very great diversity, because of the vowel or consonant that precedes it.

The preterite, generally speaking, may be formed of the second person of the present, by changing *S* into *VI*, as *amo, amas, amavi; fleo, es, evi; peto, is, ivi; audio, is, ivi*.

In regard to which we may also take notice of two general exceptions.

The first that the *V* consonant being changed into *U* vowel, the other preceding vowel is dropped to prevent too great an hiatus, or concurrence of vowels, as *domo, as, domui, for domavi; moneo, es, monui, for monevi; arguo, is, argui; aperio, aperui, &c.*

The second, that sometimes a syllable or letter is suppressed, either in the middle of the word, as *juvo, as, juvi, for juvavi; caveo, es, cavi, for cavevi*: or at the end, as *lego, legi, for legivi; solvo, solvi; venio, veni*: or in both; as, *fundo, is, fudi, for fundi*, which should come from *fundivi*.

The SUPINES are generally formed of the preterite, by changing the two last letters into *TUM*; as *amavi, amatum; juvi, jutum; flevi, etum; rapui, raptum, &c.*

Now it often happens that the suppression of a syllable or letter in the preterite is not communicated to the supine, so that the supine is formed just as if the analogy was complete: as *ruitum* from

ruir.

rui, for *rui-vi*; *fugitum* from *fugi*, for *fugi-vi*. But it sometimes also receives a syncope particular to itself, as *ic̄lum* for *icitum*, from *ico*, *ici*, for *ici-vi*: *ruptum* for *rupitum*, from *rumpo*, *rupi*, for *rupi-vi*. Thus *alo*, from *alui*, for *ali-vi*, makes *alitum*, and by syncope *al-um*. And some others in the same manner.

Those in *vi*, generally speaking, made only *ITUM* or *UTUM* in the supine, for *UITUM*; as *monui*, *monitum*: *argui*, *argutum*: *fuī*, *futum*, &c.

Further, the Latins have often imitated the Greek analogy: so that as the Greeks change the characteristics β and π into ψ in the first conjugation: γ and κ into ξ in the second: in the same manner the Latins say *scribo*, *scripsi*; *carpo*, *carpsi*; *dico*, *dixi*; *jungo*, *junxi*. Also *vincio*, *vinxi*: *sancio*, *sanxi*, and the like; the verbs in *O* pure often following the impure termination.

And as the Greeks change δ and τ into σ in the third, so the Latins say not only *lædo*, *læsi*, *læsum*; *sentio*, *si*, *sum*, and the like: but also *flecto*, *flexi*; *necto*, *nexi*; for *flecti*, *necsi*, &c.; the *x*, as we shall observe in the treatise of letters, being equivalent to *cs* and *gs*.

They have also given now and then a reduplication to their verbs in imitation of the Greek augment, as *mordeo*, *memordi*, or *momordi*; *pendeo*, *pependi*; *cædo*, *cecidi*; *pello*, *pepuli*, &c.

Such is in short the general analogy of the preterites and supines, which is certainly greater than most people imagine. We may mention it here by the way, that we shall treat of it more particularly hereafter. Though in regard to beginners, it is, I think, very difficult to hit upon a shorter and easier way of learning and retaining them, than by the rules we are going to lay down.

These very often comprize in a single line the verb, its preterite, and supine, and with such a connexion, that it is hardly possible to remember one without recollecting the other at the same time. And the choice collection of Latin verbs translated into our own language, and thrown into the examples, will perhaps be of service to youth by shewing them at the same time the force and real signification of the words.

❖.....❖

GENERAL RULES.

RULE I.

Of the compounded verbs.

1. *The simple and compounded verbs are conjugated alike.*
2. *But there are several exceptions which we shall elsewhere observe.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The compounded verbs are conjugated like their simples from whence they form their preterite and supine, as

AMO, amávi, amátum, amáre; *to love.*

Rédamo, ávi, átum, áre, *to love him that loveth us.*

SEDEO, sedí, essum, ére, *to sit, to be set or placed, to sit still, to be idle.*

Possídeo, possédi, posséssum, possidére, *to possess.*

2. There are several that do not intirely follow their simple, which we shall take notice of in the sequel, but more particularly at the end of all the rules.

ANNOTATION.

If you are at a loss to find out the preterite of a compounded verb, you must strive to find its simple, by dropping the compounding particle, the more easily to see its preterite; as *exaudio*, dropping the *ex* remains *audio*, *audivi*, *auditum*; and therefore *exaudio* must make *exaudivi*, *exauditum*.

But we are to observe that compounded verbs frequently change the first vowel of the simple into *I*: as *sedeo*, *possideo*, and not *possedeo*: *ago*, *adigo*, and not *ádago*.

Sometimes they change it into *E*, as *carpo*, *discerpo*.

Sometimes other changes are made which the use of authors will point out; as from *ago* comes *cogo*, for *coago*, and *coago* for *conago*, according to Quintilian.

RULE II.

Of verbs that redouble their first syllable in the preterite.

1. *The reduplication of the first syllable of simple verbs is frequently dropped in their compounds.*

2. *Ex-*

2. *Except all those of disco, and posco.*
 3. *Five of curro.* 4. *And repungo.*

EXAMPLES.

1. There are a great many verbs, which have a reduplication in the preterite, when they are simple, and lose it when compounded: as

MO'RDEO, mo-mórdi, morsum, mordere: *to bite.*

Remórdeo, remórdi, remórsum, remordere; *to bite again; to chastise again; to revenge.*

PE'NDEO, pe-péndi, pensum, pendere; *to hang up, to hang on, at, or from.*

Impéndo, impéndi, impénsum, impendere: *to hang over one's head, to threaten, to be near at hand.*

SPO'NLEO, spo-póndi, sponsum, spondere; *to promise freely, to be surety for another, to betroth.*

Respódeo, respóndi, respónsum, respondere: *to answer.*

TONDEO, to-tóndi, tonsum, tondere: *to clip, to poll, to browse.*

Detóndeo, detóndi, detónsum, ére; *to shear, clip, or poll, so as to leave nothing behind.*

CADO, cé-cidi, casum, cadere: *to fall, to slip, to fall out, to happen.*

O'ccido, óccidi, occásum, occidere: *to fall down, to die, to be slain.*

Récido, récidi, recásum, recidere: *to fall back, to recoil.*

CÆDO, cecidi, cæsum, cædere: *to lash, to beat, to cut, to kill.*

Occído, occídi, occísum, occidere: *to kill.*

CANO, cé-cini, cantum, cānere: *to sing.*

Cóncino, cóncini, concéntum, concínere: *to agree or accord in one song or tune; to sing one's praise on an instrument, to prophesy, to consent.*

PENDO, pe-péndi, pensum, pendere: *to weigh, to esteem, to pay.*

Impéndo, impéndi, impénsum, ěre: *to spend, to employ.*

TUNDO, tú-tudi, tunsum, túndere: *to beat or thump, to beat in a mortar, to thresh.*

Re-

Retúndo, rétudi, retúsum, retúndere : *to blunt or dull, to quell.*

TANGO, té-tigi, tactum, tángere : *to touch.*

Attingo, áttigi, attáctum, attingere : *to touch lightly, to reach.*

TENDO, te-téndi, tensum, téndere : *to stretch out, to bend a bow, to endeavour.*

Ostendo, osténdi, osténsum, osténdere : *to shew, to point at.*

2. These retain the reduplication.

DISCO, dí-dici, díscere : *to learn.*

Addisco, addídici, addíscere ; *to learn more, to learn by heart.*

And in the same manner all its other compounds.

POSCO, po-pósci, póscere : *to ask for, to demand.*

Deposco, depopósci, depóscitum, depóscere : *to call for or demand with importunity.*

And in the same manner all its other compounds.

3. **CURRO, cucúrri, cursum, cúrrere :** *to run.*

It retains its reduplication in many of its compounds, and particularly in

Præcúrro, præcu-cúrri, præcúrsum, præcúrrere ; *to run or make speed before, to answer a foreseen objection.*

We find it also very often in *decúrro, excúrro, procúrro, percúrro*, though they are likewise used without a reduplication. See rule 55.

4. **PUNGO, pú-pugi, punxi, punctum, púngere :** *to prick.*

One of its compounds retains the reduplication.

Repúngo, repúpugi, repúnxi, repúnctum, repúngere : *To prick again, to do one shrewd turn for another.*

ANNO TATION.

The other compounds of *curro*, not mentioned here, are very seldom found with the reduplication: but as to those above expressed, Cæsar hath, *cùm regiones Galliæ percucurrisset*. Livy; *Quum plures armati excucurrissent*; and in another place, *etsi ferocius procucurrissent*. Pliny, *ad mortem decucurrit*. Q. Curtius, *ad Philotam decucurrisse*: Tertull. *Oportebat legis adimplendæ causas præcucurrisse*. We find also *accucurrisse* in Cic. *ad Attic*.

These reduplications are a kind of imitation of the Greek augment; whence they were all formed heretofore in E, *memordi, pepugi, spepondi*: which Gellius says were used by Cæsar and Cicero.

Just

Just as we still say *fefelli* from *fallo* ; *peperi* from *pario* ; *tetigi* from *tango* ; and in Pliny, *tetuli* from *tollo* ; and such like.

And so we may say the same of *do*, *dedi*. But its compounds, as well as those of *sto*, *steti*, shall be sufficiently explained in their particular rules ; since except the four compounds of *do* of the first conjugation which make *dedi* like itself, the others do not properly retain the reduplication of the simple, but rather assume a particular reduplication of their own.

Now it is to be observed that heretofore there was a far greater number of verbs that reduplicated, than there are at present. Hence we still find *despopondisse* and *despoponderas* in Plautus : Gellius also quotes from the same author *præmomordi*. Varro has made use of *detotonderat*, according to Priscian. *Scindo* also made *sciscidi* : which Asmonius in the grammar he wrote to Constantine, thought was the only one in use.

RULE III.

Of those which having changed the A into I, take an E in the supine.

1. *If the A of the simple verb be changed into I, when that verb is compounded, its supine will assume an E.*
2. *But those in DO and GO retain the A.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Those verbs which change A into I in their compounds, assume an E in the penultimate of the supine : as,

FA'CIO, feci, factum, facere : *to do*.

Perficio, perfeci, perfectum, (and not perfectum) perficere : *to perfect, to finish*.

JA'CIO, jeci, jactum, jacere : *to throw*.

Rejicio, éci, éctum, (and not áctum) ícere : *to cast or fling back*.

2. The compounded verbs that end in DO and in GO, follow their simple intirely, without taking an E in the supine, as

CADO, cécidi, casum, cádere : *to fall, to fall out, to happen*.

Récido, récidi, recásum, recídere : *to fall back*.

FRANGO, fregi, fractum, frángere : *to break*.

Effringo, effrégi, effractus, effringere : *to break up, or open ; to break in pieces*.

AGO, egi, actum, ágere : *to do any business, to treat or deal with, to act, to drive, to lead*.

A'digo,

A'digo, adēgi, adāctum, adigere : *to drive, to bring to, to force.*

TANGO, tētigi, tactum, tângere : *to touch.*

Contingo, cōtigi, contāctum, contingere : *to touch or lay hold of, to handle.*

ANNOTATION.

This rule ought also to be understood of the preterite of the verb passive, which is constantly formed of a participle that depends on the active supine. And this is a remark that particularly regards the verbs deponent; for as from *rejicior* comes *reje&ctus*, so from *confiteor* comes *confessus*, though *sateor* makes *fassus* with an *a*. But properly speaking it is understood only of those verbs that have an *A* in the penultimate of their supine; as *rapio*, *rapui*, *raptum*; *arripio*, *arreptum*: and not of those which have *A* only in the antepenultimate, as *babeo*, *habitu*m. Hence we ought to say *adhibitum* and not *adhibitum*; because this *A* is not in the termination of the supine which is *ITUM*.

Therefore it may be said that all the other verbs follow the rule of their simple, unless they be particularly excepted.

RULE IV.

Of those that have no preterite.

All verbs without a preterite, are likewise without a supine.

EXAMPLES.

Verbs that have no preterite have no supine, as *glisco*, *gliscere*, to grow or spread itself: *pólleo*, *pollère* to be able, to have power: *labo*, *labâre*, to totter, to be ready to drop down.

Nevertheless we may except *tundo*. See the 37th rule.

RULE V.

Of the syncope.

The syncope incident to verbs is when a syllable is cut off; as when we say amâsti instead of amavîsti.

EXAMPLES.

The syncope is a contraction or cutting off, which frequently happens in the preterite, especially of those that terminate in *VI*: as

PE'TII, instead of petîvi: *I have asked.*

Amâsti, for amavîsti: *thou hast loved.*

Vol. I.

N

Nosti,

Noſti, for novíſti : *thou haſt known.*

Norunt, for novérunt : *they have known.*

Revocáſti, for revocavíſti : *thou haſt recalled.*

Proſtráſſe, for proſtravíſſe : *to have overthrown, or beaten down.*

Adiíſſet, for adivíſſet : *he might have gone towards.*

ANNO TATION.

The ſyncope happens alſo ſometimes to the other preterites, as
Extínxti, *Virg. inſtead of extinxíſti ; thou haſt extinguished.*

Extínxem, *Virg. for extinxíſſem ; I might have extinguished.*

Eváſti, *Hor. inſtead of evasíſti ; thou haſt eſcaped.*

Surréxe, *Hor. inſtead of ſurrexíſſe ; to have got up.*

But this manner of ſpeaking is leſs to be imitated, except it be in regard to the verbs.

But if you ſhould chuſe to extend this rule to the formation of the other preterites, and alſo of the ſupines, according to the general analogy we have given of them, you may conſult what has been above ſaid at our entering upon the conjugations, p. 171.



THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

RULE VI.

General for verbs of the firſt conjugation.

The firſt conjugation makes the preterite in AVI, as amo, amas, amávi ; and its ſupine in ATUM, as amo, amas, amátum.

EXAMPLES.

Verbs of the firſt conjugation generally make their preterite in AVI, and their ſupine in ATUM ; as AMO, amas, amávi, amátum, amáre : *to love one cordially, to be obliged to, or thank, to delight in.*

A'damo, ávi, átum, áre : *to love greatly, wantonly.*

Rédamo, ávi, átum, áre : *to love him that loveth us.*

A'MBULO, ávi, átum, áre : *to walk, to go a foot-pace, to glide along.*

Obámbulo, ávi, átum, áre : *to walk about, to walk by one's ſide.*

BEO, ávi, átum, áre : *to bleſs, to make one happy or glad.*

CA'LCEO, ávi, átum, áre : *to put on ſhoes, to ſhoe.*

CREO, ávi, átum, áre : *to create, to beget, to breed, to cauſe, to chooſe, to ordain.*

Récreo, ávi, átum, áre; *to bring to life again, to recover, to refresh, to comfort.*

* ENUCLEO, eávi, eátum, eáre: *to take out the kernel, to declare or explain.*

* DELINEO, eávi, eátum, eáre: *to delineate, to draw the outlines, to make a rude draught.*

* ILLAQUEO, eávi, eátum, eáre: *to intangle, to bias.*

MEO, meávi, meátum, meáre: *to go or pass any manner of way.*

Cómmeo, ávi, átum, áre *to go in company, to go to and fro, to come, to move.* Whence we have *commeátus*, a passport, a furlow, a place through which one passes or repasses, a going and coming, a carriage, a convey of a ship or fleet, a company of soldiers, provision of victuals either public or private.

Rémeo, ávi, átum, áre: *to return, or come back again.*

NAUSEO, ávi, átum, áre: *to be sea-sick, to vomit or to be ready to vomit.*

Take particular notice of these verbs in *eo* of the first conjugation, in order not to confound them with others in *eo* of the second.

NUNTIO, ávi, átum, áre: *to tell or relate, to carry news, to carry orders, to shew or advise.*

PRONU'NTIO, as, ávi, átum, áre: *to pronounce.*

The rest in *IO* are generally of the third or fourth conjugation.

UNDO, ávi, átum, áre: *to rise in surges, to spread or diffuse itself, to overflow.*

Exúndo, ávi, átum, áre: *to overflow, to spread far.*

Fecúndo, ávi, átum, áre: *to make fruitful.*

Inúndo, ávi, átum, áre: *to overflow, to overwhelm, to come pouring on amain.*

Redúndo, ávi, átum, áre: *to overflow, to abound, to redound.*

Take particular notice of these compounds of *undo*, in order not to confound them with those of *do*, *dedi*.

ALIENO, Abaliéno, ávi, átum, áre: *to alienate, to sell, to deliver up the possession or right of a thing to another, to discard or cut off, to create division between people, to set them at variance.*

DiCO, ávi, átum, áre: *to dedicate, to appoint or design, to devote, to set apart or bestow, to vow or promise.*

A'dico, ávi, átum, áre : *to disown or renounce, to abrogate or disannul, to reject or refuse, to disinherit, to abdicate or lay down.*

VOCO, ávi, átum, áre : *to name, to call, to invite.*

A'dvoco, ávi, átum, áre : *to call or send for friends to assist us with their authority or presence in our affairs, and to furnish our advocate with the means of gaining our cause, and of supporting our right : to plead for or advise one ; to summon together ; to call up or conjure.*

LeGO, ávi, átum, áre : *to send as an ambassador or lieutenant, to dispatch or send away, to intrust, to bequeath.*

Allégo, ávi, átum, áre : *to send one as a messenger or ambassador, to depute one for a business, to alledge by way of excuse, to set one down in writing.*

APPE'LLO, ávi, átum, áre : *to call, to name, to intitle ; to mention ; to speak familiarly to one ; to call in question or accuse ; to call to witness ; to call to one for help ; to call upon for a thing, to dun ; to appeal, to proclaim, to pronounce.*

* **AUCTO'RO**, ávi, átum, áre : *to bind or engage one, as by covenant or hire, for service ; to press soldiers or list them into pay. Whence comes auctoratus miles, an enlisted soldier. Exauctorátus, a cashiered or disbanded soldier. Auctoraméntum, a stipulating or contracting, whence ariseth an obligation to serve ; the hire or wages of such service ; a donative or present.*

RULE VII.

Of the verbs *do* and *sto* with their compounds.

1. *Do* makes **dédi**, **datum**.
2. *And sto* makes **steti**, **statum**.
3. *Its compounds* have **STITI**, **STITUM**, and more usually **STATUM**.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Do*, **dedi**, **datum**, **dare** ; *to give, to bestow ; to tell or shew ; to intrust.*

Cir-

Circúndo, circúndedi, circúndatum, circúndare : *to surround, to inclose.*

Pessúndo, dedí, dátum, däre : *to overthrow, to cast under foot, to lay waste.*

Satísdo, satísdedi, átum, äre : *to put in sufficient sureties for performance of covenants.*

Venúndo, venúndedi, átum, äre : *to sell.*

A N N O T A T I O N.

Only these four compounds of *do* are of the first conjugation, the rest are of the third.

Dor the present of the indicative passive, and *der* the present of the subjunctive passive, are unusual.

2. STO, steti, statum, stare : *to stand, to stand still, to take part with or against, to rest upon or agree to, to acquiesce, stand to, or be determined by.*

3. Its compounds make STITI and STITUM, and more usually STATUM.

Asto, ástiti, ástitum, astäre : *to stand, to stand by, to assist.*

Consto, cónstiti, cónstitutum or constátum, constäre : *to stand together ; to be consistent or agree with one's self ; to consist, or be made up ; to abide, continue or be ; to appear, to be plain ; to cost or stand in.*

Exsto, éxtiti, éxtitum, extäre : *to stand out, to stand or stick up, to be, to remain, to be seen above others, to spring out.*

Dissto, distiti, very little used, distäre : *to be different, to be distant.*

Insto, ínstiti, ínstitutum, átum, äre : *to be instant or earnest with one, to press, to persist in a thing, to pursue, to be near.*

Obsto, óbstiti, ítum, átum, äre : *to resist, to hinder, to burt.*

Præsto, præstiti, ítum, átum, äre : *to stand before ; to bring out ; to give or procure ; to cause, make, or perform ; to shew or approve ; to excel ; to warrant, to answer ; to make good or defray, to oblige one's self, &c.*

Resto, réstiti, ítum, átum, äre : *to stay or stand, to remain.*

Substo, súbstiti, ítum, átum, äre : *to stand still, to bear up, to stand his ground.*

A N N O T A T I O N.

From the supines in *átum* are usually formed the participles in *rus*, *facile se id præstaturum*, Cic. which occurs much oftener than *præstiturum*. *Constatura fides*, Lucan. *Extatura*, Pliny. *Quosdam obstaturos*, Quint. *Instaturos viatores*, Frontin.

R U L E V I I I.

Of *lavo*, *poto*, and *juvo*.

1. *Lavo* makes *lavi*, *lautum*, *lotum*, and *lavátum*.
2. *Poto*, *potávi*, *potátum*, and by syncope *potum*.
3. *Juvo* has hardly any supine; but *adjutum* is usual.

E X A M P L E S.

1. *LAVO*, *lavi*, *lotum*, *lautum*, *lavátum*, *laváre*: to wash. *Rélavo*, *relávi*, *relótum*, *relaváre*, to wash again.

2. *POTO*, *potávi*, *potátum* or *potum*, *potáre*: to drink.

Compóto, *ávi*, *átum*, *áre*: to drink together.

Perpóto, *ávi*, *átum*, *áre*: to drink continually, to drink off or up.

Epóto, *epotávi*, *epótum*: to drink up, to suck in.

3. *JUVO*, *juvi*, *jutum*, seldom used, *juváre*: to help, to assist, to please.

A'djuvo, *adjúvi*, *adjútum*, *adjuváre*: to help, to assist.

A N N O T A T I O N.

Lavatum indeed comes from *lavo*, as; but *lavi*, *lautum*, and *lotum*, seem rather to come from *lavo*, *is*, which we read in Horace: *Qui Xantho lavis amne crines*. And Virg. *Lavit ater corpora sanguis*, 3. Georg. For from the preterite *lavi*, is regularly formed *lavatum*, of which by syncope they have made *lautum*, and afterwards by changing *au* into *o*, *lotum*. From *lautum* comes *lautus*, genteel, well bred, clean, neat, noble, splendid. And *lautitia*, good cheer, daintiness in entertainments. From *lotum* comes *lotium*, the water you wash your mouth with; or urine because it washes the body withinside.

Potum is also a syncope for *potatum*, which is still more usual in its compounds. We say also *potus sum*, but in another sense, as we shall observe in our remarks at the end of the syntax.

Jutum, which Vossius and Alvarez thought was not to be found uncompounded, is read in Tacitus, Annal. lib. 14. c. 4. *Placuit solertia tempore etiam juta*. And in Pallad. lib. 4. tit. 10. *Stercorati & humoribus juti (rami)*. And if we give credit to Gronovius in his notes on Livy, we ought to read it in some other passages of this

this author, which seem to be corrupted. It seems that they said also *juvavi*, which we find in the poet Manilius, whom Vossius believed to have lived in the reign of Theodosius. We meet also with *adjuvatum* and *juvaturus*, as if they came from the supine *juvatum*. *Adjuvaturos nos divinam providentiam, vel periculo nostro*, Petron. Which is no more to be imitated, than that expression of those who so often make use of *adjuvarunt* for *adjuverunt*, though without any authority.

RULE IX.

Of those which make *ŭi* and ITUM.

1. Sono, cubo, domo, tono, veto, crepo, *make ŭi, ITUM.*
2. *But discrepo oftener makes discrepavi.*
3. Mico *has ŭi, but no supine.*
4. Dímico *more usually hath AVI, ATUM.*

EXAMPLES.

1. SONO, sŏnui, sŏnitum, sonáre : *to sound.*
A'ssono, ónui, ónitum, áre : to answer by sound like an echo.
Cónsono, ónui, ĭtum, áre : to ring again, to echo ; to agree or be suitable.
Díssono, ŭi, ĭtum, áre : to be discordant ; to disagree.
I'nsono, ŭi, ĭtum, áre : to sound as a trumpet, to play on.
Pérsono, ŭi, ĭtum, áre : to make a great noise, to resound.
Résono, ŭi, ĭtum, áre : to resound.
CUBO, cúbui, cúbitum, cubáre : to lie down, to sit at table.
A'ccubo, accúbui, accúbitum, accubáre : to sit opposite, to sit at table.
Décubo, decúbui, decúbitum, decubáre : to lie down.
E'xcubo, ŭi, ĭtum, áre : to lie out, to stand centry.
I'ncubo, ŭi, ĭtum, áre : to lie or sit upon, to brood or hover over, to cover or shadow.
O'ccubo, ŭi, ĭtum, áre : to die, to fall, to lie down.
Prócubo, ŭi, ĭtum, áre : to lie over, to spread over.
Récubo, ŭi, ĭtum, áre : to lie down again ; to lie along, to loll.
Sécubo, ŭi, ĭtum, áre : to lie apart.
Supércubo, ŭi, ĭtum, áre : to lie upon.

ANNO TATION.

There are a great many other compounds of *cubo*, that are of the third conjugation, and these add an M to the present, as

Accúmbo, accúbui, accúbitum, accúmbere: *to lie down, to sit down at meat.* You will find them lower down, rule 32.

DOMO, dómui, dómitum, domáre: *to tame.*

E'domo, ùi, ítum, áre: *to tame thoroughly.*

Pérdomo, ùi, ítum, áre: *to tame thoroughly.*

TONO, tónui, tónitum, tonáre: *to thunder.*

Intono, ùi, ítum, áre: *to thunder, to make a loud noise, to speak loud, in a passion.*

Cóntono, ùi, ítum, áre: *to thunder all round about.*

VETO, vétui, vétitum, vetáre: *to forbid, to let or hinder: it was also the word pronounced by the tribune when he made use of his intercession or negative voice.*

CREPO, crépui, crépitum, crépare: *to make a noise, to crackle, to burſt.*

Cóncrepo, ùi, ítum, áre: *to make a noise, to rustle, to creak as a door in opening.*

Increpo, ùi, ítum, áre: *to rattle or make a noise, to strike or beat, to chide, to accuse or blame.*

Récrepo, ùi, ítum, áre: *to tingle, to ring, or sound again.*

2. Díſcrepo, ùi, but more usually díſcrepávi, ítum, and átum, áre: *to give a different sound, to disagree.*

3. MICO, mícui, bath no ſupine, micáre: *to glitter or ſhine; to move briskly; to pant or beat as the heart or pulse; to move the finger up and down very ſwiftly, the number of which were gueſſed at for the determining things in queſtion, as they hit or miſtook the number of figures; it was uſed to determine the price in buying and ſelling.*

E'mico, ùi, (heretofore ávi, Solin.) áre: *to ſhew forth, to leap, to ſhew himſelf, to excel.*

Intérmico, *to ſhine in the miſt, or among.*

Prómico, *to ſhew out, or appear at a diſtance.*

4. Dímico, ſometimes ùi, like its ſimple; but oftener ávi, and átum, áre: *to fight, to give battle.*

RULE X.

Of *plico* and its compounds.

1. Plico makes alſo ùi ITUM,

2. And

2. And AVI, ATUM, both of which it gives to four of its compounds.
3. But verbs formed of a noun and plico, have only AVI, ATUM.
4. The same may be said of réplico, and súpplico,

EXAMPLES.

1. PLICO heretofore made plícui, plícitum; and plicávi, plicátum, plicáre: to fold.

2. This verb is rarely used except in the tenses formed of the present. But it gives this double preterite and supine to four of its compounds; namely to those which are formed of *ad, con, ex, in*.

A'pplico, ávi, átum, üi, ïtum, áre: to apply; to set or lay one thing near another, to bring or direct, to board, to land, to determine.

Cómplico, ávi, átum, üi, ïtum, áre: to fold up or wrap together.

E'xplico, ávi, átum, üi, ïtum, áre: to explain, to unfold, to develop.

I'mplico, ávi, átum, üi, ïtum, áre: to intangle, to twine, to fold or clasp.

3. Those verbs which are formed of a noun and plico, have only AVI and ATUM, as

Dúplico, ávi, átum, áre: to double, to fold in two.

In the same manner triplico, to fold in three; quadrúplico, to fold in four: multiplico, to make many folds, to multiply. And the like.

4. The same may be said of these two:

Réplico, ávi, átum, áre: to unfold, to display, to turn the inside outward, to reply, to repeat.

Súpplico, ávi, átum, áre: to intreat, to present a petition.

ANNOTATION.

Priscian says that the four compounds here first mentioned, more rarely make *avi*. But Vossius affirms that *avi* is more usual in Cic. Which may be easily seen by any body in the Apparatus Ciceronianus. *Ad scribendam historiam se applicaverunt*, 2. de Orat. *Cogitationes meas explicavi*, ad Attic. And this verb EXPLICO generally makes *avi*, when taken in this sense, to expound or explain.

plain. But when it relates to navigation it has also *iii*. Though Cicero has made use of the latter preterite in the former signification for the sake of numbers, as Gellius observes.

We find also *circumplicasse*, and *circumplicatus*, twisted about, twined; *displicatus*, scattered, separated; *perplicatus*, twilted, plaited.

RULE XI.

Of those which make UI and CTUM.

1. *Frico, and seco, make UI, CTUM.*

2. *But neco prefers AVI, ATUM.*

EXAMPLES.

1. **FRICO**, *fricui, frictum, fricare: to rub.*

Africo, *affricui, affricum, affricare: to rub against or upon a thing.*

Defrico, *defricui, ctum, are: to rub hard, to clean.*

Infrico, *ui, ctum, are: to rub in, or upon.*

Refrico, *refricui, ctum, are: to rub hard or again; to rub, or to rebearse something unpleasing; to torment; to pain.*

SECO, *secui, sectum, secare: to cut, to carve, to cut off, or asunder; to rend or tear.*

Deleco, *deleui, defectum, defecare: to cut off, or down.*

Difseco, *difseui, difsectum, difsecare: to cut in pieces.*

Interseco, *interseui, ctum, are: to cut, or chop in.*

Reseco, *reseui, resectum, resecare: to pare, to clip.*

2. **NECO**, *makes also necui, nectum, especially in its compounds; but for itself it chooses necavi, necatum, necare: to kill.*

Eneco, *enecui, enectum, avi, atum, are: to kill, to suffocate, to poison.*

Interneco, *internecavi, internecui, internectum, internecare: to put all to the sword.*

ANNOTATION.

We meet with *necui* in Ennius: and in Phædrus we read *hominem necuit protinus*, speaking of the adder; unless we chuse with Voisius and some others to read *necuit*. For *neco* heretofore governed an accusative, as we shall shew in the syntax; and *necui* is so very rare, that Priscian thought it was to be found only in very old authors. But the participle in *US*, formed of the supine in *CTUM* is very usual in compounds. — *Bos est enectus arando,*

Hor.

Hor. *Fame & frigore enecli*, Lucret. *Enecltus siti Tantalus*, Cic. But speaking of the sword, we say rather *necatus ferro*, according to Priscian, whereas *necltus* means some other violent death.

Of the preterite in AVI.

Almost all the verbs of the first conjugation that are excepted in the preceding rules, heretofore made AVI and ATUM, according to the general rule. There are even some that retain it still; as *cubo, cubavi, cubatum, cubare*. We find also *micaverit*; the verbal noun *micatus, ūs*; *emicarunt, emicaturus, &c.*

Hence in Horace we likewise find *intonata, sonaturum*. Hence also Tertullian hath; *Quod tonitrua sonaverint*. And Appul. *Classicum personavit*. Ulpian has made use of *prastavit*. There are even some that more usually have the preterite in *avi*, as we have already observed. The compounds of *frico* generally made *atum*. We find in Cic. *refricaturus*: in Sen. *emicaturus*: in Colum. *secaturus*: in Florus *domarverunt*: and others in other writers, as experience will shew.

Hence also it comes that verbal nouns in *io* taken from the supines of this conjugation, have very often an *a* in the penultimate. Which Valla believed was without exception, because we say *vetatio* and not *vetitio*; *domatio* and not *domitio*; *emicatio* and not *emicitio*; *juvatio* and not *juvitio* nor *jutio*; though we say *jutum* in the supine. Yet he was mistaken in making this so general a rule. For we find *fricatio* and *fritio*, the latter being in Pliny and Celsus; *incubatio* and *incubitio*; *accubatio* and *accubitio, &c.* *Secatio* is more usual than *secatio*. Which may help to corroborate what Priscian advances, that such verbs of this conjugation as form the preterite in *ui* were heretofore of the third.

THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

RULE XII.

General for the verbs of the second conjugation.

The second makes ui, ITUM.

As moneo, monui, monitum.

EXAMPLES.

Verbs of the second conjugation always end in *eo*, and usually form the preterite in *ui*, and the supine in *ITUM*; as

MONEO, monui, monitum, monere: to admonish, to warn.

Admoneo, admonui, admonitum, admonere: to admonish, to put in mind, to acquaint, to demand payment.

Com-

Commóneo, commónüi, ĭtum, ére : to warn, to advise.

ARCEO, árcui, (árcitum seldom used) arcére : to keep off, to drive away.

Coérceo, üi, ĭtum, ére : to restrain, to bridle, to keep under, to binder, to bind, to compel, to comprehend or contain.

Exérceo, üi, ĭtum, ére : to exercise, to ply, to practise, to till, to occupy, to employ, to vex, to instruct, to train up, to get or earn.

TERREO, térrui, ĭtum, ére : to affright.

Detérreo, üi, ére : to deter, to intimidate.

Extérreo, extérrui, extérritum, exterrére : to frighten.

Pertérreo, üi, ĭtum ére : to scare, to put in great fear.

HABEO, hábui, hábitum, habére : to have ; to dwell or continue in a place, to esteem.

Adhíbeo, üi, ĭtum, ére : to apply, to call, or send for, to admit, to join, to approach, to place near, to add, to make use of a thing, to employ it, to give, to deliver, to treat a person well or ill, to consult, to correct*.

Cohíbeo, üi, ĭtum, ére : to keep close or hold in, to binder, to keep under, to restrain, to stop, to check, to contain, to inclose.

Débeo, üi, ĭtum, ére : to owe, to be obliged to a person.

Exhíbeo, üi, ĭtum, ére : to shew, to exhibit.

Inhíbeo, üi, ĭtum, ére : to hold in, keep back or curb, to stay or stop, to binder or forbid, to menace, to intimidate.

Perhíbeo, üi, ĭtum, ére : to speak, to affirm, to give, to report, to esteem or account.

Prohíbeo, üi, ĭtum, ére : to binder, to forbid.

Redhíbeo, üi, ĭtum, ére ; to return a thing one hath bought for some fault, and turn it on his hands that sold it.

CAREO, üi, ĭtum, ére : to want, to be free from, to be deprived of.

ANNO T A T I O N.

Some give *cassum* to *careo* ; and it is true that we meet with *cassus* in authors ; as *nunc cassum lumine lugent*, Virg. they mourn for him as dead, as deprived of life : but *cassus* is a noun, the same as *lassus* and *fessus*, which ought not to be taken for supines.

* The signification of this verb often depends on the following noun, as *adhibere auxilium*, *cibum*, *potum*, *consolationem*, *consuetudinem*, and many others.

since we can form no participle from them, as *caſſarus, feſſurus*, &c. And this is the opinion of Priscian lib. xi. Servius nevertheless insists that *caſſum* is said for *quaſſum*, as if it came from *quatio*, by changing the Q into C. But Nonius rejects this opinion, and derives it *ab arânearum caſſibus, quòd ſint leves*, he ſays, & *nullius ponderis*. Which is alſo confirmed by Servius.

RULE XIII.

Exception for the ſupine.

1. Dóceo makes doctum :
2. Téneo, tentum :
3. Cénſeo, cenſum.
4. Miſceo, miſtum, and heretofore mixtum.
5. Tórreo, toſtum.

EXAMPLES.

Theſe verbs follow the general rule in the preterite, which they form in *üi*, and are excepted only as to the ſupine.

1. DO'CEO, dócui, doctum, docére : to teach, to prove.

Condóceo, *üi*, ctum, ére : to teach together.

Dedóceo, *üi*, ctum, ére : to unteach, or teach otherwiſe.

2. TE'NEO, ténüi, tentum, tenére : to keep, to hold, to know, to catch one in a fact.

Its compounds change E into I in the preſent and preterite, but not in the ſupine.

Abſtíneo, abſtínüi, abſténtum, abſtinére : to abſtain, to curb one's ſelf, to avoid, to cut off, to hinder, to withdraw, to leave, to quit.

Contíneo, tínüi, téntum, ére : to hold together, to hold in, to keep cloſe, to keep within bounds, to keep back, to bridle, to refrain.

Detíneo, tínüi, téntum, ére : to detain, to hinder, to retard.

Diſtíneo, tínüi, téntum, ére : to hinder, to keep, or hold employed.

Obtíneo, tínüi, téntum, ére : to obtain what one aſks, to accompliſh or effect, to poſſeſs, to have in one's power, to be maſter of a thing.

Pertíneo, tínüi, téntum, ére : to belong, to reach, lie, or extend from one place or perſon to another, to tend to or drive at.

Re-

Retíneo, tíñi téntum, ére : to hold or keep back, or in ; to restrain or govern ; to retain or preserve.

Sustíneo, tíñi, téntum, ére : to hold or stay up, to support, to bear with, to suffer or undergo, to curb or keep in, to put off, to defer.

3. CÉNSEO, cénfui, fum, censére : to think, to judge, to give one's opinion ; to vote or give one's suffrage ; to tax, levy, rate, cefs or assess, as the censors did the people ; to pay the rate or cefs, or to inroll or set down in order to pay.

Recénseo, ùi, fum, ére : to muster, to survey, to count, to recite.

Succénseo, ùi, fum, ére : to be angry with one.

4. MISCÉO, míscui, místum : and heretofore mixtum, míscére : to mingle, to disturb.

Admíscéo, ùi, ístum, ére : to mingle with, to meddle with.

Commíscéo, ùi, ístum, ére : to mingle together, to jumble.

Immíscéo, ùi, immístum, immiscére : to mingle with.

Intermíscéo, ùi, ístum, ére : to intermingle.

Permíscéo, ùi, ístum, ére : to mingle together thoroughly, to confound, to disorder.

5. TORREO, tórrui, tostum, torrere : to roast, to broil, to scorch.

ANNO TATION.

Attíneo, ùi, and *pertíneo*, ùi, 'have no supine : but *atténtus* comes from *attendo*. From the supine *absténtum*, comes *absténtus*, in the civil law, kept out of possession. *Scevol. Papin. Ulpian*. And in *S. Cyprian*, *absténti*, those who are kept from the communion.

Censeo, was also used heretofore in an active sense, whence comes *census sum*, the preterite in *Ovid*. *Recenso senatu* in *Suetonius*. But they likewise said *censo*, of the fourth conjugation, whence comes *censitor* in *Ulpian*, and the participle *recensitus*, the penultima long in *Claudian* from *recensire*.

Mixtum comes from *místum*, as they heretofore said *Ulyxes* for *Ulysses*. Some reject it as a corrupt word, and *Priscian* writes only *místum*. Yet it occurs sometimes among the ancients, and borders very near upon the Greek word *μίξις*, *mixtio*.

Careo, which is hereto added by *Despauter*, follows simply the general rule. See the annotation to the preceding rule.

RULE

RULE XIV.

OF the verbs neuter that have no supine.

1. Verbs neuter that make the preterite in *üi*, have no supine.
2. (Nor has *timeo* any supine, though it be a verb active.)
3. We are to except *váleo*, *pláceo*, *cáreo*, *mérito*, *jáceo*, *páreo*, *líceo*, *nóceo*, *dóleo*, *láteo*, *cáleo*, *præbeo*, *óleo*.

EXAMPLES.

1. A verb neuter is that which is conjugated like the active, and hath no passive. Those which make *üi*, follow the general rule in regard to the preterite, but have no supine, as

CLAREO, *clárui*, *ére* : to be clear, to be illustrious, to be manifest.

FLOREO, *flörüi*, *ére* : to flourish, to be in esteem.

LIQUEO, *üi*, *ére* : not much used ; to melt. **Deliqueo**, *delíui*, *ére* : to be dissolved, to melt.

MINEO, *üi*, *ére*, *Lucr.* to exist, to be above, to hang ready to fall. It is unusual except it be compounded.

Emíneo, *emínui*, *eminére* : to shew itself above others, to overtop, to excel, to be notorious.

Immíneo, *üi*, *ére*, *Lucr.* to hang over head, to be at hand, to be like to come to pass ere it be long, to seek after, to have a design upon.

Præmíneo, *üi*, *ére* : to surpass, to excel.

Promíneo, *üi*, *ére* : to jut or stand out, to shew itself from afar, to hang over.

PALLEO, *pállui*, *pallére* : to be pale, to grow pale.

PA'TEO, *páui*, *ére* : to be open, to lie plain or spread out, to be extended in length.

PO'LLEO, *üi*, (*seldom used*) *pollére* : to be able, to be powerful, to excel.

Æquipollére : to be of the same force or value ; **præpollére** : to be of great power, to excel others.

RAUCEO *ráucui*, *raucére* : to be hoarse. We say also *ráucio* of the fourth.

SILEO,

SÍLEO, sílui, ére : *to hold his peace, to keep silence, to be quiet or still.* It is said of every thing that is capable of making any noise, and therefore denotes the cessation of such actions as properly belong to each thing ; as *luna filet*, the moon does not shine.

SPLÉNDEO, üi, ére : *to shine out, to be bright.*

STU'DEO, üi, ére : *to study, to desire, to endeavour, to serve, to assist, to favour, to labour, to fancy, to give one's self to it, to be passionately fond of, to take care of, to provide for.*

2. **TÍMEO**. tímui, timére : *to fear, to be afraid of.* It is a verb active, but it follows the rule of the neuters.

3. The following are excepted, and form their supine according to the general rule, though they be verbs neuter.

VA'LEO, válui, itum, ére : *to be strong, to be of authority, force or power ; to be in health, to be in force, to profit, to avail, to be of importance, to be worth.*

Conváleo, üi, itum, ére : *to wax strong, to recover health, to grow, to get force.*

Inváleo, üi, itum, ére : *to wax strong, to recover, to be in health, to grow in use.*

Præváleo, üi, itum, ére : *to prevail, to be better or of more value, to excel, to be stronger.*

PLA'CEO, plácul, plácitum, placére : *to please.*

Compláceo, üi, itum, ére : *to please, or be well liked.*

Displíceo, displicui, displicitum, displicére : *to displease.*

CA'REO, cáruí, cáritum : *to be without, to want.*

ME'REO, mérui, itum, ére : *to earn or gain, to deserve either good or evil, to take pay for service in war, to purchase or to get wheiber by desert or otherwise, to take by way of reward.*

We say also méreor, méritus sum, meréri, which signifieth the same thing.

But *má'reo* has a different meaning : see rule 77.

Eméreo, or *eméreor* : *to deserve, to have served one's time at war, to be discharged from further service or duty, to be no longer obliged to serve.*

Proméreo, or *proméreor* : *to deserve, to render service, to do pleasure, to oblige.*

JA'-

JA'CEO, üi, ïtum, (*whence comes jacidurus*) jacére : *to lie along or at length, to be fallen, to be sunk.*

PA'REO, párii, páritum, parére : *to appear, to be plain or manifest, to obey.*

Appáreo, üi, ïtum, ére : *to appear, to be seen, to shew himself.*

Compáreo, üi, ïtum, ére : *to appear, to be extant.*

LI'CEO, lícui, licitum, licére : *to be lawful, to be prized or valued, to be set at a price for what it is to be sold.* It has a passive signification, and on the contrary

LI'CEOR, licéris, lícitus sum, ére, hath an active signification : *to cheapen a thing, to bid money for it.*

NO'CEO, nócui, nócitum, nocére : *to hurt, to en-damage.*

DO'LEO, üi, ïtum, ére : *to be in pain, to ake, to be sorry, to be displeased, to grieve, to pity, to repine, to fret.*

Condóleo, üi, ére : *to ake, to be in much pain; to condole.*

Indóleo, üi, ïtum, ére : *to be sorry, to feel pain.*

LA'TEO, üi, ïtum, ére : *to lie hid, to be unknown.*

Delíteo, delítui, *without a supine, tére : the same, or to conceal one's self.*

CA'LEO, cálii, cálitum, calére : *to be hot, to grow warm.*

Incáleo, incálii, incálitum, incalére : *to be warm.*

PRÆ'BEO, præbüi, ïtum, ére : *to minister to, to allow, to afford, to give, to offer, to give occasion to, to cause.*

OLEO, ólii, ólitum, or even étum, ólére : *to smell, savour, or scent of, to yield a smell or savour; to stink or smell strong: and heretofore to grow; also to ruin, to destroy.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

We might give here some more verbs neuter in *eo*: but their supines are rare or unusual, as well as a good many of these here, which have yet their participles and their verbal nouns, as *valiturus* in Ovid, *præbiturus* in Colum. *Præbitus* in Livy, and *præbitor* in Cic. *coalitus*, Tacit. *jacidurus*, Statius. *caliturus*, Ovid, *latiturus*, and even *latito*. Cic. and the like.

EMINEO, and the others which Despauter derives from *maneo*, come from the old verb *mineo*, which is still read in Lucretius.

Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem, de rer. nat. l. 6.

And the right etymology of these verbs is to derive them from *mina*, signifying a high place; whence comes *minæ*, *minarum*, battlements, or the copings of a wall; and thence also *minæ* threats.

NO'CEO, of which some have doubted, is read in the supine in Cæsar: *Ipfi verò nihil nocitum iri*, 5. Bell. Gall. And thence also comes the participle *nociturus*.

On the contrary, PATEO, which Despauter joins to these, has only *patui*, without a supine: for *passum*, can come only from *pando* or from *patior*. *Crinibus Iliades passis*, Virg. *Passis velis provehi*, Cic. *Multa, quoque & bello passus*, Virg. &c. And we shall find that Diomedes, lib. 9. derives it also from thence.

OLEO, heretofore made also *olevi*, according to Priscian, but he gives no authority for it. The supine *oletum* seems to have been used; which some have attempted to prove by this passage of Perhus,

veto quisquam hic faxit oletum.

Though *oletum* is here no more than a simple noun substantive.

The preterite *olui* is more usual.

Vina ferè dulces oluerunt mane Campane.

But the supine, whether in *itum*, or in *etum*, is rarely used except in the compound verbs, for which we shall give the next rule.

RULE XV.

Of the compounds of *oleo*.

1. The compounds of *oleo* that signify to smell, make *üi*, *itum*.
2. Those of another signification, more usually have *evi*, *etum*.
3. But *abolévi*, makes *abólitum*.
4. And *adolévi*, *adúltum*.

EXAMPLES.

1. O'LEO, to smell, to savour, is in the foregoing rule. In regard to its compounds, those which retain this usual signification of the simple verb, retain also most frequently its preterite *üi*, and form the supine in ITUM, as

Obóleo, obólui, obólitum, ére: to smell, to yield a smell or savour.

Peróleo, perólui, perólitum, ére: to smell very strong, to stink.

Redóleo, redólui, ítum, ére: to smell, to cast a smell or stink.

Subóleo,

Subóleo, ūi, ĭtum, ére: *to savour or smell a little, to suspect or mistrust.*

2. The other compounds of this verb, that have not this signification, more usually form EVI and ETUM: as

Exóleo or exolésco, exolévi, étum, ére: *to wax stale, to grow out of use, to be forgotten.*

Obóleo or ésko, évi, étum, ére: *to grow out of use or fashion, to decay, to lose its grace and authority.*

3. Abóleo, évi, ĭtum, ére: *to abolish, to consume, to wash away.*

We say likewise abolésco, in a passive signification.
Memória hujus rei propè jam aboléverat: *was almost extinct.*

4. Adóleo or adolésco, adolévi, adúltum, adolére: *to grow, to worship by burnt offerings, to burn.*

ANNO TATION.

O'LEO, as we have already observed, had heretofore three significations, *to smell or yield a smell, to grow, and to ruin or destroy.* In the first signification it came from ὀδῶδα, the Attic præterite of the verb ὀίω, oleo, by changing *d* into *l*, in the same manner as of δάκρυον they have made lacryma, and the like. Hence, according to Festus, the antients said *odofacit*, for *olefacit*, just as we still use *odor* with a *d*.

In the second signification, oleo comes from alo, to grow, to nourish, of which was first formed olo, as it is still in antient writers, and thence come proles and soboles.

In the third signification it comes from ὀλέω, ὀλλυμι, perdo; whence also comes aboleo, to abolish.

Adultum is from adolūtum, taking *u* instead of *o*; and adolūtum is only a syncope of adolūtum. We meet also with adolui; whence should come adolūtum; which some say relates rather to the burning of incense and to sacrificing; though it is read in both senses. Postquam adoluerit juventus, Varro apud Prisc. Now adolésco is the same as accresco; for as of creo is formed cresco, so of oleo, derived from alo, is formed olesco, and thence adolesco, whence comes adolescens.

Exoleo makes exolevi, whence is formed exoletus: Domi reliqui exoletam virginem, Plaut, that is, *past the prime, growing stale.* The same author makes use of obolevit, and Lucilius of peroleffe for perolevisse, to smell strong.

Quis totum scis corpus jam peroleffe bisulcis, lib. 30.

But neither this verb, nor suboleo, nor even exoleo or inoleasco, nor redoleo or redolesco, are perhaps to be found in the præterite tense in any classic author. We must not therefore be surpris'd, if some insist on their forming ūi, and others EVI, though the surest way is always to follow the distinction of the signification, according to

Verepeus and Alvarez, as we have also observed in the rule. Hence *inolevit* occurs several times in Gellius. *Inoleverat illi hæc vox*, &c.

Nevertheless the fathers frequently make use of *inolitut*, as *inolitæ concupiscentiæ vitium*, &c. The corruption of an inbred concupiscence, or which hath grown up with one, or one hath been accustomed to. And this seems to be in favour of those who derive it from *soleo*.

The verbs in SCO which we have inserted here among the examples, are of the third conjugation; but the reason of our placing them is because they are formed and borrow their preterite of the verbs in EO.

RULE XVI.

Of *arceo* and *taceo* with their compounds.

1. *A'rceo* makes *árcui* without a supine.
2. But its compounds have *üi*, ITUM.
3. *Táceo* hath also *üi*, ITUM.
4. But its compounds have no supine.

EXAMPLES.

1. *A'RCEO*, *árcui*; the supine *árcitum* is obsolete, *arcére*: to keep off, to hinder, to drive away.

2. Yet its compounds preserve the supine.

Coérceo, *coércui*, *coércitum*, *ére*: to restrain, to stop, to bridle, to keep under, to bind, to contain, to compel.

Exérceo, *üi*, *itum*, *ére*: to exercise, to practise, to occupy, to vex and trouble, to find one work, to employ, to get or earn.

3. *TA'CEO*, *tácul*, *tácitum*, *tácere*: to hold one's peace, to say nothing, to be quiet. It is said also of inanimate things, as *fileo* above mentioned.

4. Its compounds have no supine;

Contíceo, *contícui*, *ére*: to hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become dumb or speechless.

Obtíceo, *üi*, *ére*: to be struck silent, to leave off speaking.

Retíceo, to hold one's peace, to conceal, to keep a thing secret, not to let one's grief or resentment appear.

RULE XVII.

Of the verbs in VEO.

1. Verbs active in VEO make VI and TUM.
2. But *Fáveo* has *fautum*, and *cáveo*, *cautum*.
3. Verbs

3. *Verbs neuter in VEO have no supine.*
4. *And many of them have neither preterite nor supine.*
5. *Férveo makes férbui.*
6. *Conníveo hath connívi and conníxi.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Verbs active in VEO, form the preterite in VI, and the supine in TUM, as

FO'VEO, fovi, fotum, fovére : *to keep warm, to cherish, to nourish, to keep or maintain, to favour.*

MO VEO, movi, motum, movére : *to move, to stir, or shake, to stir up or provoke, to remove, to turn out, to eject, to rescind or make void, to take away, to de-grade, to depart from, to leave a place.*

Emóveo, vi, tum, ére : *to remove, to put out of its place, to make void, to banish, to transplant.*

VO'VEO, vi, tum, ére : *to vow, to promise a thing to God, to desire, to wish.*

Devóveo, vi, tum, ére : *to vow, to consecrate, to make a solemn promise to God, to make an offering; to devote to one's service, to engage. It is also taken in a bad sense, to accurse, or damn, to give one to the devil, and to wish that mischief may happen to him.*

2. FA'VEO, makes favi, fautum, (and not fatum,) favére : *to favour, or countenance, to be of a person's side, to wish him well, to desire.*

CA'VEO, cavi, cautum, ére : *to beware of, to take care of; to prevent; to avoid; to take security by bond or otherwise; to give security by hostages; to be bound for; to advise as a lawyer doth his client; to appoint, settle, or provide.*

3. The verbs neuter in VEO have never a supine, as LA'NGUEO, lángui, languére : *to languish, to be sick, to droop, to fade, to grow heavy, to be cloyed and weary.*

Relángueo, relángui; Claud. *the same thing.*

PA'VEO, pavi, pavére : *to fear, to be afraid.*

Expáveo, expávi, expavére : *to be struck with fear.*

4. Many of these neuters have neither preterite nor supine, as

A'VEO, avére: *to have a strong or ardent desire.*

CE'VEO, cevére Persl. *to wag or move the tail as dogs do when they fawn upon one.*

Fláveo flavére: *to be yellow, or to grow yellow.*

Líveo, livére: *to be black and blue, or pale and wan; to be rusty and foul; to grudge, to envy.*

5. FER'VEO, férbui, fervére: *to be hot, to boil, to be in a chafe or heat, to be transported by any passion.*

Deférveo, deférbui, defervére: *to grow cool, to be abated.*

6. CONNÍ'VEO, connívi, more usual, conníxi, vére: *to wink, to connive at, to dissemble a thing.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

These supines in TUM seem to be only a syncope for ITUM. *Fovi, fotum* for *fovitum*. In like manner *fautum* for *favitum*, and *cautum* for *cavitum*, whence came *cavittio* in Festus. And as we read *cavi*, so we read also *catus*, in Hor. and in Cic. wise, circumspect; fly, subtil; and *catè* craftily, sily, in Plaut.

FER'VEO should make *fer-vui*, as *monco, monui*: but they have made it *ferbui*, by changing the *v* consonant into *b*. They say also *fervi*: *Sperabam jam deservisse adolescentiam*, Ter. in Adelph. which Lucilius made use of.

Fervit aqua et fervet; fervit nunc, fervet ad annum.

But Quintilian does not approve of it.

RULE XVIII.

Of *sorbeo* and its compounds.

Sórbeo makes sórbui, sorptum;

Sorpsi is very rarely used.

E X A M P L E S.

SO'R'BEO, sórbui, sorptum, forbére: *to sup as one doth an egg; to suck in, to drink up.*

Abfórbeo, abfórbui, -ptum: *to suck in, to absorb, to swallow, to carry away violently as with a storm, to destroy.*

Exfórbeo, exfórbui, exforbére: *to swallow up.*

Resfórbeo, ùi, ére: *to swallow or sup up again.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

Some grammarians, among others Despauter, will needs have it that *sorbeo* makes also *sorpsi*. But if heretofore they said *sorpsi*, it is because it came from *sorbo, sorpsi, ptum*, as *scribo, psi, ptum*, and

and not from *forbeo*. Hence Probus speaking of the verbs in BEO, says that *forpsit* is a barbarous word. And Caper also maintains that we ought not to say *forbo*, but *forbeo*; nor *forpsit*, but *forbui*; adding that we should not imitate Lucan, who has *absorpsit* for *absorbuit*.

Absorpsit penitus rupes & tecta ferarum, lib. 4.

Velius Longus also condemns *forpsit*; as a word very remote from the antient purity of the Latin tongue. We find moreover that Cicero frequently makes use of *absorbuit*, *exsorbuit*, but never of *absorpsit* nor *exsorpsit*. Pliny has used the simple verb in the same manner; *Qui coagulum lactis sorbuerint*. The supine *sorptum* occurs likewise in this author, though it seems that heretofore they said *sorbitum*, whence also comes *sorbitio*. *Absorptus* occurs frequently in the sacred writings.

RULE XIX.

Of some other verbs that make VI and TUM.

1. FLEO, déleo, vleo, have EVI, ETUM.
2. To which you may join the compounds of pleo.
3. As also neo. 4. CÍEO makes IVI, ITUM.

EXAMPLES.

1. FLEO, flevi, fletum, flere: to weep, to cry.
Défleo, évi, étum, ére: to bewail, to weep for.
Éfleo, évi, étum, ére: to cry one's eyes out.
DELEO, delévi, delétum, delére: to blot out, to deface.
VLEO, viévi, viétum, viére: to bind with twigs;
to bend, to tie up.
2. PLEO is no longer used, but only its compounds; as
Adimpleo, adimplévi, adimplétum, adimplére: to fill.
Cómpleo, évi, étum, ére: to fill, to perfect, to accomplish.
E'xpleo, évi, étum, ére: to fill, to fill to the brim,
to cloy, to satiate.
I'mpleo, évi, étum, ére: to fill, to accomplish, to satisfy.
O'ppleo, opplévi, opplétum, opplére: to fill full.
Répleo, replévi, replétum, replére: to fill up, to replenish.
Súppleo, évi, étum, ére: to fill up, to supply that which is wanting, to fill the place of one that is wanting, to help one to speak where he cannot answer.
3. NEO, nevi, netum, nere: to spin.
4. CÍEO, cies, civi, citum, ciére: to excite, to stir up, to call.

ANNO TATION.

We say also *cio, cis, civi, citum, cire*, of the fourth conjugation, whence *cio* seems to have taken its preterite: their compounds follow rather the fourth than the second.

Accio, accis, accivi, accitum, accire: to send for or call one.

DELEO comes from the antient verb *leo*, which is still read in Horace, as we shall observe hereafter in the rule of *linq.*

RULE XX.

Of verbs that make *DI* and *SUM*.

1. *Prándeo* and *video* make *DI*, and *SUM*,
2. *Sedeo* has *fedi, fessum*,
3. *Strideo* has *stridi, but never a supine*.

EXAMPLES.

1. *PRA'NDEO*, *prandi, pransum, prandére*: to dine.
We say likewise *pransus*, but in a passive sense.

VIDEO, *vidi, visum, vidére*: to see, to take heed, to have an eye to, to perceive or understand, to visit and go to see, to consider, to judge, to order, to prepare, to be quick sighted.

Invidio, *invidi, invísium, ére*: to envy, to be loth or displeased to see.

Prævideo, *prævidi, prævísium, prævidére*: to foresee.

Provideo, *provídi, ísum, ére*: to foresee, to provide, to prevent.

2. *SE'DEO*, *fedi, fessum, fedére*: to sit, to be set or placed.

Its compounds change the *E* of the present tense into *I*: as

Afsideo, *affédi, afféssum, assidére*: to sit by or at, to sit close at, to attend.

Consideo, *consédi, conséssum, ére*: to sit together.

Desideo, *ére*: to sit still, to be idle. } They have seldom

Dissideo, *ére*: to be at variance. } any preterite.

Insideo, *édi, éssum, ére*: to sit or rest upon, to lie in wait, to beset.

Obsideo, *obfédi, obféssum, ére*: to sit about, to besiege.

Præsideo, *édi, éssum, ére*: to preside, to have the management, care, or charge of.

Resideo, *édi, éssum, ére*: to sit down, to rest or sit still, to remain or abide, to continue, to reside, to stick

or

or cleave to, to decline, to subside, to shrink or sink down, to abate.

Subsideo, édi, éssum, ére : *to rest or settle at the bottom, to rest, stay, or remain, to lie in ambush, to wait.*

Supersedeo, édi, éssum, ére : *to sit upon, to omit to do a thing, to let pass, to supersede, to surcease, to give over, to leave off, to defer.*

3. STRIDEO, stridi, stridére : *to crack, to make a noise.*

It has no supine : we say also *strido*. See rule 36.

ANNO TATION.

Verbs that have E in the preterite of the simple, retain it also in the preterite of the compound, though it be changed into I in the present ; as we have here an instance in *sedeo*. We must except only the compounds of *teneo*, which retain the I of the present tense in their preterite. See rule 13. num. 2. in the examples.

RULE XXI.

Of other verbs which form DI, SUM, with a reduplication in the preterite.

1. Mórdeo *makes* momórdi, morsum.

2. *And* tóndeo, totóndi, tonsfum.

3. *So* Péndeo *bath* pepéndi, pensfum ;

4. *And* spóndeo, spopóndi, sponsum.

EXAMPLES.

These verbs redouble the first syllable in the preterite ; but this reduplication is lost in their compounds, according to rule 2.

1. MORDEO, mo-mórdi, morsum, mordére : *to bite, to detract.*

Admórdeo, admórdi, sum, ére : *to bite hard, to gnaw ; to bite or cheat some one.*

Obmórdeo, órdi, sum, dére : *to bite all round, to gnaw.*

Remórdeo, remórdi, órsfum, ordére : *to bite again, to chastise again, to gnaw, to grieve one, to cause remorse.*

2. TONDEO, to-tóndi, tonsfum, tondére : *to clip, to poll, to browse.*

Detóndeo, detóndi, detónsfum, dére : *to shear, clip, or poll.*

3. PENDEO, pe-péndi, pensfum, pendére : *to hang up, at, on, from, or about ; to depend, rest, stay,*

stay, or rely on; to linger, to be in suspense, to be in pain for, to be unsettled through hope or fear.

Appéndeo, appéndi, appénsûm, ére : *to hang by. But we say also appéndo; appéndere aurum: to weigh out gold. See rule 37.*

Depéndeo, depéndi, énsûm, ére : *to hang down, to hang upon, to depend, to be in suspense.*

Impéndeo, di, sûm, ére : *to hang over one's head, to threaten, to be near at hand.*

4. SPO'NDEO, spo-póndi, sûm, ére : *to promise freely, to engage, to betroth.*

Despóndeo, despóndi, sûm, ére : *to promise freely, to betroth, to promise in marriage, to despair of, to despond.*

Respóndeo, respóndi, responsum, ére : *to answer, to reply; to give counsel to those that ask advice; to agree, to act suitably, to correspond, to be proportioned; to succeed, to answer expectation; to stand, or be set right over against; to pay or satisfy.*

RULE XXII.

Of verbs that make SI, SUM.

Rídeo, múlceo, suádeo, múlgeo, hæ'reo, árdeo, térgeo, and máneo, make SI, SUM:
But júbeo, bath jussi, jussum.

EXAMPLES.

All these verbs make SI in the preterite, and SUM in the supine.

RÍDEO, risi, risum, ridére : *to laugh at, to smile, to look pleasant.*

ARRÍDEO, arrísi, arrisum, ére : *to laugh at, to smile or look pleasant, to please or give content.*

DERÍDEO, si, sîm, ére : *to laugh to scorn, to deride, to despise.*

IRRÍDEO, irrísi, irrîsum, irridére : *to laugh to scorn, to scoff.*

MÚLCEO, mulsi, mulsum, (and mulctum, Prisc.) ére : *to stroke or lick, to soothe gently, to charm, to delight, to make gentle, to appease, to assuage.*

PERMÚLCEO, si, sîm, (and also xi, ctum) permulcére : *to stroke, to please, to assuage, to cajole, or treat gently.*

SUA'

SUA'DEO, suási, suásūm, adére : *to counsel, to persuade.*

Perfuádeo, si, sum, ére : *to persuade, to advise or put one upon.*

Disfuádeo, si, sum, ére : *to dissuade.*

MU'LGEO, mulsi, and xi; sum and ctum, ére : *to milk.*

Emúlgeo, emúlfi, emúlsum, emulgére : *to milk out or stroke*

HÆREO, hæsi, sum, ére : *to stick, to be fixed, to be close to, to doubt, to stop, to be at a stand, to demur.*

Adhæ'reo, si, sum, ére : *to stick to, to adhere.*

Cohæ'reo, cohæsi, cohæsum, cohærére : *to stick or hang together, to be joined to, to be all of a piece, to agree.*

Inhæ'reo, inhæsi, inhæsum, inhærére : *to cleave or stick in, to keep in, to be wholly given to, to dwell near to.*

ARDEO, arsi, sum, ére : *to burn, to scorch, to be earnest and hot to do a thing, to love, to desire passionately. It is taken both in an active and passive sense.*

Exárdeo, exársi, exársūm, exardére : *to be all in a flame, to be very vehement.*

Inárdeo, inársi, inársūm, inardére : *the same.*

TERGEO, terfi, tersum, tergére : *to wipe, to cleanse. We say also tergo, terfi, tersum, térgere : the same.*

Detérgeo, detérfi, detérsum, detergére : *to wipe, brush, or cleanse; to wipe off, rub off, or cut off; to break down a parapet or battlement, to break and carry off the oars.*

MA'NEO, mansi, sum, ére : *to remain, to wait.*

Permáneo, si, sum, ére : *to continue to the end, to remain, to persist.*

JU'BEO, jussi, jussūm, jubére : *to bid, order, or appoint; to decree or ordain publicly; to charge, to command; to exhort, to encourage, to wish.*

Fide-júbéo, -jússi, -jússūm, -jubére : *to be surety, or undertake for.*

RULE XXIII.

Of those which make SI, TUM.

Indúlgeo and tórqueo make SI, TUM.

EXAMPLES.

These two verbs have **SI** in the preterite, and **TUM** in the supine.

INDULGEO, indúlfi, indúltum, indulgére: *to indulge, to be kind and civil, to excuse, to dispense with, to give one's self up to, to concede, to grant.*

TORQUEO, torfi, tortum, torquére: *to wreath, to twist, to whirl about, to bend, to curl, to wrack, to torture, to vex, to hurl or fling, to wrest, to pervert.*

Contórqueo, fi, tum, ére: *to wind about, to twist; to turn round; to sling or hurl.*

Detórqueo, fi, tum, ére: *to turn aside, to warp or draw aside, to misconstrue.*

Distórqueo, fi, tum, ére: *to set awry, to wrest aside.*

Retórqueo, fi, tum, ére: *to writhe back, to cast back, to bandy, to untwist, to retort.*

ANNO TATION.

We meet likewise with *torsum* in antient writers. *Detórsum*, Cato; but this is not to be imitated.

RULE XXIV.

Of those which make **XI**, and **CTUM**.

Lúgeo, **múlgeo**, and **áugeo**, have **XI**, and **CTUM**.

EXAMPLES.

The three following verbs have **XI** in the preterite, and **CTUM** in the supine.

LU'GEO, luxi, ctum, ére: *to mourn.*

Elúgeo, xi, ére: *to leave off mourning, to mourn for one the full time, to be in affliction.*

Prolúgeo, xi, ére: *to mourn and lament beyond the usual time.*

MU'LGEO, mulxi, mulctum, mulgére: *to milk.* It forms also *mulsi*, *mulsum*. See the 22d rule. But the supine *mulctum* is most used.

A'UGEO, auxi, auctum, augére: *to increase.*

Adáugeo, adáuxi, adauctum, adaugére: *the same.*

ANNO TATION.

LUXI may come from *luceo*, in the following rule. But the supine *luetum* is no where to be found, according to Priscian, though *luetus* is derived from thence.

Mulxi

Mulxi seems to be derived from *mulsi*, the same as *mixtus* from *mixtus*. But the supine *mulctum* is proved not only by its derivatives *mulctra* and *mulctrale*, but moreover by the compound *permulctus*; hence Sallust, as quoted by Priscian, hath *verbis permulcti*. This verb also forms *mulsum*, rule 22. But *mulctum* is more natural as well as more usual; for which reason Vossius affirms he would not say *rustica it mulsum*, but rather *it mulctum*.

RULE XXV.

Of those which make SI or XI, without a supine.

1. *A'lgeo*, *fúlgeo*, *túrgeo*, *úrgeo*, have SI.
2. *Frigeo*, *lúceo*, have XI; and all without a supine.

EXAMPLES.

1. These four verbs have the preterite in SI, but without a supine.

A'L GEO, *alſi*, *algére*: to be grievously cold.

FU'L GEO, *fulſi*, *fulgére*: to shine.

Affúlgeo, *affúlſi*, *affulgére*: to shine upon.

Effúlgeo, *effúlſi*, *effulgére*: to shine forth; to shew it-
self; to reflect a shining brightness, to shine bright.

Refúlgeo, *refúlſi*, *refulgére*: to shine.

TU'R GEO, *turſi*, *turgere*: to swell.

U'R GEO, *urſi*, *urgére*: to press on, to press down, to
urge, to be earnest upon, to push on, to pursue, to con-
strain, to vex, to molest.

2. The following have XI, but without a supine.

FRI' GEO, *frixi*, *frigére*: to be, or grow cold.

Perfrigeo, *perfríxi*, *perfrigére*: to be very cold.

Refrigeo, *refríxi*, *refrigére*: to cool again, to wax cold.

LU' CEO, *luxi*, *lucére*: to give light, to shine; to be
apparent.

Collúceo, *collúxi*, *collucére*: to shine, to give light.

Dilúceo, *xi*, *ére*: to shine; to be clear or manifest.

Elúceo, *xi*, *ére*: to shine forth; to be apparent and ma-
nifest.

Illúceo, *xi*, *ére*: to shine upon; to be day; to be conspi-
cuous.

Pollúceo, *xi*, *étum*, *ére*: to make bright, to shine forth,
to offer up viands by way of sacrifice, to give a sumptu-
ous banquet, to expose to public view, to profane, to
prostitute.

Sublúceo, *sublúxi*, *sublucére*: to give a little light, to
shine somewhat, to glimmer.

ANNOTATION.

ALGEO seems heretofore to have made *alsum*, whence comes *alsus* in Cicero; *Nihil alsus, nihil amœnius*; nothing cooler, nor more pleasant. *Alsius* is in Pliny.

From *perfrigeo*, comes the verbal noun *perfrictio*, a vehement shivering by reason of cold.

From *refrigeo*, comes *refrictus*, cooled, appeased; which seems to shew that *frigeo* had heretofore a supine. But these nouns are rarely used, nor are they to be found in authors of pure latinity.

Polluceo seems also to have had formerly its supine, whence comes *polluctum*. i, Plin. a sumptuous banquet.

Here we may observe that all verbs of this second conjugation are in EO, and that there are very few of this termination in any of the rest. There are only *beo, calceo, creo, cuneo, enucleo, laqueo, lineo, meo, nauseo, and screeo*, of the first; with *eo* and *queo* of the fourth.



THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

This conjugation has no general rule either for the preterite, or for the supine; hence it will be more convenient for us to range the verbs according to the termination of the present, than of the preterites.

RULE XXVI.

Of the verbs in CIO.

1. *Fáció makes feci, factum,*
2. *And jácio, jeci, jactum;*
3. *Elício, has UI, ITUM.*
4. *But the other compounds of lácio,*
5. *As also the compounds of specio, make EXI, ECTUM.*

EXAMPLES.

1. FA'CIO, feci, factum, facére: *to do, to make.*

Of its compounds, some are formed of other verbs or of adverbs, and retain A, as

Arefáció, areféci, arefactum, arefacére: *to dry, to make dry.*

Affuefacción, féci, factum, ére: *to accustom, to inure.*

Benefación, éci, factum, ére: *to do good, to do one pleasure.*

Calefacción, féci, factum, calefacére: *to warm.*

Commonefacción, éci, actum, ére: *to warn, to advise.*

Labefación, labeféci, labefactum, ére, *to loosen, to shake and make to totter.*

Lique-

Liquefácio, éci, áctum, ácere : *to melt, to soften.*

Satisfácio, éci, áctum, ácere : *to satisfy, to content a person, to discharge one's duty towards him, to pay or discharge a debt any way, to confess a charge and beg pardon.*

Stupefácio, féci, fáctum, ácere : *to astonish, to stun one.*

Tepefácio, éci, áctum, ácere : *to warm, or make warm.*

Terrefácio, éci, áctum, ácere : *to frighten.*

The other compounds of *fácio*, that are formed of a preposition, change A into I, and assume an E in the supine.

Afficio, affeci, affectum, afficere : *to affect, influence, or have power over ; to move, with respect either to body or mind.*

Conficio, éci, éctum, ěre : *to do, to dispatch, to finish, to bring to pass, to perform, to manage a business, to make evident or to prove, to infer, to consume, to waste, to destroy, to kill, to get or procure, to gather, to obtain, to acquire, to spend.*

Deficio, éci, éctum, ěre : *to leave or fail one, to want, to decay, to revolt, to faint or be discouraged.*

Efficio, éci, éctum, ěre : *to effect, to do, to accomplish.*

Inficio, éci, éctum, ěre : *to stain, to colour ; to infect, to poison, to corrupt ; to imbrue, to instruct.*

Interficio, éci, éctum, ěre : *to slay, to kill, to destroy, to consume, to burn.*

Officio, éci, (without a supine) ěre : *to hurt, to hinder, to oppose, to resist.*

Perficio, éci, éctum, ícere : *to perfect, to finish, to complete.*

Proficio, éci, éctum, ěre : *to profit, to advantage ; to be good or serviceable ; to proceed or go forward.*

Reficio, éci, éctum, ěre : *to repair, amend or make anew ; to refresh, to inspirit ; to cure or recover ; to renew, to fill up, to make.*

Sufficio, éci, éctum, ěre : *to suffice, to supply or furnish, to substitute, to stain, to infect.*

2. JACIO, jeci, jactum, jácere : *to throw.*

Its compounds change A into I, and assume E in the supine.

Abjicio, abjéci, abjéctum, ěre : *to throw or cast away ;*

to throw or fling ; to lessen ; to undervalue ; to slight or neglect ; to be discouraged, to leave off, to renounce, to depart from one's purpose, to prostrate one's self.

Adjício, éci, éctum, ěre : *to cast unto, to cast upon, to add, to apply.*

Conjício, éci, éctum, ěre : *to cast together, to conjecture, to guess, to foresee, to draw consequences, to think, to find, to invent, to interpret as dreams.*

Dejício, éci, éctum, ěre : *to throw or cast down or out of the way ; to put out of office, to disseize ; to remove, or put away.*

Ejício, ejíci, ejéctum, ejícere : *to throw or cast out.*

Injício, injíci, injéctum, injícere : *to cast or throw in, to put on.*

Interjício, éci, éctum, ěre, *to throw or place between or among.*

Objício, éci, éctum, ícere : *to throw to, to lay in the way, to object, to lay to one's charge.*

Porrício, éci, éctum, ěre : *to reach or stretch out ; it is properly a term used in sacrifices, and signifies to lay the entrails upon the altar for the burning of them.*

Projício, éci, éctum, ěre : *to throw away, to reject.*

Subjício, éci, éctum, ícere : *to lay or put under, to make subject, to suggest or bring into mind ; to answer or reply.*

Trajício, trajíci, trajéctum, trajícere : *to pass over, to cross, to bore or run through, to decant, to transpose.*

3. Elício, elicui, elicítum, ěre : *to draw out, to intice out.*

It is composed of LA'CIO, which is no longer in use. Its other compounds form EXI, ECTUM, as

4. Allício, alléxi, éctum, ěre : *to allure or intice, to attract, to draw on.*

Illicio, illéxi, illéctum, illicere : *to allure, to intice, to inveigle.*

Pellício, éxi, éctum, ěre : *to inveigle, to wheedle, to cajole, to flatter.*

5. SPE'CIO, is now grown obsolete, but its compounds form also, EXI, ECTUM ; as

Aspício, aspéxi, aspéctum, ěre : *to see, to behold.*

Circumspício, éxi, éctum, ěre : *to look about, to consider, to cast one's eyes all round.* Def-

Despício, éxi, éctum, ícere : *to look down, to despise.*

Dispício, éxi, éctum, ěre : *to look on every side, to consider, to think seriously.*

Inspício, éxi, éctum, ěre : *to look upon, to pry into.*

Suspício, éxi, éctum, ěre : *to look up, to admire.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

Among antient writers we meet also with *allicui, illicui, pellicui*, but they are no longer used.

Conspicor and *suspícor* come also from *specio*, but they are deponents of the first conjugation.

R U L E XXVII.

Of fodio and fugio.

1. Fódio makes fodi, fossum ;

2. And fúgio, fugi, fúgitum,

E X A M P L E S.

1. FO'DIO, fodi, fossum, ěre : *to dig, to mine, to prick.*

Confódio, ódi, óssum, ěre : *to dig, to stab.*

Defódio, defódi, óssum, ěre : *to dig down, to bury.*

Effódio, ódi, óssum, ódere : *to dig out, to dig up.*

Perfódio, ódi, óssum, ódere : *to dig through.*

2. FU'GIO, fugi, itum, ěre : *to run away, to escape, to shun, to avoid,*

Defúgio, úgi, itum, ěre : *to avoid, to shun, to refuse to accept of, to disapprove, to invalidate.*

Diffúgio, gi, itum, ěre : *to fly or run away, to run into different places, to eschew, to refuse to do a thing.*

Effúgio, gi, itum, ěre : *to run away, to escape, to shun.*

Perfúgio, gi, itum, ěre : *to fly for succour, or shelter.*

R U L E XXVIII.

Of the verbs in PIO.

1. Cápío makes cepi, captum ;

2. The obsolete cœpio has cœpi, cœptum, whence may come incípío.

3. Rápío bath rápui, raptum.

4. But cúpio, makes IVI, ITUM.

5. And sápio chuses sápuĩ without a supine.

EXAMPLES.

1. **CAPIO**, cepi, captum, cāpere: *to take, to seize or lay hold of, to elect, to call to a ministry, to consecrate, to oblige one to enter into holy orders, to please, to accept, to receive.*

Its compounds change the A into I, and assume an E in the supine.

Accipio, ēpi, ēptum, ěre: *to take, to receive, to bear, to learn, to consent, to approve, to interpret, to enter into possession, to be capable of something, to treat well or ill, to cry out, to reprimand.*

Concipio, ēpi, ēptum, ěre: *to comprehend, to conceive, to undertake, to meditate, to form, to have imprinted on one's mind, to dictate, to prescribe a form of words to which another man must swear, to draw up an oath in form; to look for stolen goods in another man's house, with a bason in one's hand, and a hemp girth about the reins, which was a pagan superstition. See above.*

Decipio, decēpi, decēptum, decīpere: *to deceive.*

Excipio, excēpi, excēptum, excīpere: *to take, to gather, to learn, to hear say, to receive, to withdraw, to extract, to write what another says, to surprize, to except, to mark, to make an exception of some principal point in a law, or contract, to succeed or follow.*

Incipio, incēpi, incēptum, incīpere: *to begin.*

Occipio, occēpi, occēptum, occīpere: *to begin.*

Præcipio, ēpi, ēptum, ěre: *to prevent, to take first, to foresee, to command, to teach.*

Recipio, recēpi, ēptum, ěre: *to take again, to receive, to recover, to conceal or receive stolen things, to betake, to promise, to undertake, to come to one's self, to recover one's courage, to entertain or harbour, to accept, to admit of or allow, to win or make himself master of a place, to retain a cause upon a just action being brought, to reserve to himself or to his own use in bargaining, to return.*

Satisaccipio, ēpi, ēptum, ěre: *to take sufficient security or bail.*

Suscipio, ēpi, ēptum, ěre: *to undertake, to take upon one, to answer.*

2. Heretofore they said also,

COEPIO, cœpi, cœptum: *to begin.* Alium quæstum
cœ-

cœpiat, Plaut. *Let her take to another trade.* But this verb is no longer used except in the preterite and the tenses depending thereon; cœpi, cœperam, cœpíssem, cœpero, cœpísse.

Its compounds retain the diphthong æ of the preterite; so that incípio and occípio coming from capio, make incæpi, incæptum; occæpi; occæptum: and coming from cápio; incépi, incéptum; occépi, occéptum, according as we have above distinguished them.

3. RAPIO, rapui, raptum, rápere: *to pull or take by violence, to plunder, to ravish.*

Its compounds change A into I, and take an E in the supine.

Abrípio, üi, éptum, abrípere: *to drag away by force, to carry away.*

Corripio, üi, éptum, ěre: *to catch up hastily, to seize on, to take up, to rebuke.*

Dirípio, dirípui, diréptum, dirípere: *to tear asunder, to pluck away by force, to rob, to ransack.*

Prorípio, üi, éptum, ěre: *to take away by force, to sink away.*

4. CUPIO, cupívi, cupítum, ěre: *to desire, to covet, to wish one well, to love him, to be glad to serve and oblige him.*

5. SAPIO, makes also sapívi, or sapíi, but more generally sapui, without a supine, sápere: *to savour, smell or taste of; to relish, to be wise.*

Its compounds change A into I.

Desípio, desipívi, desípui, ěre: *to be a fool, to dote.*

Resípio, ívi, üi, ěre: *to be wise, to come to one's wits.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

Very likely sapio was heretofore of the fourth conjugation, and therefore has retained sapi-vi and respivi. Which Diomedes sufficiently confirms, where he says that respio is of the fourth, and makes respere in the infinitive. From respuisse comes respíisse, and afterwards respísse, which we read in Terence; as sapi-si in Mar-tial for sapi-víssi. But the supine of this verb is obsolete.

R U L E XXIX.

Of the verbs in RIO and TIO.

1. PÁRIO forms péperi, partum, instead of páritum.

2. *Quátio heretofore made quassi, quassum ;*
3. *Whence its compounds have taken CUSSI, CUSSUM.*

EXAMPLES.

1. PA'RIO, péperi, partum, *for páritum, páre're : to bring forth young, to breed, to bear, to produce, to acquire.*

Its compounds change A into E, and are of the fourth conjugation.

Apério, apériui, apértum, íre: *to open.* See the 68th rule.

2. QUÁTIO heretofore made quassi, quassum, quá-tere: *to shake, to brandish, to shatter, to batter, to make one shiver.*

Its compounds have thence borrowed CUSSI, CUSSUM.

Concútio, concússi, concússum, concútere: *to shake, to brandish, to make tremble, to pelt.*

Decútio, decússi, decússum, decútere: *to shake down, to beat down.*

Discútio, discússi, discússum, discútere: *to shake or beat down, to pat or drive away, to shake off, to discuss, to examine.*

Excútio, excússi, excússum, excútere: *to shake off, to make to fall out, to shake out, to examine, to canvass.*

Incútio, incússi, incússum, incútere: *to smite, to strike, to cast into, to dash upon.*

Percútio, percússi, percússum, percútere: *to strike, to beat, to kill, to make an impression on the mind, to delight.*

Repercútio, repercússi, repercússum, repercútere: *to beat or strike back, to reflect, to dazzle.*

ANNOTATION.

PARTUM is a syncope for *paritum*, which is no longer in use, though from thence be formed the participle *pariturus*. *Si quintum pareret mater ejus, asinum fuisse parituram*, Cic. Ennius, according to Priscian, said *parire* of the fourth; so that it is no wonder if the compounds have still continued in this conjugation, as we shall observe in the 68th rule.

QUATIO heretofore made *quassi, quassum*. But the preterite is unusual according to Charisius and Prisc. The supine *quassum* is in Servius. *Cassum*, he says, *est quasi quassum & nihil continens*, in 2. Æn. Hence also it comes that we use, *quassæ rates*; and the frequentative verb *quasso*.

RULE XXX.

Of the verbs in UO,

1. *Verbs in üo make üi, UTUM :*
2. *But struo hath struxi, structum ;*
3. *Fluo hath fluxi, fluxum ;*
4. *Pluo has only plui.*
5. *Ruo makes rui, rúitum ;*
6. *But its compounds have only RUTUM.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Verbs in üo make the preterite in üi, and the supine in UTUM, as

A'RGUO, árgui, argútum, argúere : *to reprove, to lay to one's charge, to accuse, to blame, to shew, to prove, to convince or convict.*

Redárguo, redárgui, redargútum, redargúere : *the same.*

A'CUO, üi, útum, ére : *to whet, to point, to improve, to excite, to provoke.*

Exácuo, exácuí, exacútum, ére : *to whet, to point.*

E'XUO, éxui, exútum, exúere : *to put off cloaths, &c. to divest, to strip, to shake off, to free.*

I'NDUO, índui, indútum, indúere : *to put into, to put on, to dress, to cover over.*

I'MBUO, ímbui, imbútum, úere : *to soak or season, to entertain, to furnish, to store, to instruct, to imbrue, to wet, or dye.*

The compounds of LAVO, or of the unusual verb LUO.

A'bluo, áblui, ablútum, ablúere : *to wash away, to purify, to blot out.*

A'lluo, állui, allútum, allúere : *to flow near to, to wash.*

Díluo, dílui, dilútum, dilúere : *to temper, mix, or allay, to wash or rinse, to purge or clean, to explain, to clear up.*

E'luo, élui, elútum, elúere : *to wash out, to rinse.*

Intérluo, intérlui, interlútum, úere : *to flow or run between.*

Pólluo, üi, útum, úere : *to spoil, to corrupt, to defile, to pollute.*

MÍNUO, üi, útum, ére : *to diminish, to lessen, to abate.*

Dimínuo, üi, útum, ére : *to diminish, to lessen, to fall from his rank, to lose his dignity, rights, and liberty, &c. to degrade.*

STATUO, statui, statútum, statúere : *to ordain, to establish, to build, to set or place, to pass judgment, to appoint or assign, to resolve or conclude.*

Its compounds change A into I ; as

Constituo, constitui, constitútum, constitúere : *to set, to range, to dispose ; to constitute, to ordain, to regulate, to establish ; to constitute or make ; to appoint, to assign ; to settle or determine ; to purpose, design, or intend ; to agree, to promise ; to appoint a day and place for payment ; to decide an affair upon the spot, to determine each particular affair ; to settle the proceedings at law, to agree about the point in dispute, to appoint a judge, to name commissioners, to draw up a deed, to give or receive summons for appearance.*

Destituo, destitui, útum, úere : *to forsake, to disappoint, to deceive.*

Instituo, institui, útum, úere : *to institute, to begin, to purpose, to deliberate, to ordain, to instruct, to teach, to prepare, to procure, to regulate.*

Prostituo, üi, útum, úere : *to prostitute, to set open to every one that cometh.*

Restituo, üi, útum, úere : *to set again in his first state, to restore, to re-establish, to repair, to set to rights.*

SUO, sui, futum, súere : *to sew or stitch.*

Affuo, üi, útum, úere : *to sew unto, to piece.*

Cónsuo, üi, útum, úere : *to sew or stitch up, to join together.*

Dissuo, üi, útum, úere : *to unstitch, to unrip, to break off by little and little.*

Résuo, résui, refútum, refúere : *to sew again ; to unstitch.*

TRIBUO, tribui, tribútum, tribúere : *to give, to grant ; to attribute, to divide.*

Attribuo, üi, útum, úere : *to attribute, to assign, to give, to pay, to appoint.*

Contribuo, üi, útum, úere : *to contribute, to deliver, to divide, to separate, to attribute, to assign, to account or reckon among, to elect into a kingdom, to put one's self under protection, to join one's self to, to enter into society.*

Distribuo, üi, útum, úere : *to distribute, to divide.*

2. **STRUO**, struxi, structum, strúere : *to pile up, to place, to order ; to build ; to contrive.* A'd-

A'dstruo, or ástruo, úxi, úctum, úere : *to build near to, or join one building to another ; to superadd or accumulate ; to attribute ; to affirm ; to prove ; to confirm.*

Cónstruo, úxi, úctum, úere : *to heap up, to put together ; to construct, to build, to frame ; to fit, to set in order, to suit.*

Déstruo, úxi, úctum, úere : *to demolish, to pull down, to destroy, to provide or prepare ; to set in order ; to furnish or store with things, to equip, to fit out ; to give orders ; to instruct.*

Obstruo, obstrúxi, úctum, úere : *to stop up by building against, to stop the way to, to eclipse, to render less noted or admired.*

3. FLUO, fluxi, fluxum, fluére : *to flow, to melt ; to flow from, to slip or pass away ; to fall to ruin, to decline ; to slacken, to grow remiss ; to spread abroad, to abandon one's self to pleasure.*

A'fluo, xi, xum, ére : *to flow upon, to abound.*

Cónfluo, xi, xum, ére : *to flow together, to gather from different parts, to resort, to abound.*

Défluo, xi, xum, ére : *to flow or swim down, to fall down, to fall off, to be at an end, to decay, to flow all out, to cease to flow.*

Dífluo, diffluxi, xum, ére : *to flow or run all about, to melt, to abound, to spread.*

E'fluo, xi, xum, ére : *to flow or run out, to run, to slip and slide away, to decrease, to vanish away, to decay, to be quite lost, to be intirely forgot.*

Pérfluo, xi, xum, ére : *to run as a leaky vessel doth, to let the liquor out ; to run through.*

4. PLUO, plui : *it follows the rule in regard to its preterite, but hath no supine, plúere : to rain.*

5. RUO, rui, rúitum, rúere : *to fall, to fall down ; to rush, to run headlong ; to level or pull down ; to throw or tumble ; to overthrow, to shock ; to dig or drag out of the ground.*

6. Its compounds form the supine in UTUM, according to the general rule.

Córruo, úi, utum, úere : *to fall together, to fall or tumble down, to decay, or come to utter ruin ; to fail, to miscarry, to fall into error.*

DÍRUB, díruí, dírutum, úere : *to break or pull down, to overthrow, to destroy.*

ÉRUO, úi, utum, úere : *to pluck out, to tear up, to dig up, to overthrow, to destroy.*

ÍRRUO, úi, utum, úere : *to run hastily or furiously in or upon a thing ; to rush upon.*

O'BRUO, óbrui, óbrutum, obrúere : *to cover over, to hide in the ground, to bury, to overwhelm, to oppress.*

PRÓRUO, prórui, utum, úere : *to cast or beat down violently, to overthrow.*

ANNO TATION.

FLUO seems heretofore to have had, not only *fluxum*, but also *fluētum*, since the verbal nouns *fluxus* and *fluētus* are both in use.

PLUO. Priscian, after observing that the verbs in **UO** form their preterite, by changing *o* into *i*, excepts this among the rest, allowing it only to have *pluvi*. Hence in his time they read in *Livy*, *lapidibus pluvisse* and *sanguine pluvit*, as it is still read in some old editions, where the most correct have *pluisse* and *pluit*. Which shews it to have been the same preterite, which changed according to the times. Yet *Vossius* believes that *pluvi* came from the old verb *pluveo*, and quotes from *Plautus*, *ut multum pluverat*, *Prol. Men.* But even in this passage the *MSS.* have *pluerat*, as is observed in the Dutch edition. Hence this preterite is looked upon as quite obsolete as well as the supine *plutum*, though we read *complutus* in *Solinus*, to signify *wet with rain*.

RUO had also *rutum* in the supine, whence comes *ruta caesa*, *Cic.* *moveable goods, things that may be carried away.* Yet *Lucan* has *ruiturus*. We find also *diruitam ædiculam* in an old inscription of *S. Mark* at *Rome*, as we say *eruiturus*, though the usual supine is *erutum*.

RULE XXXI.

Of the verbs in **UO** that have no supine.

1. **Métuo**, **luo**, **cóngruo**, **réspuo**, **íngruo**.
2. *As also the compounds of nuo, have no supine.*

EXAMPLES.

1. These verbs follow the general rule of those in **UO**, in regard to the preterite, which they form in **ÚI**, but they have no supine.

MÉTUO, métui, (*heretofore metútum*, *Lucr.*) *metúere : to fear.*

PRÆMÉTUO, úi, ére : *to fear beforehand.*

LUO, lui, lúere : *to pay, to expiate or atone, to suffer punishment.*

CÓNGRUO, cóngrui, ére : *to agree with, to suit.*

ÍNGRUO,

I'ngruo, **íngruí**, **íngnúere** : *to assail, or set upon with violence, to be near at hand, to come, to fall suddenly upon.*

RE'sPUO, **réspui**, **respúere** : *to spit out again, to refuse, to reject, to dislike, to slight.*

It is compounded of **SPUO**, **spui**, **sputum**, **ěre** : *to spit.*

Neither have other compounds hardly any supine.

E'xpuo, **éxpui**, **expúere** : *to spit out, to reject.*

I'nspuo, **ínspui**, **inspúere** : *to spit upon or into.*

2. **NUO** is used only in its compounds; as,

A'bnuo, **ábnuí**, **abnúere** : *to deny or refuse, properly by countenance or gesture.*

A'nnuo, **ánnui**, **annúere** : *to nod, to hint or intimate a thing by a nod, to assent, to grant.*

I'nnuo, **ínnui**, **innúere** : *to nod or beckon with the head, to make signs to one.*

R'énuo, **rénuí**, **úere** : *to refuse or deny by a shake of the head.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

Batuo makes also **batui**, without a supine, **batuere**, to beat.

Cluo likewise made **clui**, **cluere**, to shine, to be famed or esteemed, to fight, whence comes **clupeus** or **clypeus**, a buckler. Cicero has made use of the participle; *multum cluentes consilio & linguâ, plus tamen auctoritate & gratiâ sublevabant.* But the preterite of these two verbs is no longer current.

Luo heretofore made **luvit** in Lucil.

We meet also with **annu-vit** in Ennius, as if it came from **annues**. Priscian likewise takes notice of the supines **annutum** and **innutum**, but it is without authority, and only analogously to the other verbs in **uo** : yet some of these verbs seem to have had a supine, because we still say **nutus**, Cic. **renutus**, Plin. **luitarus**, Claud.

R U L E XXXII.

Of the verbs in **BO**.

1. *The verbs in BO, make BI, BITUM.*
2. *But scribo, nubo, have PSI, PTUM.*
3. *Scabo, and lambo are without supines.*
4. *All the compounds of cubo, have ūI, ITUM.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The verbs in **BO** make **BI** in the preterite, and **BITUM** in the supine: as

BIBO, **bibi**, **bibitum**, **bíbere** : *to drink.*

Cóm-

Cómbibo, cómbibi, íbitum, íbere : *to drink together.*

E'bibo, ébibi, ebíbitum, ebíbere : *to drink up all, to suck dry.*

I'mbibo, ímbibi, imbíbitum, imbíbere : *to drink in, to receive in, to imbibe.*

GLUBO, glubi, ítum, ěre : *to pull off the bark of a tree, to pull off the skin, to flea, to strip.*

Deglúbo, deglúbi, deglúbitum, deglúbere : *the same.*

2. These two form the preterite in PSI, and the supine in PTUM.

SCRIBO, scripsi, scriptum, scríbere : *to write, to compose.*

Adscríbo or **ascríbo**, psi, ptum, ěre : *to write unto, to write amongst, to add or join, to enroll, to enregister, to impute or attribute, to assign or annex, to subscribe or underwrite.*

Circumscríbo, psi, ptum, ěre : *to draw a circle round, to circumscribe, to limit, to surround, to circumvent, to cheat, to abolish, to break, to cast out of office.*

Conscríbo, psi, ptum, ěre : *to write, to compose, to enroll, to enlist soldiers, to range in a particular order.*

Descríbo, psi, ptum, ěre : *to copy and write out, to draw out or describe, to divide or distribute, to order, make, or appoint, to define, to explain.*

Exscríbo, psi, ptum, ěre : *to write out, to copy.*

Inscríbo, psi, ptum, ěre : *to write in or upon, to inscribe, to intitle, to superscribe, to imprint, to engrave, to implead.*

Perscríbo, psi, ptum, ěre : *to write at large or throughout, to take a copy of in writing, to register, to pay a creditor by a bill, or note, to prescribe, to write, to describe.*

Præscríbo, psi, ptum, ěre : *to write before, to prescribe, to write directions, to give a model or pattern, to command, to ordain, to regulate, to limit.*

Proscríbo, psi, ptum, ěre : *to post up in writing, to publish any thing to be sold; to banish, to proscribe, or outlaw one, to sequester him, and seize his estate.*

Rescríbo, psi, ptum, ěre : *to write back, to write over again in order to correct, to answer or to write against, to pay money by bill, to give orders for money upon a person, to return what one has borrowed, to assign over to somebody.*

Sub-

Subscribo, pſi, ptum, bĕre : *to ſubſcribe, to write under, to ſign one's name to a thing, to agree with one, to approve, to join, or take part with another in a ſuit of law, to ſign the charge brought againſt a perſon, to appear as his accuſer and to ſupport the charge, to judge, to condemn, to mark, to cenſure, to expreſs or qualify the miſdemeanour cenſured, to give in an account, to make a declaration of his eſtate before the cenſors.*

Transcribo, pſi, ptum, ěre : *to tranſcribe, to write or copy out ; to transfer, paſs away, or give his right to another ; to pay in diſcharge for another, and to write the name of the perſon you pay to.*

NUBO, nupſi, nuptum, núbere : *to marry, to take a huſband : but properly it ſignified to cover or to be vailed.*

Connúbo, pſi, ptum, bĕre : *Apul. to marry together. Whence comes, connúbium, marriage ; more commonly uſed than the verb.*

Enúbo and Innúbo, úpſi, ptum, ěre : *Liv. to be wedded to a huſband. Properly to be married out of one's order, eſtate or degree.*

Obnúbo, pſi, ptum, ěre : *Virg. to vail, or cover.*

3. Theſe two have no ſupine, and follow the rule in regard to the preterite.

SCABO, ſcabi, ſcábere : *to ſcratch, to claw.*

LAMBO, lambi, lámberē : *to lick, to lap.*

4. The compounds of **CUBO**, which are of the third conjugation, add an **M** to the preſent, which they drop in the preterite and ſupine.

Accúmbo, accúbui, accúbitum, accúmbere : *to lie down, to ſit near to.*

Discúmbo, diſcúbui, diſcúbitum, diſcúmbere : *to be ſeated, to ſit at table.*

Incúmbo, bui, bítum, bĕre : *to lean or lie upon, to apply one's ſelf earneſtly and vigorously to a thing, to incline or tend unto.*

Occúmbo, occúbui, occúbitum, occúmbere : *to die.*

Recúmbo, ūi, ítum, ěre : *to lie down, to ſit at table, to lean, to reſt.*

Procúmbo, ūi, ítum, ěre : *to lie down flat, to tumble or fall down, to hang or bend down towards the ground, to lean or reſt himſelf upon.*

A N N O T A T I O N.

Vossius makes *glubo* have *glupsi*, *gluptum*, and produces the authority of Plautus *deglupta mœnas*.

The writers of the lower empire have also used *Lambio*, *iui*, according to Adamantius in Cassiodorus, *lib. de Orthograph.* or even *lambio*, *lambui*, like *rapio*, *rapui*, according to Vossius; hence in the book of Judges, c. 7. we read also *lambuerint*, *lambuerant*, *lambuerunt*, which we find in Plantin's royal, and all the other best editions of the vulgate.

The reason why *accúmbo* and the rest have here an *m*, is because heretofore they used to say *cumbo* for *cubo*, just as we still say *jungo* for *jugo*.

R U L E X X X I I I .

Of the verbs in CO.

1. Dico, duco, *make* XI, CTUM :
2. Ico, vinco, *have* ICI, ICTUM.
3. Parco *bath* perpércei, párcitum, *as also* parsi, parsum.

E X A M P L E S .

1. These two have XI, CTUM.

DICO, dixi, dictum, dicere : *to speak, to say, to pronounce a discourse or sentence, to harangue, to plead, to administer justice, to be of opinion, to give one's opinion, to appoint a day, to give in evidence, to promise in express terms the portion and marriage of a person, to alter the proceedings at law, to say a good thing or a bon mot, to let fall a jest or a poignant raillery, to taunt, to compliment, to ask pardon after having said something that was not agreeable.*

Abdico, xi, ctum, ěre : *to reprove, to disallow, to abandon, to refuse, to reject, to give the cause against one in law, to make him lose his cause, to forbid, to dissuade, to disagree, to be contrary.*

Addico, xi, ctum, ěre : *to deliver to the highest bidder, to sell and deliver, to set to sale, to confiscate, to give over to bondage, to sentence to bondage such as could not pay their debts, to design for some use, to favour, to authorise, to approve or ratify as used by the augurs, to devote and to apply one's self to some function or exercise, to condemn.*

Condico, xi, ctum, ěre : *to appoint, order, or agree upon a thing; to undertake, to promise; to claim in a legal way, to bring an action against a person, to fix a day.*

8

Edico,

- Edico**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to order, to appoint, give warning or notice ; to publish by edict or proclamation ; to advertise and tell before hand ; to tell plainly, to declare.
- Indico**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to denounce, bid, or proclaim ; to publish, to appoint ; to declare exactly the time ; to ordain as a magistrate ; to declare war.
- Interdico**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to forbid straitly ; to bar or hinder ; to put forth an order or send out an injunction.
- Prædico**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to foretell or tell before hand, to prophesy, to prognosticate.
- DUCO**, duxi, ductum, *ere* : to lead, to guide, to conduct, to command, to draw, to prolong, to defer, to think, to esteem, to wheedle or cajole.
- Abduco**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to lead away or along with one, to carry off, to take by force ; to debauch, to remove from, or withdraw.
- Adduco**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to lead one to, to engage, to persuade ; to bring, to straiten or draw closer, to bend, to shrivel, to shrink up.
- Conduco**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to conduct or bring along with him, to assemble, to undertake to do a thing at a price, to take a piece of work at great, to finish, to be useful or serviceable, to hire or bargain for.
- Circunduco**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to lead about ; to abolish, to deface ; to cheat, to impose upon.
- Deduco**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to conduct, to reconduct, to accompany, to lead forth, to draw, to bring down, to turn out, to subtract or abate, to destroy, to diminish, to cut off, to transplant, to remove or withdraw, to introduce one person to another, to launch ships.
- Educo**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to lead forth, to draw out, to nourish, to bring up.
- Induco**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to introduce, lead, or bring in ; to persuade ; to make void, or cancel, abolish, disannul, raise, or strike out ; to cover or draw over ; to draw in, cajole, or deceive.
- Obduco**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to bring, throw, lay, or put over ; to lead against, to cover over, to oppose, to join the following to the preceding day.
- Perduco**, xi, *ctum*, *ere* : to bring through, to bring to a conclusion, to finish, to bring one to, to persuade, to carry on,

on, to continue, to bring down, or lower a sum in contracts.

Prodúco, xi, ctum, ěre : *to stretch out, to produce or bring out, to prolong, to draw out in length, to gain time, to defer or put off, to promote, to dignify.*

Sedúco, xi, ctum, ěre : *to draw aside, to seduce, to deceive.*

Subdúco, xi, ctum, ěre : *to take or draw away, to remove; to reckon, to cast an account, to deduct; to steal, to filch; to cheat; to bring a vessel ashore, to draw or lift up, whence cometh funis subductárius, the rope of a crane.*

Tradúco, xi, ctum, ěre : *to carry, lead, bring, or convey from one place to another; to pass through, or to cross; to traduce a person, to expose him to public shame; to pass muster, as when the cavalry were reviewed; to pass away, as one doth the time.*

Tránsdúco, xi, ctum, ěre : *to lead over, to remove from one place to another, to transport.*

2. **ICO**, ici, ictum, ěcere : *to strike, to touch.*

VINCO, vici, victum, vincere : *to vanquish, to overcome, to defeat, to gain his cause.*

3. **PARCO**, pepérci, párcitum, and parsi, parsum, párcere : *to spare, to pardon, to use moderately, to abstain from, to bear with, to favour or support.*

Compárco, compársi, compársum, árcere : *to spare or husband a thing well.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

VINCO takes the *n*, because it comes from the old verb *vico*, derived from *vixō*, whence also comes *per-vicax*, one that is obstinate, and wants always to conquer or get the better.

PARCO. Corn. Fronto, an antient grammarian, and Verepeus, who wrote on Despauter, make *parsi* more scarce than *peperci*. But this distinction has no manner of foundation, no more than that of Donatus, who pretends that *parsi* is to husband or spare; and *peperci*, to pardon, which Servius absolutely denies. *Parcitur* comes from the preterite *parcui*, which was to be found in Nevius, according to the formation mentioned, p. 173. This supine we read in Pliny, book 30. chap. 4. according to some editions, *Italie parcitur est vetere interdicto patrum, ut diximus*. And yet it is from thence that *parcitas* comes, which we still read in Sen. 1. *de Clem.* From *parsum* cometh also *parsurus*, in Varro and in Livy, according to Priscian.

RULE XXXIV.

Of the verbs in SCO.

1. *Verbs in SCO change it into VI and TUM,*
2. *But Pasco hath pavi, pastum.*
3. *Agnósko, and cognósko make ITUM :*
4. *Posco makes popósci, póscitum.*
5. *Disco has only dídici, but no supine.*
6. *Compésko and dispésko, make ūi, and heretofore had ITUM.*
7. *And conquinesco had heretofore conquéxi without a supine.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The verbs in SCO form the preterite by changing SCO into VI, and the supine by changing it into TUM ; as

CRESCO, crevi, cretum, créscere : *to grow, to increase.*

Accrésko, accrévi, accréscere : *to grow, to increase.*

Excrésko, évi, étum, ěre : *to grow out much, or up ; to increase, to rise.*

Concrésko, évi, étum, ěre : *to grow or be joined together ; to congeal, to be frozen ; to clot, to curdle.*

Decrésko, decrevi, decretum, decrescere : *to decrease, to diminish.*

NOSCO, novi, notum, nóscere : *to know.*

Ignósko, ignóvi, ignótum, ignóscere : *to pardon.*

Internósko, óvi, ótum, óscere : *to know a thing among others, to discern from others.*

Prænósko, prænóvi, ótum, ěre : *to foreknow.*

QUIE'SCO, quiévi, quiétum, quiéscere : *to rest.*

Acquiésko, acquiévi, acquiétum, acquiéscere : *to delight in, to put one's comfort or satisfaction in, to be easy ; to acquiesce, to assent, or be satisfied with.*

SCISCO, scivi, scitum, scíscere : *to inquire, to ordain or decree, to give his voice or suffrage, to make a law.*

Adscísko or ascísko, ívi, ítum, ěre : *to attribute to himself, to take to himself, to call for, to admit, to receive, to approve ; to call in, to fetch in ; to bring in use ; to associate, to ally.*

Con-

Conscisco, conscivi, itum, ěre : *to vote by common consent, to make an order or act.*

Descisco, ivi, itum, ěre : *to revolt, to go over to the opposite party, to alter from himself, to quit the party he had embraced, to abandon his enterprize.*

SUESCO, suēvi, suētum, suēscere : *to be accustomed.*

Assuēsko, assuēvi, assuētum, assuēscere : *to accustom himself.*

Desuēsko, desuēvi, desuētum, ěscere : *to disuse himself.*

2. PASCO, pavi, pastum, *it resumes its S in the supine, pāscere : to feed, to nourish, to please, to delight.*

Depāsko, vi, itum, ěre : *to feed as beasts do, to graze, to browse ; to cause his cattle to feed upon, to waste, to embezzle.*

3. AGNO'SCO, agnōvi, āgnitum, agnōscere : *to know, to find out, to acknowledge, to allow.*

Cognōsko, cognōvi, cōgnitum, ōscere : *to know, to learn, to take cognizance of, to examine, to hear a matter debated, and as judge to determine it.*

Recognōsko, ōvi, itum, ěre : *to recognize or acknowledge, to review, to call or bring into remembrance, to muster over, to correct or amend, to take an inventory.*

4. POSCO, popōsci, pōscitum, pōscere : *to ask, to demand.*

Depōsko, depopōsci, ōscere : *to demand, to ask, to make a request.*

Expōsko, expopōsci, ĭtum, ěre : *to ask earnestly.*

Repōsko, repopōsci, repōscere : *to ask again that is one's own.*

5. DISCO, didici, heretofore dīscitum, dīscere : *to learn.*

Addīsko, addīdici, addīscere : *to learn, to learn more.*

Edīsko, edīdici, edīscere : *to learn, to learn by heart.*

Dedīsko, dedīdici, dedīscere : *to unlearn.*

Its compounds preserve the reduplication. See rule 2.

6. COMPE'SCO, compēscui, heretofore ĭtum, ěscere : *to keep within the same pasture ; to hold, bridle, or curb ; to appease, to allay, to assuage.*

DISPE'SCO, ūi, heretofore ĭtum, ěscere : *to drive cattle into separate pastures, to drive them home from pasture ; to separate, to divide.*

7. CONQUINISCO, heretofore conquéxi, without a supine, *conquiniscere*: to duck the head, to bow or bend the body, to stoop.

ANNO TATION.

From the supine of CRESCO, *cretum*, comes *cretus* for *procreatus*, as in Virg. *Sanguine Trojano cretus*. In like manner *concretus* for *coalitus*. *Concretus aër*, Cic. thick heavy air. *Concretum corpus ex elementis*, Id. compounded of elements. But we hardly ever meet with this supine in another sense. For when Virgil describing the spots of the soul, saith

————— *Penitusque necesse est,
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris:*

He does not mean that they grew up with the soul, but they gathered and stuck to her, *conjuncta & inglutinata*, says Servius. It is true nevertheless that this same poet says in another place, *excretos à matribus agnos*, well grown; and that Priscian produces another example of *decretus*, in this same signification, as we shall observe in the remarks after the syntax; but this is very rare.

Agnosco and *cognosco*, come from *nosco*, *novi*, *notum*, which follows the general rule, but they assume an I in the supine, *agnitum*, *ognitum*. And yet heretofore they followed their simple, hence we find *agnotus* in Pacuvius, and Priscian quotes *agnoturus* from Sallust.

The preterite *novi* is often translated in the present tense: *novi hominem*, I know him: *novi*, I know it.

We meet with *noscito*, as if it had *noscitum* in the supine, whence comes *ignosciturus* in Piso, 2. annal. But *ignoturus* is in Cic. *in Catil.* The compounds of *nosco* take a g, as coming from the old verb *gnosco*, taken from γινώσκω, which even Varro made use of. *Quæ feram gnoscite.* *Ignosco* and *cognosco* come from *in* and *con*, casting off the n, as *agnosco*, cometh from *ad*, casting off the d.

Posco hath *poscitum* in the supine, according to Priscian and several, but it is very rarely used. Yet we read *expositum caput* in Seneca. *Disco* hath no supine according to Erasmus and Melancthon; but we find *disciturus* in Apuleius, which shews that heretofore they said *discitum*. Priscian also admits of *compefcitum* and *dispefcitum*, from *compefco* and *dispefco*; in which he has been followed by Despauter. On the contrary Verepeus and Alvarez do not allow of these supines. All that can be said upon the matter is this, that heretofore they were used, though they are not so at present, there being no authority for them.

Conquinisco formerly made also *conquéxi*, according to Caper, as mentioned by Priscian, but we find no authority; for which reason we should avoid making use of it. Now *conquiniscere* signifies properly to stoop, *in modum eorum qui alvum sunt exoneraturi*, says Vossius; and it comes from *conquinire* for *cunire*, *quod est sterces facere*, says Festus, whence also comes *inquinare*,

RULE XXXV.

Of inceptive verbs.

1. *The inceptive verbs either have no preterite nor supine :*
2. *Or they borrow them from their primitives ; thus caléscō takes cálui from cáleo.*

EXAMPLES.

Inceptive verbs are so denominated, because they generally denote the action in its beginning.

1. These verbs have of themselves neither preterite nor supine ; as

HISCO, híscere : *to gape, to open the mouth, to chark, chap, or open.*

Dehíscō, *the same.*

Fatíscō, fatíscere : *to chink, chop, or cleave, to split, to gape ; to be weary, to tire.*

Labáscō, labáscere : *to fail or decay, to be ready to fall, to give ground.*

Hebéscō, hebéscere : *to grow blunt, dull, languid, feeble.*

Herbéscō, herbéscere : *to wax green, to bring forth herbs or grass.*

Ingravéscō, ingravéscere : *to grow more heavy or lumpish ; to become worse, to increase :*

Lapidéscō, lapidéscere : *to wax hard as a stone, to turn to stone.*

Mitéscō, mitéscere : *to grow tame, gentle ; to be appeased. And such like.*

2. These verbs frequently borrow the preterite and supine of their primitive ; as

Ardéscō borrows arsi, arsum of árdeo, árdes : *to burn.*

Caléscō borrows cálui, of cáleo, cales : *to be hot.*

Erubéscō, erúbui, from rúbeo : *to be red, to blush.*

Horréscō, hórrui, from hórreo : *to tremble for fear.*

Refrigéscō, íxi, from frígeo : *to grow cold, to begin to be cool, to be less vehement and earnest.*

ANNO TATION.

FATISCO cometh from *fatim* for *affatim*, and from *hisco* ; just as from *fatim* cometh also *fatigo*. Priscian will have it that *fessus* comes from *fatiscor*, and *defessus* from *defetiscor*. But Diomedes apprehends them to be simple nouns, the same as *lassus*, and his opinion is the most followed. See p. 188.

SE-

SENESCO makes *senui* and *senectum*, whence cometh *senectus*, the substantive as well as the ablative, as *ætas senectæ*, Plaut. *senectæ corpore*, Sall. Also *senectæ*, æ, old age.

RULE XXXVI.

Of the verbs in DO.

1. *The verbs in DO make DI and SUM.*
2. *But rudo, and strido, have no supines.*
3. *Cómedo sometimes hath ESTUM.*
4. *Pando hath panfum and passum.*

EXAMPLES.

The verbs in DO change DO into DI in the preterite, and into SUM in the supine.

1. CUDO, cudi, cufum, ẽre: *to hammer, to forge; to stamp or coin.*

Excúdo, excúdi, excúsum, excúdere: *to beat or strike out, to stamp or coin, to forge.*

Incúdo, incúdi, incúsum, incúdere: *to forge.*

Recúdo, di, fum, ẽre: *to hammer or forge anew; to stamp new.*

CANDO is not used, but only its compounds; as

Accendo, accendi, fum, ẽre: *to light, to burn.*

Incendo, incendi, incensum, incendere: *to set on fire, to burn, to provoke, to animate, to encourage.*

Succendo, di, fum, ẽre: *to burn, to inflame, to set on fire.*

FENDO is likewise disused, but its compounds are current, as

Defendo, di, fum, ẽre: *to defend, to keep, to preserve; to resist, to hinder, to keep off, to shelter, to maintain.*

Offendo, di, fum, ẽre: *to hit or run against, to light upon or find, to offend, to displease, to mistake or take a false step, to meet with a rub, to have ill success.*

MANDO, mandi, mansum, mandere: *to chew, to eat.*

PREHENDO or PRENDO, di, fum, ẽre: *to take, to lay hold, to grasp, to catch.*

Apprehendo, di, fum, ẽre: *to take hold of, to learn, to understand.*

Comprehendo, di, fum, ẽre: *to take or lay hold of; to comprehend or contain; to comprehend or understand.*

Deprehendo, di, fum, ẽre: *to take unawares or in the fact, to discover, to perceive.*

SCANDO, scandi, scanfum, scándere: *to mount, to climb.*

Ascendo, ascendi, ascensum, ascéndere: *to ascend, to climb, to advance himself to.*

Conscendo, éndi, fum, dère: *to mount, to climb, to take shipping, to go on board, to embark.*

Descendo, éndi, fum, ère: *to descend, to sink with too much weight, to come down to the palace or to court (because the Roman nobility heretofore resided on the hills) to set about a thing, to speak, to accuse, to fight, to take the field, to come to blows: to acquiesce, to agree, to condescend, to suit himself, to resolve upon extreme remedies, to alight, to come or to set foot on shore.*

Excendo, di, fum, ère: *to debark, to land, to alight, &c.*

EDO, edi, efum, édere, *vel esse: to eat, to consume.*

It follows the general rule: as also its compounds *ambédo*, to eat or gnaw round about: *exédo*, to eat up, to consume.

3. But *cómedo*, *comédi*, *comésum*, sometimes takes *coméstum*, *comédere: to eat, to consume.*

2. These two follow the general rule in regard to the preterite, but they have no supine, as *RUDO*, *rudi*, *rúdere: to bray like an ass.*

STRIDO, *stridi*, *ère: to crack, to make a whizzing, to hiss.*

4. *PANDO*, *pandi*, *panfum*, a regular supine, and also *passum*, *pándere: to open, to spread, to unfold.*

Dispándo, *dispándi*, *dispánsum* and *dispáffum*, *dispándere: to unfold, to stretch out, to spread about.*

Dispéndo (*Plaut.*) *éndi*, *énsfum*, and *éffum*, *ère: the same.*

Expándo, *di*, *fum*, and *áffum*, *ère: to spread out, to display.*

Oppándo, *di*, *fum*, and *áffum*, *ère: to spread out, or hang over against.*

Propándo, *propándi*, *propánsum* and *propáffum*, *propándere: to spread abroad.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

1. We must carefully distinguish *incusum* and *excusum*, which come from *incudo* and *excudo*, from *incussum* and *excussum* with two *s*, which come from *incutio* and *excutio*, in the 29th rule. But *CUDO*, says Priscian, heretofore made *cusi*, according to Diomedes, Charisius

Charisius and Phocas; though he himself allows it only to have *cudi*, as it is in Virg. *Scintillam excudit Achates*.

2. Apuleius hath also *rudivi*, which may come from the ancient verb *rudio*, whence also is derived *ruditus*, like *grunnitus*.

We use also *frideo*, of the second conjugation. See the 19th rule.

3. The supine *comesum* may be proved by this passage of Salust; *comeso patrimonio*, as it is quoted by Didymus, if we believe Diomedes. But according to the same Diomedes it is better to say *comesum*, as we say *ambesa*.

Ipsi transtra norant, flammis ambesa reponunt, Virg.

Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas, Virg.

4. PANDO, makes *passum* in the supine, because, as Servius observes, the letter *n* is frequently dropped in the verbs, whereof we shall meet with some examples in the 38th rule and elsewhere. Nevertheless Charisius makes *pandor* to have *passus sum*, *vel pansus*; and the latter frequently occurs in ecclesiastic authors. Pliny likewise hath *expansa retia*: and we read *dispanse* in Lucretius. And indeed we often meet with manuscripts where these supines have an *n*: which shews that *pansum* cannot be condemned.

RULE XXXVII.

Of the verbs in DO that have a reduplication.

1. TENDO makes *tetendi*, *tensum*, and *tentum*.
2. Pendo *bath* *pependi*, *pensum*.
3. Pedo *bath* *pepedi*, *peditum*.
4. Tundo, *had heretofore tutudi*, but now only *tunsum*.
5. Its compounds have TUDI, TUSUM.

EXAMPLES.

1. TENDO, *tetendi*, (and heretofore *tendi*) *tensum*, and *tentum*, *tendere*: to stretch out, to extend, to spread, to pitch a camp, to aim at, to tend, to make forward, to go, to advance towards, to favour.

Its compounds lose the reduplication.

Attendo, *attendi*, *sum*, *tum*, *ere*: to attend, to apply, to give the mind to.

Contendo, *di*, *sum*, *tum*, *ere*: to stretch or strain, to labour or strive, to march, to be on his way, to quarrel, to debate, to be positive in a thing, to undertake, to make it good, to press or urge one with entreaties.

Detendo, *detendi*, *sum*, *tum*, *ere*: to unstretch, to unbend; to take down a tent.

Distendo, *di*, *sum*, *tum*, *ere*: to stretch or reach out, to fill or stuff out.

Intendo, di, sum, tum, ěre : *to bend or stretch, to point at, to go along, to turn some way or other, to apply, to endeavour, to strain, to pretend, to intend, or design, to apply; to augment, to tune an instrument, to menace, to present a sword to one's breast, to commence a suit against one, to bring a charge against him, to want to declare war.*

Ostendo, di, sum, tum, ěre : *to shew.*

Pertendo, di, sum, tum, ěre : *to extend or stretch over, to go through with and complete.*

Portendo, di, sum, tum, ěre : *to signify before a thing happeneth; to portend or foretel.*

Præendo, di, sum, tum, ěre : *to hold or hang a thing before; to pretend, to cloak or colour.*

Protendo, di, sum, tum, ěre : *to stretch forth, to defer, to spread abroad.*

2. **PENDO**, pependi, sum, ěre : *to weigh, to esteem, to rate, to pay.*

Appendo, di, sum, ěre : *to hang by, to weigh out or pay.*

Dependo, di, sum, ěre : *to weigh, to give by weight, to pay.*

Expendo, di, sum, ěre : *to weigh, to rate, to ponder or consider, to examine, to pay.*

Impendo, di, sum, ěre : *to spend, to bestow or employ.*

Perpendo, di, sum, ěre : *to weigh exactly, to poise thoroughly in one's mind, to try exactly.*

Rependo, di, sum, ěre : *to pay or weigh back in exchange, to compensate.*

Suspendo, di, sum, ěre : *to hang up, to delay, to keep one in suspense.*

3. **PEDO**, pepedi, peditum, pedere, Hor. *to fart.*

Oppedo, oppedi, oppedere, Id. *to fart against one, to affront and contradict.*

4. **TUNDO**, heretofore tûtudi : *the supine tunsum, is regularly formed; tundere: to beat or smite, to beat in a mortar, to thresh, to bruise flat, to knock or drive in, to forge or hammer.*

5. From this old preterite its compounds have taken **TUDI**, losing the reduplication; and the supine they form in **TUSUM**, losing the *n*.

Contundo, cõtudi, contûsum, contûdere : *to beat or knock,*

knock, to batter or bruise, to strike down, to repress, to tame, to humble.

Obtundo, obtudi, obtusum, obtundere : *to beat or buffet all over, to break or blunt the edge, to weaken or render less smart ; to make hoarse ; to make heavy or dull ; to teaze, tire out, or dunny with tediousness and frequent repetitions.*

Retundo, di, fum, ěre : *to blunt or dull ; to quell, allay, repress, or silence.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

1. The Supine in TUM is more usual in several of the compounds of *tendo*, as *contentus*, stretched: and in like manner *distentus*, *obtentus*, *prætentus*, *protentus*. Yet *ostensum* is oftener used than *ostentum*, which occurs only in very old writers, from whence however cometh *ostentare*, and the dative *ostentui*, as *ostentui habere*, as well as the ablative *ostentu*, and the neuter *ostentum*, in Cic. any thing that happeneth contrary to the ordinary course of nature, and is supposed to foreshew something to come, either good or bad. Now *ostendo* is compounded of *ob* and *tendo*, just as *asporto*, from *ab* and *porto*, whether it is by a change of the *b* into *j*, or whether it has been rather owing to their having formerly made use of *obs* for *ob*, as we say *abs* instead of *ab*: whence also cometh *obscurus*, from *cænum*; *obscurus*, from *cura*, &c.

2. We likewise meet with a great many of these verbs without the reduplication, *Vestigal quod regi pendissent*, Liv. *Nostro tendisti retia lecto*, Propert. Which several not having rightly understood, have made it *nexisti*. But not to mention that Aldus and Regias's editions have *tendisti*, we meet with it also in Sen. *Et quâ plena rates carbasa tenderant*. In *Hercul. fur*.

3. Most grammarians refuse a supine to *Pædo*, which Vossius does not, because, he says, we find *peditus* in Catullus, which must undoubtedly have come from *peditum*, as *crepitus* from *crepitum*.

The antients used *tudo* instead of *tundo*, whence is derived the frequentative verb *tudito* in Ennius, and the noun *tudes*, an hammer, a beetle. Of this old verb they formed by reduplication the preterite *tutudi*, which Charisius and Priscian give to *tundo*. And Diomedes besides *tutudi* lets it also have *tunsi*. But neither of them are any longer to be found in authors of pure latinity. The supine *tunsum* may be authorised by the participle *tunsus*.
Tunsis gemit area frugibus, Georg. 3.

R U L E XXXVIII.

Of the compounds of *do* and *fido*.

1. The compounds of *do* make **DIDI, DITUM.**
2. But *abscôndo* makes *abscôndi*.
3. *Sido* hath *fidi* without a supine.

4. *Its compounds borrow SEDI and SESSUM of sédeo.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The verb *do, das*, is of the first conjugation; *dare*, to give. But most of its compounds are of the third, forming **DIDI** in the preterite, and **DITUM** in the supine.

Abdo, ábdidi, ábditum, ábdere : to hide, to remove.

Addo, áddidi, ítum, ěre : to add.

Condo, cóndidi, cónditum, cóndere : to build, to compose, to hide, to inclose.

Credo, crédidi, dítum, děre : to credit or believe, to think, to imagine, to trust, to put confidence in, to lend, to put into one's hands, to commit or intrust, whence cometh *créditum*, a debt, any thing committed to one's trust, credit, a trust. *Credo*, like *opínor*, frequently implies also a tacit irony.

Dedo, dédidi, déditum, dédere : to yield, to surrender, to give up, to give over, to put himself under the protection : whence cometh *dedítus*.

Dido, dídidi, díditum, dídere : to give out, to spread abroad, to distribute, to divide.

Edo, édidi, éditum, édere : to utter, to put forth; to set out in writing, to publish; to declare, to tell, to name; to bring forth; to produce or shew; to prescribe a form, to utter oracles.

Indo, ídi, ítum, ěre : to put or set in : to put or lay upon.

Perdo, dīdi, dítum, ěre : to lose, to spoil, to corrupt, to kill, to destroy.

Prodo, pródidi, próditum, pródere : to betray, to defer, to disclose, to accuse, to divulge, to manifest, to transmit by writing.

Trado, dīdi, tum, ěre : to give from hand to hand, to deliver, to teach.

Vendo, véndidi, vénditum, véndere : to sell, or set to sale.

2. **Abscóndo, abscóndi, dítum, cóndere** : to hide.

3. **SIDO, fidi, ěre** : to perch, to light, as birds do; to sink, or go to the bottom.

4. Its compounds borrow their preterite and supine of **SE'DEO**, as

Afsído, affédi, afféssum, afsídere : to sit down, to sit by one.

Con-

Consído, consédi, conséssum, considere : *to sit down, to pitch or light, as a bird doth, to settle, to sink or go to the bottom.*

Desído, édi, éssum, ěre : *to settle, to sink or fall down, to sit down or go to stool.*

Insído, infédi, inféssum, insídere : *to light upon, to sit upon.*

Obsído, édi, éssum, ěre : *to seat himself in, to surround, to besiege, to keep blocked up.*

Resído, resédi, reféssum, resídere : *to sit down, to abide in a place.*

Subsído, édi, éssum, ěre : *to settle, to descend to the bottom ; to abide ; to stop, or stay.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

1. We read in Plautus *concredui* for *concredidi*, in *Casina*. But it may be taken from *creduo*, which he himself made use of, in *Aulul.* For as of *ḍw* they formed *duo* ; and of *ḍw*, *do* ; in like manner they said *perdo* and *perduo* ; *credo* and *creduo*.

2. Formerly they used also to say, *abcondidi*, according to Priscian. The supine *abconditum* is in Cic. as well as *abconditus* and *abcondite*. But they said also *abconsum*, whence cometh *abscosio* in Pliny ; *abscosor* in Julius Firm. and *abscosè* for *λάθρα* in the old glossaries.

3. *SIDO* makes *fidi*, even according to Priscian, though he acknowledges it was usually avoided, because it ought rather to make *fisi*. Hence he is of opinion that in this state of uncertainty it is far better to take the preterite of *jedeo* for the simple, and to say *fido*, *fedi*. Yet *fidi* is in Columella, *Patiemúrque picem considere, & cum fiderit*, &c. This verb hath no supine ; but in regard to its compounds they must certainly follow those of *jedeo*, as hath been already mentioned.

R U L E XXXIX.

Of the verbs in *NDO* which lose *N*.

1. *Frendo* makes *frendi*, *fressum* :
2. *Fundo* hath *fudi*, *fusum* ; *so* *findo*, *fidi*, *fissum* ; and *scindo*, *scidi*, *scissum*.

E X A M P L E S.

1. *Frendo*, *frendi*, follows the general rule in regard to the preterite ; *fressum* loseth the *N* and doubleth the *S* ; *fréndere* : to grind or gnash the teeth together ; to grunt, to break or bruise.

2. *FUNDO*, *fudi*, *fusum*, *fúndere* : to pour out ; to cast metal, to yield or give in abundance ; to throw into,

into, to pour into; to throw into a looseness; to diffuse, to scatter; to squander; to discomfit; to utter; to speak.

Confundo, confûdi, confûsum, confûndere: *to confound, to mix together, to throw into confusion.*

Effundo, effûdi, effûsum, effûndere: *to pour out, to yield or give in abundance; to empty; to disemboque; to lavish, to waste riotously; to come or run forth in companies; to spread abroad; to relate; to discomfit.*

Infundo, infûdi, infûsum, infûndere: *to pour into; to diffuse; to spread.*

Offundo, ûdi, ûsum, ûndere: *to pour or sprinkle upon; to spread, or throw over; to impose upon, to deceive; to darken; to cover with clouds.*

Perfundo, di, fum, dère: *to pour all over, to wash, to bathe; to bedew, to besprinkle; to imbrue, season, or give a tincture to; to fill, to replenish the soul with joy; to seize him all over.*

Profundo, di, fum, dère: *to pour out; to pour out in great abundance, to spend extravagantly, to lavish, to squander away; to shoot out; to spread; to moisten; to shew itself to the very bottom.*

FINDO, fidi, fissum, findere: *to cleave, to slit, to divide.*

Diffindo, diffidi, diffissum, diffindere: *to cleave in two.*

SCINDO, scidi, scissum, scîndere: *to cut, to pull in pieces, to tear, to break off, to divide, to break open, to refresh or renew.*

Abscîndo, âbscidi, abscîssum, abscîndere: *to cut, to cut off, to rent off.*

Conscîndo, cónscidi, conscîssum, conscîndere: *to cut or tear in pieces, to slash.*

Rescîndo, îdi, îssum, ère: *to cut off; to cut or break down; to retrench, to rip up; to abolish, to cancel, or repeal.*

FIDO. See the 77th rule of the verbs neuter passive.

RULE XL.

Of the verbs that make SI, SUM.

Ludo, dívido, claudio, lædo, trudo, rado, plaudo, and rodo, have the preterite in SI,

and the supine in SUM : the same must be said of the compounds of vado.

EXAMPLES.

These nine verbs change DO into SI in the preterite, and into SUM in the supine.

1. LUDO, lusi, lusum, lûdere : *to play, to make pastime, to cheat, to banter, to write verses, to play at a game, to put a trick upon one.*

Ablûdo, si, sum, dêre : *to disagree, to be unlike.*

Allûdo, si, sum, êre : *to play and sport with one, to play upon one or banter, to allude unto.*

Delûdo, si, sum, êre : *to delude, to cheat, to deceive : to frustrate or disappoint.*

Elûdo, si, sum, êre : *to avoid, to elude, to shift off, to parry.*

Illûdo, illûsi, illûsum, illûdere : *to play upon one, to mock, to jeer.*

2. DIVIDO, divisi, isum, idere : *to divide, to distribute ; to distinguish a law or opinion, that contains several points.*

3. CLAUDO, clausi, clausum, clâudere : *to shut, to conclude, to finish.*

Its compounds come rather from CLUDO, which is even used by some authors.

Exclûdo, exclûsi, exclûsum, exclûdere : *to shut out, to put out, to binder, to exclude, to reject, to drive out, to banish, to cast off, to hatch eggs.*

Inclûdo, inclûsi, inclûsum, inclûdere : *to include or inclose.*

Præclûdo, præclûsi, præclûsum, præclûdere : *to shut or stop up a passage, to binder one from entering.*

Reclûdo, si, sum, reclûdere : *to open, to manifest, to reveal.*

4. LÆDO, læsi, læsum, lædere : *to hurt, to offend, to injure.*

Its compounds change Æ into I long ; as

Allido, allisi, sum, êre : *to dash or throw any thing against the ground, to break.*

Collido, collisi, collisum, collidere : *to beat, knock, or bruise together ; to dash one against another.*

Illído, illísi, illísum, illídere : *to dash or beat against.*
 But Illæ'sum, *sound and unburt*, is a noun, because there is no such verb as *illædo*.

5. TRUDO, trusi, *seldom used*, trusum, trúdere : *to thrust, to push.*

Abstrúdo, abstrúsi, abstrúsum, údere : *to hide, to conceal ; to cast away.*

Detrúdo, si, sum, ěre : *to drive away, to put out, to shove from, to defer.*

Extrúdo, extrúsi, extrúsum, extrúdere : *to thrust out.*

Intrúdo, intrúsi, sum, intrúdere : *to thrust in, to intrude.*

6. RADO, rasi, rasum, rádere : *to shave, to scrape, or scratch up.*

Abrádo, si, sum, ěre : *to scrape or shave off, to cut or chop off, to get from another.*

Corrádo, si, sum, ěre : *to scrape or rake together.*

Erádo, erási, erásun, erádere : *to scrape out, to put out, to blot out.*

7. PLAUDO, si, sum, ěre : *to clap hands, to applaud.*

Appláudo : compláudo or -ódo, si, sum, děre : *to applaud.*

Expláudo or -ódo, si, sum, ěre : *to drive out, to hiss, to reject, to explode, to fire off a great gun.*

8. RODO, rosi, rosum, ródere : *to gnaw, to backbite.*

Arródo, arrósi, arrósum, arródere : *to gnaw, to nibble.*

Corródo, corródi, corrósum, corródere : *to gnaw, to corrode or fret.*

9. VADO, vasi, vasum, *very little used without its compounds*, vádere : *to go.*

Evádo, si, sum, ěre : *to escape, to run away, to avoid, to pass over, to get or come to, to go or reach to, to climb, to become or grow.*

Invádo, invási, invásun, invádere : *to invade, to attack, to take by storm, to fall upon.*

Pervádo, pervási, pervásun, pervádere : *to go over or through, to pass through, to spread over all.*

ANNO TATION.

The preterite of *rado* is hardly to be met with uncompounded.

Neither are the preterite and supine of *vado* more current. The preterite however is in Tertull. *Ad eum ex Libya Hammon vasisit*, lib. de Pall. And in Mart. according to Aldus's edition, *et breve vasisit opus*. Where others read *rasit*.

RULE

RULE XLI.

Of *cado*, *cædo* and *cedo*, with their compounds.

1. *Cado* hath *cécidi*, *casum* :
2. *Its* compounds, all but three, have no supine.
3. *Cædo* makes *cecîdi*, *cæsum* ; *its* compounds *cîdi*, *cîsum*.
4. *Cedo* hath *cessi*, *cessum* ; *its* compounds have the same.

EXAMPLES.

I have joined these three verbs together because of the resemblance they bear to each other, that they may be more easily remembered.

1. **CADO**, *cécidi*, *casum*, *câdere* : *to fall, to slip or slide down, to tumble down, to sink or droop, to be disheartened, to be laid as the wind, to be cast in law, to suit or agree with, to be capable, to arrive, to pass, to succeed, to chance or fall out, to come, to be.* From thence also cometh **CADŪCUS**, *ready to fall, unable to bear up itself.* **Bona cadūca**, *goods escheated to the prince or lord* : **fundi cadūci**, *lands subject to the right of amortization.*
2. The compounds of this verb change the A into I short ; but there are only three of them that have its supine ; viz. *incîdo*, *occîdo*, *recîdo*. The others go without. **A'ccido**, *âccidi*, *accidere* : *to fall down at, or before, to fall, to happen, to come to, to be.* **Côncido**, *côncidi*, *concidere* : *to fall all of a sudden, to die.* **E'xcido**, *êxcidi*, *excidere* : *to fall out or away, to fail or forget, to fail or perish, to be forgotten.* **Incido**, *idi*, *incâsum*, *incidere* : *to fall into, to fall in or upon, to meet with, to befall or happen.* **O'ccido**, *ôccidi*, *occâsum*, *occidere* : *to fall, to die.* **Récido**, *rédi*, *recâsum*, *recidere* : *to fall back, whence comes recasûrum in Cic. Id ego puto ad nîhilum recasûrum.*
3. **CÆDO**, *cecîdi*, *cæsum*, *cædere* : *to cut, to whip, to beat, to strike, to kill, to dissect, to sell by auction, and by retail.*

It makes the reduplication by E simple, changing the diphthong Æ into I long in the second syllable,

as well of its preterite as of the present of its compounds, which lose this reduplication, according to the second rule.

Abscido, **abscidi**, **abscisum**, **ĕre** : *to cut off.*

Accido, **accidi**, **accisum**, **dĕre** : *to cut all round, to bring to the ground, to demolish, to weaken.*

Circumcido, **di**, **sum**, **ĕre** : *to cut or pare about, to lop, to circumcise.*

Concido, **di**, **sum**, **ĕre** : *to cut in pieces, to chop, to beat, to kill.*

Decido, **di**, **sum**, **ĕre** : *to cut off, to decide or determine as arbitrator, by cutting off all subject of dispute, to appoint, to transact, to determine an affair, to compound, to capitulate.*

Excido, **di**, **sum**, **ĕre** : *to cut out.*

Incido, **di**, **sum**, **ĕre** : *to cut, to engrave; to etch, to grave; to pare about; to cut or make shorter.*

Occido, **di**, **sum**, **ĕre** : *to kill, to torment.*

Præcido, **di**, **sum**, **ĕre** : *to cut, pare, or chop off; to take away clean; to prevent.*

Recido, **di**, **sum**, **ĕre** : *to cut off, to pare.*

Succido, **di**, **sum**, **ĕre** : *to cut down, to fell trees; also to mow corn.*

4. **CEDO**, **cessi**, **cessum**, **cĕdere** : *to give place, to give up or resign, to give ground, to retreat; to pass away, to come, to happen, to fall out, to belong and devolve to a person. Hence cometh the word cĕssio, speaking of the term or time appointed for doing any particular thing, or when the day of payment is come, and we have a right to demand our money.*

Abscĕdo, **abscĕssi**, **abscĕssum**, **abscĕdere** : *to withdraw, to depart, to leave off, to suppurate.*

Accĕdo, **ĕssi**, **ĕssum**, **ĕdere** : *to draw near, to be added to, or increased, to govern, to engage in some employment, to submit, to agree, to suit himself, to consent, to be like, to be conformable, to be comparable, to be accessory or joined to another thing so as to increase it.*

Accĕdit quod, &c. *There is this moreover, which is often translated by, besides, further, &c.*

Concĕdo, **ĕssi**, **ĕssum**, **dĕre** : *to give place to, to grant,*

to allow, to consent or give way, to abate, to submit, to yield to, to permit, to give, to pardon, to quit, to agree, to condescend, to depart, to retire or withdraw, to go.

Decédo, decéssi, éssum, ére : *to yield or give place to ; to pay honours to ; to depart, to retire, retreat or withdraw ; to quit his place, office, or government ; to relinquish a thing ; to be diminished or abated ; to weaken or decay ; to shun one's company ; to die.*

Discédo, éssi, éssum, ére : *to depart, to go away ; to put to the vote ; to give his vote even without rising from his place ; to be of a contrary opinion ; to change sentiment ; to retire when the war is at an end, and to lay down his arms ; to open or gape ; to come well off ; to gain or lose his cause ; to remain unpunished ; to be changed ; to except.*

Excédo, éssi, éssum, dère : *to be gone, to remove, to go out, to withdraw, to exceed, to surpass, to go beyond bounds and measure.*

Incédo, éssi, éssum, dère : *to go in state, or simply, to walk, to go.*

Intercédo, éssi, éssum, dère : *to come between, to oppose, to hinder, to intercede, to go between, to interpose. To be betwixt two things, as time, union, connection, division, enmity, friendship, &c. to happen or chance, to come in the mean time, to withstand, to engage or be surety for one's debt.*

Præcédo, éssi, éssum, dère : *to precede, to go before, to excel, to surpass.*

Procédo, éssi, éssum, dère : *to proceed, to go or come forth, to march on ; to walk in state, to go or come along ; to advance, rise, or increase ; to go forward ; to go before ; to prosper or succeed.*

Recédo, éssi, éssum, dère : *to retire or withdraw, to retreat, to give ground, to go from, to be at a distance, to return, to go back.*

Secédo, éssi, éssum, dère : *to go apart, to withdraw.*

Succédo, éssi, éssum, dère : *to come under ; to come into ; to approach, to come to ; to succeed, or come in the place ; to go well forward, to have good success.*



OBSERVATION.

On the preterites of some verbs in DO.

Here therefore we should take particular notice that *cedo* with a simple E makes *cessi*, *cessum*, *cédere*: and *cædo* with Æ, makes *cecidi* with a simple E in the preterite, because the *æ* of the present tense is changed here into *i* long, and the syllable CE is only an augment in imitation of the Greeks, just as in *fallo*, *fefelli*; in *tollo*, *tetuli*, and the like, but the supine *cæsum* resumes the *æ*, *cædere*, to cut. *Cado* makes also *cecidi*, but with the *i* short in the penultima. All these little differences occasioned this Latin verse.

Cedo facit cessi; cecidi cado; cædo cecidi.

But we meet also in the pandects with *accedisse* for *accessisse*, and with *accederat* for *accesserat*, which seems to be too good authority to find fault with.

We must also take particular care not to be mistaken in regard to the compounds of *cado* and *cædo*. Those of *cado* change A into I short; and those of *cædo* change Æ into I long, as *occido*, *occidi*, *occisum*, *occidere*, to die, to fall, from *cado*: and *occido*, *occidi*, *occisum*, *occidere*, to kill, from *cædo*. See the examples above given.

We should also take notice of the compounds of *Sido*. For *confido* with an S makes *confēdi*, *confēssum*, according to the 38th rule. And *concido* with a C, makes *concēdi*, *concisum*, from *cado*: or *cōncidi*, without a supine, from *cado*.

Notice ought also to be taken of the preterite of the compounds of *scindo*: for *cōncidi* with SC, and *confēssum* with two *ff* at the end, come from *confcindo*, where the S is doubled merely to lengthen the quantity of the syllable CI, which from being short in the preterite, is long in the supine. And heretofore it was written also with a single S, as in Justin, *abscisis auribus*, and the like. See its other compounds in the 39th rule.

RULE XLII.

Of the verbs in GO.

1. *The Verbs in GO make XI, CTUM.*
2. *Figo, frigo, have also XUM.*
3. *Pergo hath perrēxi, perrēctum; and furgo, furrēxi, furrēctum.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The verbs in GO make the preterite in XI, and the supine in CTUM. As
CINGO, *cinxi*, *ctum*, *ēre*: to tie about, to gird; to surround or defend; to surround or environ, to besiege.
Accingo, *accinxi*, *accinctum*, *accingere*: to gird to, to prepare for, to go about a thing briskly, to provide himself with, to arm himself.

Præ-

Præcingo, xi, ctum, ěre: *to begirt, to encompass, to inclose, to get himself ready.*

JUNGO, junxi, ctum, ěre: *to join, to put together, to associate, to yoke.*

Adjungo, xi, ctum, ěre: *to join to, to associate, to couple, to take in alliance, to take part with, to bring over or reconcile.*

Conjungo, xi, ctum, conjungere: *to join together, to ally, to unite.*

Disjungo, xi, ctum, ěre: *to separate, to disjoin, to divide.*

Injungo, xi, ctum, ěre: *to join with or upon, to injoin, to command, to inflict a punishment, to give orders, to join together, to build near, to assemble, to bring near, to bring or lay upon.*

Sejungo, xi, ctum, ěre: *to separate.*

Abjungo, abjuxi, abjunctum, abjungere: *to part or separate.*

MUNGO, xi, ctum, very little used, ěre: *to wipe one's nose.*

Emungo, emuxi, emunctum, ěre: *to wipe or snuff the nose, to snuff a candle, to cheat one of his money.*

PLANGO, planxi, planctum, plangere: *to beat or strike against; to lament, bewail, or bemoan.*

TINGO, tinxi, tinctum, tingere: *to dye, to colour, to paint.*

Intingo, xi, ctum, ěre: *to dip in, to steep in, to dye or colour.*

The compounds of **FLIGO**, which is grown obsolete, from whence however cometh *flitus*, Virg. *a striking or dashing against.*

Affligo, xi, ctum, ěre: *to afflict, to vex, to torment, to persecute, to ruin, to throw on the ground, to oppress, to trample under foot, to demolish, to weaken and bring low, to make unhappy.*

Confligo, confixi, conflictum, confligere: *to contend, to encounter.*

Infligo, infixi, ctum, ěre: *to lay upon, to strike, to bring upon, to sling.*

REGO, rexi, rectum, regere: *to govern, to conduct.*

Arrigo, arrexī, arrectum, arrigere: *to lift up or raise, to encourage.*

Dírigo, éxi, ctum, ěre : *to direct, to conduct, to regulate ; to level or aim ; to order, to set in array ; to refer one thing to another ; to rule or guide, to measure or mark out.*

E'rigo, eréxi, eréctum, erígere : *to erect or make upright, to rouse or excite, to set up, to lift or hold up, to comfort or relieve.*

Pórrigo, porréxi, porréctum, ěre : *to stretch, to extend, to reach.*

The verbs ending in **GUO** are also comprehended here, because we say **GO**, not **GUO**, as for example the compounds of **STINGUO**, unusual.

Distínguo, distínxi, distínctum, distínguere : *to divide, to separate, to distinguish, to mark, to diversify, to set or inamel.*

Extínguo, extínxi, extínctum, extínguere : *to extinguish, to quench, to appease or stint, to abolish, to destroy.*

Præstínguo, xi, ctum, ěre : *to render obscure, to put out ; to stifle, to deface, to dazzle the sight.*

UNGUO or UNGO, unxi, (and heretofore ungui) unctum, úngere : *to anoint, to smear, to bedaub, to perfume.*

Exúngo, exúnxi, exúnctum, exúngere : *to anoint.*

Inúngo, inúnxi, inúnctum, inúngere : *the same.*

Perúngo, perúnxi, ctum, perúngere : *to anoint all over.*

The two next have **CTUM** and **XUM**.

2. **FIGO, fixi, fixum, and sometimes fíctum, figere :** *to fix, to fasten, to run through.*

Its compounds have rarely more than the former supine.

Affigo, affixi, affixum, ěre : *to fasten, to clap close, to fix upon, to attribute.*

Configo, xi, xum, ěre : *to fix, to run through, to fasten, to nail.*

Defigo, xi, xum, ěre : *to fix, to fasten against a wall or any other place, to engrave, to imprint, to place, to set, to put before one's eyes, to represent, to astonish, to surprize, to shock.*

Infigo, infixi, infixum, infigere : *to fix or fasten in.*

Refigo, refixi, refixum, refigere : *to fasten anew, to pluck down what is fastened, to cancel, to abrogate and disannul.*

FRIGO, frixi, frixum *and* frictum, frígere: *to fry, to parch.*

3. **PERGO**, perréxi, perréctum, pérgeré: *to go, to continue, to pursue, to persevere, to hasten, to go forward.*

It is also taken for *to begin to speak or act.*

SURGO, surréxi, surréctum, súrgere: *to rise.*

Affurgo, affurréxi, affurréctum, affúrgere: *to rise up, to stand up, to rise up to one, to do him reverence.*

Confurgo, réxi, réctum, confúrgere: *to rise up together.*

Exfurgo, exurréxi, réctum, exúrgere: *to rise up, to spring, or issue.*

Insurgo, insurréxi, éctum, ére: *to rise up against, to make head against.*

Resurgo, éxi, éctum, ére: *to rise or flourish again, to rise from the dead, to recover.*

ANNO TATION.

FRIGO hath also *frictum* according to Diomedes. *Sagittis confictus.* Scaur. Giffanius in his *Index* proves the same by the authority of Cic. and Varr. Scipio Gentilis has observed that Callistratus spoke in the same manner: *Si quando navis vel infecta, vel fracta, &c.*

FRIGO hath also *frictum*; *frictum cicer*, Hor. *frictæ nuces*, Plaut. *caro fricta.* Pliny.

SURGO comes from *rego*, as much as to say *surrego*, or *sursum rego me*; for which reason *surgo* and *surrigo*, have the same preterite and supine, whence cometh *surrecta cornua*, Colum. *surrecto mucrone*, Livy.

With regard to *pergo*, some derive it from *ago*; but since it does not follow the preterite of the latter, there is a greater probability of its coming from *rego*.

RULE XLIII.

Of those verbs which drop their N in the supine.

Pingo, stringo, fingo, *drop their N in the supine, and make ICTUM.*

EXAMPLES.

These three verbs follow the general rule, but they lose their N in the supine.

PINGO, pinxi, pictum, (*and not pinctum*) píngere: *to paint, to stain, to deck or set out.*

Appingo, appínxi, appíctum, appíngere: *to join unto, to fasten, to add; to paint.*

Depingo, depínxi, depíctum, ére: *to paint, to represent.*

Expingo, xi, ctum, ére: *to paint, to draw.*

STRINGO, *strinxi, strictum, (and not strinctum,)* *stringere*: to grasp or hold fast, to tie hard or close, to curry a horse, to gather, to lop or cut, to touch lightly upon, to make naked or bare, to draw his sword.

Adstringo, *xi, ctum, ěre*: to tie hard or close, to bind, to oblige, to constrain.

Constringo, *xi, ctum, ěre*: to bind fast, to tie, to constrain or compel, to restrain or bridle.

Destringo, *xi, ctum, ěre*: to cut or lop off, to gather or pull fruit, to scrape or raze off, to diminish.

Distringo, *xi, ctum, ěre*: to bind close, to busy or take one up, to rub or cleanse the body, to curry a horse, to strike, prick, or touch softly, to chip or pare, to draw a sword, to distract or put into confusion.

Obstringo, *xi, ctum, ěre*: to bind close, to tie up, to oblige.

Perstringo, *xi, ctum, ěre*: to wring hard, to tie up close; to dazzle; to touch any thing in discourse, to glance at it; to offend highly, to raze or grate; to say a thing in few words; to censure, to find fault with, to reproach; lightly to run over, to graze upon.

FINGO, *finxi, fictum, (and not finctum)* *ingere*: to make, to fashion, or mould; to frame or build; to imagine, to invent, to contrive; to feign or counterfeit; to suit or accommodate.

Affingo, *affinxi, affictum, affingere*: to form or fashion; to devise or frame; to invent or add to a story; to counterfeit and resemble.

Confingo, *xi, ctum, ěre*: to form or make; to feign, to invent, to shape or fashion.

Effingo, *xi, ctum, ěre*: to fashion, to work, to engrave; to represent or express; to imitate.

ANNO TATION.

Priscian, and after him Despauter with some others, join **RINGO** to the abovementioned. But this verb is no longer used, as Verepeus hath justly observed: in lieu of which we make use of the deponent *ringor*. *Ille ringitur, tu rideas*, Ter. This verb has never a preterite, but very likely it had one formerly, since we still say *risus*, a grinning or scornful opening of the mouth. Cicero makes use of its compound: *Ille libenter accipiet, hi subringentur*, ad Attic.

RULE XLIV.

Of the verbs which make **IGI** or **EGI**, and **ACTUM**.

1. **Tango** makes *tétigi, tactum*:

2. **Pango**,

2. Pango, pegi, panxi, pactum.
3. *From the old verb pago comes pépigi.*
4. *These have EGI, ACTUM, viz. frango, ago, compingo, cogo, impingo, suppingo.*
5. Dego, pródigo, sátago, *have EGI without a supine.*

EXAMPLES.

1. TANGO, tétigi, tactum, tângere : *to touch, to strike, to meddle with.*
 Its compounds change A into I, but take A in the supine.
 Attingo, ïgi, áctum, ère : *to touch lightly, to reach or to arrive at, to treat of, to be related to, to belong to or to concern.*
 Contingo, ïgi, áctum, ère : *to touch or lay hold of, to arrive at, to hit, to reach to, to befall one, to attain to.*
 Obtingit, óbtigit, (*it has only the third person*) obtingere : *it falleth to by lot, it happeneth.*
 Pertingo, pértigi, pertáctum, pertingere : *to extend, or reach along.*
2. PANGO, *heretofore* pegi, *now* panxi, pactum, pángere : *to strike or drive in, to plant, to compose verses.*
 In regard to its compounds, some of them retain A, and form the preterite more elegantly in ANXI ; as
 Circumpango, panxi, pactum, pángere : *to set or plant round.*
 Depango, depánxi, depáctum, pángere : *to plant, to fasten in the ground.*
 Repango, pánxi, áctum, repángere : *to set or plant, to grass.*
4. Others change A into I, and forming the preterite in EGI, they resume A in the supine ; as
 Compingo, égi, áctum, ère : *to compact or put together, to make or frame a thing of several pieces, to fasten, to bind close, to set in.*
 Impingo, impégi, impáctum, impingere : *to hit, dash, or throw against, to run aground ; to stumble, to clap or fasten upon. Plaut.*
 Suppingo, égi, áctum, ère : *to fasten underneath, rarely used.*

3. PAGO, is obsolete; but from thence comes pépigi, I have covenanted or agreed upon.

ANNO TATION.

4. There are some who derive the latter compounds from the verb *ago*; but be that as it may, we must take care not to confound them with those of *pingo*, *xi*; to paint, which are in the 43d rule.

3. Pépigi comes from the old verb *pago*, as *cecidi* from *cado*, according to Quintilian. And this verb was borrowed from the Doric *πάγω* instead of *πῆγω*. But *pegi* came from *pango*, as *fregi* from *frango*. *Tonfillam pegi lævo in littore*, Pacuv. apud Priscian. Turnebus takes notice that Cicero has made use of it in the 2. de leg. *Requiri placere terminos, quos Socrates pegerit*. Where *pegerit* is the same as *panxerit*, whereas *pepigerit* would make quite another sense, and be taken for *pactus fuerit*. For instead of *pago* we now use *paciscor*, taken from *paco*, is, for *pago*. Which does not hinder *pango* from being also formed of the latter verb, by adding *n*, in imitation of the Greeks, who frequently use this last letter in their derivatives, as of *φθάνω*, *φθάνω*, *prævenio*, and a multitude of others.

On the contrary the verb following *frango* makes its preterite as if it were from *frago*, by dropping of *n*; whence also comes *fragilis*: and *frago* should come from *ῥάγω* for *ῥήγω*, to break; by adding the Æolic digamma, of which we shall have something to say in the treatise of letters.

All these form the preterite in EGI, and the supine in ACTUM.

FRANGO, fregi, fractum, frângere: to break, to bruise, to weaken, to wear out, to destroy, to violate, or infringe, to vanquish.

Confringo, égi, áctum, confringere: to break open.

Defringo, égi, áctum, defringere: to break down or off.

Effringo, égi, áctum, ěre: to break in pieces, to break open.

Infringo, égi, áctum, ěre: to break, to break down, to break in pieces, to bruise.

Perfringo, égi, áctum, ěre: to break through, to break or dash in pieces.

AGO, egi áctum, ágere: to do, to pursue, to drive, to lead, to treat or deal with, to speak, to plead, to dwell, to live, to throw, to govern, to act or personate, to esteem.

Its compounds change A into I short, as;

A'bigo, égi, áctum, ágere: to drive away; to send away, to drive away cattle; also to steal cattle.

A'digo, adégi, adáctum, adígere: to drive, to bring to, to force.

A'm-

A'mbigo, égi, áctum, ěre : *to doubt, to be in suspense, to dispute or quarrel.*

E'xigo, exégi, áctum, ěre : *to require, to demand, to pray, to end or finish, to dispatch, to examine, to spend or pass away, to drive out, to banish.*

Rédigo, égi, áctum, ěre : *to bring back again, to constrain, to drive or force back, to gather, to heap together, to amass, to turn into money, to compel to return, to subdue, to make easy.*

Satiséxigo, égi, áctum, ěre : *to demand security.*

Súbigo, égi, áctum, subígere : *to bring under, to subdue, to constrain, to tame, to till, to whet, to beat or stamp, to dig or cast up.*

Tránfigo, transégi, transáctum, transígere : *to pass or thrust through, to pierce, to transact business, to conclude, to make an end of a controversy.*

Pérago, (*it retains the A*) perégi, peráctum, perágere : *to finish, to accomplish, to perform, to perfect, to convict, to cause sentence of condemnation to be passed.*

5. Cogo, coégi, coáctum, cógere : *to gather, to assemble, to make thick, to curdle, to compel, to rally or bring up, to drive in, to collect taxes, to draw up or range under certain heads, to conclude and infer, to reduce to reason.*

And in like manner compíngo, impíngo, suppíngo, See p. 245.

6. These other three compounds have no supine.

Dego, degi, dégere : *to lead, to pass, to spend, to continue, to live, to dwell.*

Pródigo, égi, ěre : *to drive forth, to lash out or lavish, to squander away, Varr.*

Sátago, fatégi, fatágere : *to be busy about a thing, to be in great care about it, to bustle and keep a pudder, to have enough to do, to intermeddle, to over-do, to over-act.*

RULE XLV.

Of *pungo*, and of *lego* with its compounds.

1. *Pungo* makes *punxi*, or rather *púpugi, punctum.*

2. *Lego* hath *legi, lectum.*

3. But three of its compounds make **EXI,ECTUM.**

EXAMPLES.

1. PUNGO, punxi, *very little used except when compounded*, púpugi, púnctum, púngere : *to prick or sting ; to gall, to vex.*

Its compounds form their preterite different ways.

Compúngo, compúpugi, *Rob. Steph.* compúnxi, *Voss.* compúnctum, compúngere : *to prick, to sting, to vex.*

Dispúngo, dispúnxi, dispúnctum, dispúngere : *to cancel, to efface, to note, or set down, to examine or balance an account.*

Expúngo, expúnxi, expúnctum, úngere : *to put or cross out, to expunge, to put out things written by setting pricks under every letter, to pay.*

Repúngo, repúpugi, and repúnxi, *Steph. and Voss.* repúnctum, repúngere : *to prick or goad again ; to vex again, to be revenged.*

2. LEGO, legi, lectum, légere : *to gather, to gather up, to heap up, to read, to choose, to draw, to receive, to associate, to admit, to coast by, to coast or keep to the coast, to recite, to call over the senate when the unworthy members were expelled in order to keep the others to their duty.*

Some of its compounds preserve E, as

A'llego, allégi, alléctum, allégere : *to choose one into a place, or into a society, to admit.*

Prælego, prælégi, præléctum, prælégere : *to read to one, as a master to his scholars ; to expound ; to pass or go by.*

Rélego, relégi, reléctum, relégere : *to read over again, to gather again, to go back.*

Others change E into I, as

Cólligo, égi, éctum, ěre : *to gather, or bring together ; to tie, or truss up ; to recover himself or take heart ; to call to mind, to recollect ; to harness, or join together ; to pack up his awles ; to acquire ; to conclude ; to infer.*

Deligo, delégi, deléctum, delígere : *to choose ; to gather, to pick.*

E'ligo, elégi, eléctum, elígere : *to choose, to pick out.*

Séligo, selégi, seléctum, selígere : *to choose out, to pick and lay aside, to cull.*

3. There

3. There are three of its compounds which have **EXI**, in the preterite, and retain the supine of the simple in **ECTUM**.

Díligo, diléxi, diléctum, dilígere : *to favour, or respect ; to love dearly.*

Intélligo, intelléxi, intelléctum, intellígere : *to understand, to know, to comprehend, to see, to learn.*

Négligo, negléxi, negléctum, ére : *to neglect, to despise.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

The two last had heretofore **EGI**, *intellegi*, Ulp. *neglégi*, Priscian and Diomedes.

RULE XLVI.

Of mergo spargo and tergo.

Mergo, spargo, and tergo make SI, and SUM.

EX A M P L E S.

MERGO, merfi, merfum, mérgere : *to put under water, to immerse, to sink.*

Demérgo, demérfi, fum, ére : *to dive, to sink to the bottom, to plunge over head and ears.*

Immérgo, fi, fum, ére : *to plunge or dip over head and ears.*

Submérgo, submérfi, fum, ére ; *to drown, to sink under water.*

SPARGO, sparfi, sparsum, spárgere : *to strew or throw about ; to sow ; to sprinkle or bedew ; to spread abroad, to publish.*

Its compounds change **A** into **E** ; as

Aspérgo, aspérfi, aspérsum, aspérgere : *to besprinkle, to wet or moisten ; to corn, to powder, to season ; to asperse or bespatter ; to intermix or interlace ; to give a little, or a sprinkling.*

Conspérgo, fi, fum, ére : *to besprinkle, to strew.*

Dispérgo, fi, fum, gère : *to scatter, to disperse, to spread abroad.*

Inspérgo, fi, fum, ére : *to sprinkle, to cast upon or among ; to scatter.*

TERGO, terfi, terfum, térgere : *to wipe, to clean, to scour.*

The same as **TERGEO**. See the 21st rule.

Abstérgo, érfi, érsum, ére : *to wipe clean ; to wipe off or away.*

Detérgo,

Detérgero, detérſi, érfum, ére : *to wipe, brush, or scour ; to clear up, to uncover ; to break the oars by running ſout againſt them.*

RULE XLVII.

Of thoſe verbs which either have no ſupine, or no preterite.

1. Ningo, clango, and ango, have XI, without a ſupine.
2. But vergo and ambigo have neither preterite nor ſupine.

EXAMPLES.

Theſe three verbs form the preterite in XI, purſuant to the general rule ; but they have never a ſupine.

NINGO, ninxi, níngere : *to ſnow.*

ANGO, anxí, ángere : *to ſtrangle, throttle, choak, or ſtrain ; to teaze, to vex, or trouble one.*

CLANGO, clanxi, clángere : *to ſound a trumpet.*

2. The two next have neither preterite nor ſupine.

VERGO, vérgere : *to decline, to bend, lie, or look toward.*

Devérgero, devérgere : *to bend, or decline downward.*

A'MBIGO, ambígere : *to doubt, to be in ſuſpenſe ; to diſpute, or quarrel.*

ANNOTATION.

To theſe ſome join *ſugo* ; but the verbal noun *ſuctus*, which we read in Pliny, ſhews plainly that the ſupine was heretofore uſual.

Ango hath *anctum*, according to Priſcian ; but we find no authority for it in Latin authors ; though it is encouraged by the ancient Greek glosſaries ; *ancti*, ἀγγόμενοι. It has *anxum* according to Diomedes, who likewiſe inſiſts that *angor* hath *anxius ſum*. But *anxius* is a noun and not a participle, though it is derived from hence, as well as *anxietas*. Clango hath *clangui* in the vulgate, *clanguerunt*, Num. 10. where Pagninus and the modern interpreters have reſtored *clanxerunt*.

Vergo hath *verſi*, *verſum*, according to Robert Stephen ; and *verxi*, according to Diomedes. But for this we find no authority in any Latin author.

Ambigo is derived from *am*, and from *ago*, adding *b* ; juſt as *amburo* comes from *am* and from *uro*. *Am* itſelf cometh from the Greek ἀμφί ; and this particle *am* even Cato has made uſe of, *am terminum*, for *circum terminum*.

RULE XLVIII.

Of the verbs in HO, and of *Meio*.

Traho, and veho, take XI, CTUM :

And *Meio* hath minxi, miſtum.

EXAM-

EXAMPLES.

TRAHO, traxi, tractum, trāhere : *to draw, to drag, to delay.*

A'bstraho, abstrāxi, abstrāctum, abstrāhere : *to drag away, to draw away, to abstract, to free, to separate.*

A'ttraho, attrāxi, attrāctum, attrāhere : *to attract, to draw to one, to entice.*

Cóntraho, contrāxi, contrāctum, contrāhere : *to draw together, to procure or get, to shrink in, to draw in, to contract or shorten, to contract or bargain, to furl the sails.*

Détraho, detrāxi, detrāctum, detrāhere : *to draw off; to pluck or pull away; to detract, disparage, or speak ill of; to diminish or abate.*

Dístraho, dístrāxi, dístrāctum, dístrāhere : *to pull or draw asunder, to part, to separate, to divide, to break off; to sell; to delay or put off a thing; to make a diversion.*

Prótraho, protrāxi, áctum, ěre : *to drag along, to draw forth, to protract or delay.*

Rétraho, xi, ctum, ěre : *to draw or pull back, to withdraw.*

Súbtraho, subtrāxi, subtrāctum, subtrāhere : *to take away, to subtract; to diminish; to draw out; to withdraw.*

VEHO, vexi, vectum, véhere : *to carry any manner of ways, to convey by land or water. It is also translated by the passive verb; vehens (subaud. se) being carried.*

A'dveho, advéxi, advéctum, advéhere : *to import, or export, to carry by sea, or land.*

Cónveho, xi, ctum, ěre : *to carry off or convey by cart, beast, or ship.*

E'veho, evéxi, ctum, ěre : *to carry out, to convey, to extol and lift up.*

I'nveho, xi, ctum, ěre : *to bring in or upon; to import; to carry or bear; to inveigh or speak bitterly against.*

Pérveho, xi, ctum, ěre : *to carry along, to convey to the place appointed.*

Próveho, provéxi, provéctum, provéhere : *to carry on, to convey, to advance, to promote, to prefer.*

Tránsvého, xi, ctum, ěre : *to carry, convey, or pass over.*

MEIO,

MEIO, minxi, etum, ěre : *to pifs, to make water.*

ANNO TATION.

Heretofore they said *mingo*, which we still find in the ancient grammarians ; and thence also comes *mingens* in the scripture. But now it is become obsolete, though *minxi* and *miſtum* are derived from thence. Diomedes makes it also to have *meii*.

RULE XLIX.

Of the verbs in LO.

1. *Verbs in LO have UI, ITUM.*
2. *But alſo bath alſo altum ; ócculo, colo, and cónſulo, have U'LTUM.*
3. *Volo and its compounds have no ſupine.*
4. *Excéſlo and Præcéſlo make UI, ELSUM ; Antecéſlo makes UI without a ſupine.*
5. *Percéſlo takes CULI, CULSUM ; but recéſlo has neither preterite nor ſupine.*

EXAM PLES.

1. The verbs in LO ought, generally ſpeaking, to form their preterite in ūi, and their ſupine in ITUM, according to the analogy above obſerved, p. 171. Thus we ſay MOLO, mólui, mólitum, mólere : *to grind.* E'molo, emólui, emólitum, mólere : *to grind thoroughly ; to ſpend, to conſume.*

2. But very often there is a ſyncope in the ſupine ; as ALO álui, álitum, and by ſyncope, altum, *leſs uſual,* álere : *to nourish, to maintain, to cherish, and in like manner*

O'CCULO, occúui, occúltum, (*for occúlitum*) occúlere : *to hide, to cover.*

COLO, cólui, cultum, cólere : *to till the earth, to inhabit, to honour, to reſpect, to worſhip, to praſtiſe or exerciſe.*

A'ccolo, accólui, accúltum, accólere : *to live near, to be near.*

E'xcolo, ūi, últum, ěre : *to till or cultivate ; to garniſh, deck, or poliſh ; to inſtrúct ; to perform or praſtiſe.*

I'ncolo, incólui, incúltum, incólere : *to inhabit.*

Récolo, recólui, recúltum, recólere : *to till or dreſs again ; to bring into remembrance, to recolleſt ; to furbish, reſreſh or adorn.*

CON-

CO'NSULO, consûlui, consûltum, consûlere : *to consult, to consult with, to give counsel, to provide for or take care of, to consider or regard.*

3. VOLO, vis, vult; *the preterite, vólui : it follows the general rule in regard to the preterite, but has no supine. Velle; to be willing; to desire, to wish; to wish one well, to favour, to be willing to serve him; to pray, to encourage; to mean, to design.*

Nolo, nólui, nolle : *to be unwilling, not to will; not to favour or be of one's side, to be against one.*

Malo, málui, malle : *to have rather, to choose preferably.*

4. CELLO, an obsolete verb, made ùi and ELSUM, whence come the following verbs.

Antecello, antecellui, *without a supine, antecellere : to excel, to surpass, to surmount.*

Excello, excellui, excelsum, excellere : *to excel, to surpass. Whence cometh excelsus, a, um: high, elevated.*

Præcello, præcellui, præcelsum, præcellere : *to excel, to surpass, surmount, or be much better; to preside over. Whence cometh præcelsus, a, um: most high.*

5. Percello perculi, percûsum, percellere : *to overthrow, overturn, or beat down; to astonish, amaze; to affect deeply, to strike to the heart.*

Recello, *hath neither preterite nor supine: recellere, Liv.*

Appul. *to thrust or push down; to bend or thrust back.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

CELLO, came from the Greek κέλλω, ποιεω. Among its compounds antecello hath no supine. Excello and præcello seem to have had supines formerly, since from thence are still derived excelsus and præcelsus, which seem nevertheless to be rather nouns adjectives than supines or participles. We say also excello : *effice ut excelleas, Cic.* whence according to Priscian cometh excellui : whereas excello ought to make exculi : as percello, perculi ; unless we choose to say that this is a syncope for percellui.

Some there are, and among the rest Alvarez, who would have us say perculsi, in the preterite of percello, which should make the supine perculsum. But Vossius believes that the several passages brought to confirm this reading, are corrupted : and Lambin in his commentary on Hor. lib. 1. od. 7. declares expressly that perculsi is not Latin, and that percello hath no other preterite than perculi. And yet Vossius says that notwithstanding all this, he himself left perculsi in a passage of Cicero's, which he quotes on the 2d satire of the 3d book. *Si eorum plaga PERCULSI afflictos se & stratos esse fassantur, Ex Tusc. 3.* But it is evident that perculsi is here only a participle,

participle, and that it proves nothing in regard to the preterite of the active, which Vossius does not seem to have considered. Now *perculi* and *perculsum* are formed of *percello*, by the change of *e* into *u*, just as in *pulsum*, taken from *pello*; and in its preterite *pepuli*, for *pepeli*. They say also *procello*, *procelli*, Plin. Jun. which is the same as *percello*, but less used. From thence however cometh *procella*, a storm.

RULE L.

The second part of the verbs in LO.

1. *Pello* makes *pépuli*, *pulsum*;
2. *Vello*, bath *velli* or *vulsi*, *vulsum*.
3. *Sallo* bath *falli*, *falsum*;
4. *Fallo*, *fefélli*, *fulsum*: but *refélllo* has only *refélli*.
5. *Pfallo* bath *pfalli* without a supine.
6. *Tollo* makes *sústuli*, *sublátum*: *attólllo* bath neither preterite nor supine.

EXAMPLES.

The verbs in this second part of the rule form their preterite and supine in a different manner.

1. **PELLO**, *pépuli*, *pulsum*, *péllere*: to drive away.
Appéllo, *áppuli*, *appúlsum*, *appéllere*: to drive to, to bring to land, to the coast or shore, to cast anchor, to go towards, to arrive, to apply, to devote one's self to, to appear before one, to split against the rocks.
Compéllo, *cómpuli*, *compúlsum*, *compéllere*: to drive or bring together; to compel, or constrain.
Expéllo, *éxpuli*, *expúlsum*, *expéllere*: to drive out, to thrust out, to banish.
Impéllo, *ímpuli*, *impúlsum*, *impéllere*: to thrust, drive, or push forward; to push in; to constrain one to do a thing; to strike; to hit against.
Perpéllo, *puli*, *pulsum*, *lère*: to force or constrain one to do a thing; to persuade, or prevail with.
Propéllo, *li sum*, *ère*: to drive or put away; to push or thrust forward or back; to repulse or keep off.
Repéllo, *répuli*, *úlsum*, *éllere*: to repel, to oppose; to beat or thrust back; to turn away.
2. **VELLO**, *velli*, more usual; *vulsi*, *vulsum*, *vél- lere*: to pluck.

Avéllo,

Avélllo, avélli, avúlfum, avéllere : *to pull or drag away, to part, or keep afunder.*

Divélllo, élli, úlfum, éllere : *to take away by force ; to loose, hinder, or undo ; to pull afunder.*

Evélllo, evélli, fum, ére : *to pluck up or out ; to pull off ; to root out.*

Revélllo, revélli, and ulfi, ulfum, éllere : *to pluck or tear off ; to extirpate.*

3. SALLO, falli, falſum, fallere : *to ſalt, to pickle.*

SALIO, falívi, falítum, falíre : *of the fourth conjugation.*

4. FALLO, fefélí, falſum, ére : *to deceive, to beguile, to cheat, to diſappoint, to miſs, to be miſtaken, to eſcape notice, to be ignorant of.*

Refélllo, refélli, without a ſupine, reféllere : *to confute, to diſprove.*

5. PSALLO, pfalli, pſállere : *to ſing, or play on an inſtrument.*

6. TOLLO takes ſúſtuli, ſublátum, tóllere : *to take away, to lift up, to bring up, to educate, to have children, to kill or make away with, to aboliſh, to deſtroy, to take along with.*

Attólllo, hath neither preterite nor ſupine, attóllere : *to lift or raiſe up, to take up, to extol or ſet off, to carry away,*

Extólllo, éxtuli, elátum, extóllere : *to lift or hold up, to raiſe up, to praiſe.*

Suſtólllo, ſúſtuli, ſublátum, ére : *to lift up, to take away or make away with, to pick up, to educate or bring up.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

We find *appulſerit* apud. Ju. C. Ulpian in Pandect. Florentin. which Scipio Gentilis hath attempted to maintain. And thence a doubt ariſes whether *pello* had not heretofore *pulſi*.

Vulſi and *vulſerunt* frequently occur in Lucan: *revulſi* is in Ovid ; but Cicero generally makes uſe of *velli*.

TOLLO made heretofore *tuli* or *tétuli* according to Charifius, whence its compounds take alſo their preterite by dropping the reduplication : and *tetuli* is found even in Plautus, Terence, Catullus and others, but this preterite came more likely from *tolo* for *tolero*. For *tollo* ſhould make *tetulli*, as *ſallo* makes *ſefelli*. It ſeems alſo that heretofore they ſaid *tolli*, whence comes *toliſſe* in Ulpian, according to Scaliger.

Attollo hath neither preterite nor ſupine, becauſe *attuli* and *allatum*, which are derived from thence, have been adopted by *adfero* and

and changed their signification. The preterite *sustuli*, properly speaking, comes from *sustollo* : but besides its having been borrowed by *tollo*, it has also been lent to *suffero*, so that this preterite serves for three verbs, just as *extuli* has been also lent to *effero*.

RULE LI.

1. Verbs in MO make UI, ITUM.
2. Sumo, como, demo, promo, more elegantly make SI, TUM.
- Tremo takes üi without a supine.
3. Emo bath emi, emptum.
4. And premo, preffi, pressum.

EXAMPLES.

1. Verbs in MO make üi and ITUM, as
FREMO, frémüi, frémitum, frémere : to make a great noise, to roar, to bluster.
Infremo, infrémüi, ítum, ěre : to make a great noise.
GEMO, gemüi, gémitum, gémere : to mounth, to groan.
Ingemo, üi, ítum, ěre : to lament, to bewail.
TREMO, trémüi : it follows the general rule in regard to the preterite, but has no supine, trémere : to tremble, to shake, to quake for fear.
2. There are four that more elegantly make SI, TUM, though they have frequently PSI, PTUM.
COMO, comfi, comtum, cómere : to comb or deck the hair ; to trim, to attire, to make gay, or trick up.
DEMO, demfi, demtum, ěre : to take away from a whole, to abate, to diminish, to cut off, to except.
PROMO, promfi, promptum, prómere : to draw out, to bring forth, to draw as wine out of a vessel, to utter, to disclose, to lay open.
PROMTUS also signifieth ready, prompt, easy, quick, bold.
Deprómo, fi, tum, ěre : to draw or fetch out.
Exprómo, fi, tum, ěre : to draw out, to shew forth, to produce or bring, to tell plainly.
SUMO, sumfi, sumtum, súmere : to take, to receive ; to pretend, to assume or arrogate ; to lay out, to bestow ; to employ ; to advance a proposition or postulate, to take for granted.
Assúmo, úmfi, úmtum, úmere : to take and draw to himself ; to take as granted ; to take upon him, or assume too much ; to regain or recover.

Ab-

Absumo, absumsi, absumtum, absumere: *to consume, to waste.*

Consumo, sumsi, sumtum, mēre: *to spend lavishly, to waste, to consume or destroy, to lay out.*

Desumo, umsi, umtum, desumere: *to pick out or choose.*

Infumo, umsi, umtum, umere: *to employ, to spend.*

Præsumo, præsumsi, præsumtum, præsumere: *to take first or before; to presume; to guess, to presuppose.*

Resumo, resumsi, resumtum, resumere: *to take up a gain, to resume.*

3. EMO, emi, emtum, emere: *to buy.*

Its compounds change E into I short, and resume the E in the preterite and supine.

Adimo, adēmi, adēmtum, adimere: *to take away, to free from, to keep from.*

Dirimo, dirēmi, dirēmtum, dirimere: *to break off, to separate; to interrupt business; to delay; to determine or make an end of.*

Eximo, exēmi, tum, ěre: *to take out, to take away; to set aside; to free, to deliver, to preserve; to gain time; to waste, to spend; to acquit; to exempt.*

Intērimo, interēmi, interēmtum, interimere: *to kill.*

Pērimo, ēmi, ēmtum, imere: *to kill, to destroy or deface, to abolish, to suppress.*

Rēdimō, ēmi, ēmtum, imere: *to redeem or ransom; to buy off; to recompense or make amends for; to take a farm upon a rent; to take a thing in bargain or by the great; to take a lease; to become the party to whom the thing is delivered by judgment; to undertake to furnish victims, ammunition, provisions, &c.*

ANNO TATION.

I have removed the P from the termination of the preterite and supine of all these verbs, by the authority of Terentius Scaurus in his orthography, of Victorinus who was cotemporary with Donatus, as also of S. Jerome, of Lambinus, of Sanctius and of Vossius, who tell us plainly that it is repugnant to the analogy of the language. And indeed the termination *psi* ought to be kept for the verbs in *po*, just as *π* is changed into *ψ* among the Greeks. I am not ignorant that Priscian writes *sumpsi*, *compsi*, &c. and that the same writing is remarked in most of the antient manuscripts. But as Sanctius observes it is a corruption which crept in when the purity of the language was lost; a corruption so manifest, that on a

thousand other occasions they inserted the *p*, saying *dampnatio* for *damnatio* and the like.

Hence also it comes that in French there are several who write *dempter*, which is evidently an error, for not only the pronunciation of the language opposes it, this *p* not being founded; but even those who write *dèmo*, *dèmpsi*, do not so much as pretend that it was ever customary to say *domo*, *dòmpsi*, but only *domo*, *domui*, as it is in the 9th rule p. 183.

4. **PREMO**, *pressi*, *pressum*, *prémere*: *to press*; *to squeeze*, *to strain*; *to straighten*; *to oppress*; *to trample upon*; *to crush*; *to pursue*; *to persecute*.

Its compounds change *E* into *I* short in the present, and resume *E* in the preterite and supine.

Cómprimo, *compréssi*, *compréssum*, *comprimere*: *to press together*; *to hold in or keep close*; *to force*, *to shut*, *to trample upon*, *to hide*; *to lay up*, *to keep*; *to board up all sorts of provisions*; *to appease*, *to stop*, *stay*, or *repress*; *to ravish or deflower*.

Déprimo, *éssi*, *éssum*, *ímere*: *to thrust*, *press*, or *weigh down*; *to sink*; *to make one stoop*; *to humble*.

E'xprimo, *éssi*, *éssum*, *mère*: *to press*, *wring*, or *strain out*; *to extort*; *to constrain*; *to copy out or imitate*; *to express*, *to pourtray*, *to draw out*; *to declare and make apparent*.

I'mprimo, *éssi*, *éssum*, *ère*: *to imprint*, *to engrave*, *to set a mark*.

O'pprimo, *éssi*, *éssum*, *ímere*: *to oppress*, *to stifle*, *to fall heavy upon*, *to enslave*, *to overpower*, *to surprize or take unprovided*.

Réprimo, *éssi*, *éssum*, *ímere*: *to keep within bounds*; *to contain*, *to hinder or hold in*; *to restrain or repress*; *to check*; *to appease*.

RULE LII.

Of the verbs in **NO**.

1. **Cano** *makes* *cécini*, *cantum*.
2. Its compounds have *üi*, **ENTUM**.
3. **Pono** *bath* *pósüi*, *pósitum*.
4. **Gigno**, *génüi*, *génitum*:
5. **Temno** *bath* *temsi*, *temtum*; the preterite is seldom used except in the compound *contémno*.

EXAMPLES.

The verbs in NO form their preterite and supine differently.

1. CANO, cécini, cantum, cânere : *to sing, to publish, to celebrate, to sing in concert, to sound, to write verses, to praise one highly, to sound an alarm; to report or proclaim aloud; to foretel, to prophesy; to play upon an instrument; to speak to his own advantage, to seek his private interest.*
2. Its compounds change A into I short, and form ùi, ENTUM ; as
 Cóncino, concínui, concéntum, concínere : *to agree or accord in one song; to sing; to sound or play as instruments do; to agree or consent.*
 Incino, incínui, incéntum, incínere : *to sing; to play upon instruments.*
 O'ccino, occínui, and sometimes occánui, occéntum, ère : *to chirp, to sing inauspiciously as birds do.*
 Præcino, præcínui, præcéntum, præcínere : *to sing before, to lead the chorus, to mumble a charm, to prophesy.*
 Récino, recínui, recéntum, recínere : *to sound or ring again, to repeat.*
3. PONO, pósui, pósitum, pónere : *to put, to place, to set; to plant; to reckon; to put the case, to suppose; to propose, or propound; to consider; to esteem; to blame; to do good; to attribute; to give; to trust.*
 Appóno, appósui, appósitum, appónere : *to put or set to; to join, to add; to lay upon or nigh to; to mix or put in; to suborn or procure.*
 Compóno, ùi, ìtum, ónere : *to put or lay together; to set or place; to set in order; to join close together; to appease, compose or settle; to compose or write; to adjust or take an order about; to dispose or methodize; to finish or make an end of; to reconcile; to regulate; to put to bed; to bury.*
 Depóno, ùi, ìtum, ère : *to lay or put down; to put off, to lay aside; to resign, or give up; to leave off; to deposit; to stake down, to wager.*
 Dispóno, ùi, ìtum, ère : *to dispose, to range, to put in order.*
 Expóno, ùi, ìtum, è : *to put out, or set on shore; to set forth;*

forth; to lay abroad in view; to leave to the wide world; to expose or subject; to teach or expound; to shew, declare, or give an account of, to explain, to represent.

Impóno, ūi, ĭtum, ĕre: *to put in, or upon; to impose upon, to deceive; to impose, to enjoin; to subject, to overpower; to set over; to embark.*

Interpóno, ūi, ĭtum, ĕre: *to put in, or mix; to put between, interpose or meddle.*

Oppóno, ūi, ĭtum, ĕre: *to put before or against, to oppose, to offer against as an argument, to pretend for an excuse or defence.*

Postpóno, : *to set behind, to esteem less, to leave or lay aside.*

Præpóno, ūi, ĭtum, ĕre: *to put before; to prefer, to set more by; to give one the charge or command; to make one ruler or chief.*

Propóno, ūi, ĭtum, ĕre: *to propose, to set before one, to offer, to resolve.*

Repóno, repósui, repósitum, repónere: *to put or set again; to reserve, to keep close; to reply, to retort; to be even with; to render like for like; to repair or set up.*

Sepóno, sepósui, sepósitum, sepónere: *to lay apart, to reserve.*

Transpóno, transpósui, transpósitum, transpónere: *to transpose, or remove from one place to another.*

4. GIGNO, génui, génitum, gignere: *to beget, to bring forth.*

Progigno, progénui, progénitum, progignere: *to engender, to beget.*

5. TEMNO, temsi, temtum, ténnere: *to despise.*

Its preterite is used only in the compound verb.

Contémno, contémfi, contémtum, contémnere: *to undervalue, to despise, to make no account of.*

AN NOT A T I O N.

Heretofore the compounds did not change the vowel of the simple. For which reason they said, *occano, occanere cornua*, Tacit. The preterite also followed the nature of the present; hence they said, *canui, concanui, cornicines occanuerunt*, Sal. apud Prisc. &c. They said also *confissi* for *constiti*; *premi* for *pressi*, and in like manner the rest.

Pono, formerly made *posiui*, Plaut. *deposiui*, Catul.

Gigno,

Gigno, takes its preterite from the old verb, *geno, ui*, which we read in *Caro, Varro*, and others.

Though *tentum* is not used, yet we find the verbal noun *tentor*, in *Seneca* in *Agam*.

RULE LIII.

The second part of the verbs in NO.

1. *Sterno bath stravi, stratum* ;
2. *So sperno, bath sprevi, spretum*,
3. *Cerno, crevi, cretum* ;
4. *Sino, takes fivi, situm*.
5. *And lino bath levi, litum*; as also *lini and levi*.

EXAMPLES.

All the verbs comprized in this second rule in NO, form their supine by changing VI into TUM, pursuant to the analogy abovementioned, p. 171. as

1. STERNO, stravi, stratum, stérnere : to spread or cover, to strow ; to lay down ; to prostrate ; to throw or strike down, to lay flat along ; to pave ; to spread or cover the couches, or the table, to harness or accoutre a horse.

Constérno, constrávi, constrátum, constérnere : to skew, or cover all over ; to pave or floor.

Destérno, destrávi, destrátum, destérnere : to uncover.

Prostérno, prostrávi, prostrátum, prostérnere : to overthrow or beat down ; to lay flat, to prostrate.

Substérno, substrávi, substrátum, substérnere : to strew, or put under, to subject, to bring under.

2. SPERNO, sprevi, spretum, spérnere : to despise, to neglect, to reject.

Despérno, desprévi, desprétum, despérnere : to slight, to despise much.

3. CERNO, crevi, cretum, cérnere : to judge, to see ; to discern ; to determine ; to sift ; to separate, to distinguish ; to dispute about an affair ; to engage with, to fight ; to enter upon an estate. From thence comes *crécio*, the act whereby a person declares himself heir to the deceased within a limited time ; the clause of the testator. See the following annotation.

Dercérno, decrévi, decrétum, decérnere : to appoint, to order, to decree, to judge ; to give sentence, to conclude, to decide, to fight or combat, to determine a dispute by the sword, to design or purpose, to charge each other with crimes.

Discérno, discrēvi, discrētum, discernere : *to discern, to distinguish, to separate ; to judge or determine.*

Secérno, secrēvi, secrētum, secernere : *to put asunder, to separate one from another, to distinguish.*

4. SINO, fivi, fitum, sínere : *to suffer, to permit.*

Défino, desívi, or défii, défitum, desínere : *to leave or desist ; to omit for a time ; to give quite over ; to terminate or end.*

5. LINO, lini, livi, or levi, litum, línere : *to anoint ; to daub or paint ; to besmear.*

A'llino, allíni, allívi, allévi, állitum, allínere : *to anoint, to rub softly.*

Déline, delíni, delívi, delévi, délitum, delínere : *to blot, to deface.*

I'llino, illíni, ívi, évi, ítum, ěre : *to anoint ; to daub ; to lay over or colour.*

O'blino : *the same.*

Réline, relíni, relívi, relévi, rélitum, relínere : *to open that which is stopped, to set abroach, to tap.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

CONSTERNO is both of the first and third conjugation ; of the first when it implies any great trouble and disquietude of mind : *Confernata multitudo*, Liv. seized with dread and fear : of the third when it relates to corporeal things : *Humi constrata corpora*.

CERNO has seldom a preterite but when it signifies *to determine or to declare himself heir*. For when it signifies simply *to see*, it hardly ever has any preterite, as Vossius after Verepeus observeth. We must own that there is the authority of Titinnius for it in Priscian ; but in regard to the other which he brings from Plautus, in Cistell. *Et mihi amicam esse crevi*, we had better abide by Varro's explication of it, *constitui* : for in the very same comedy, there is also the following passage, *Satin' tibi istud in corde cretum est ?* as Joseph Scaliger reads it. True it is that the others read *certum*, but Vossius attributes this to a comment.

The verbal noun *cretio* is generally used by the civilians. *Libera cretio*, when the heir has no charge upon his estate ; *simplex cretio*, the right of accepting of the succession, which right not being common to all heirs was an advantage. This shews that we ought not absolutely to reject the supine of the simple in this signification, though it be certainly less usual than that of the compounds.

Now *cerno*, according to Sanctius and Joseph Scaliger, comes from *κρίνω*, *judico*, for which reason it is applied to every thing where judgment, and discernment or distinction and choice are requisite. Hence it is not only taken for *to sift*, and *to range flour*, but likewise for *to inherit*, and *to share the estate*, and also *to fight* ; because heretofore

tofore disputes about inheritances were decided by the sword, as Stobeus, and even as Ennius in Cicero observeth,

Ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus utrique.

From thence also comes *crimen*, that is, *id de quo cernitur aut judicatur*; as likewise *crines*, the hairs of one's head, *quia discernuntur*, says Sanctius.

SINO, makes sometimes *sni*, retaining the consonant of the present, according to what we have said concerning it in the annotation of the preceding rule.

LINO makes *litum* in the supine. *Et paribus lita corpora guttis*, Virg. But its preterite varies: we find *levi* in Colum. *lini* in Quint. *Mariti tui cruore parietem linisti*, in Declam. *lini*, in Varr. *Cum oblinierit vasa*. Yet the most usual now is *levi*, from whence they derive *relevi*, in Terence. *Relevi dolia omnia*, Heaut. act. 3. sc. 1. I have broached all my wine. But there is a greater probability of its coming from *releo*, *evi*, of the same original as *deleo*, *evi*, whose simple we read still in Horace.

———— *Græcâ quod ego ipse testâ*

Conditum levi ———

that is, *signavi*: whence also comes *letum*, death, according to Priscian, *quia delet omnia*. And this seems so much the more probable, as the signification of this verb hath a greater relation to the passage of Terence, than that of *lino*: and as according to Diomedes himself, *deleo* hath *delitus* and *deletus*. So that according to him, Varro said, *delitæ litteræ*; just as Cicero said, *ceris deletis*. As to *lini-vi* or *linii*, and *linitum*, they properly come from *linio*, which is of the fourth conjugation.

RULE LIV.

Of the verbs in PO and QUO.

1. Verbs in PO, require, PSI, TUM.
2. But *rumpo* hath rupi, ruptum.
3. *Strepo*, hath strépui, strépitum.
4. *Coquo*, makes coxi, coctum.
5. *Linguo* hath liqui without a supine.
6. But its compounds take LICTUM.

EXAMPLES.

Verbs terminating in PO, make PSI, PTUM; as CARPO, carpsi, carptum, cårpere: *to gather, to take, to carp or find fault with.*

Its compounds change A into E; as

Decërpo, èrpsi, èrptum, ère: *to gather, to pull or pluck off, to lessen.*

Disceràpo, èrpsi, èrptum, ère: *to pluck or tear in pieces.*

Exceràpo, èrpsi, èrptum, ère: *to pick out or choose.*

CLEPO, clepsi, (*heretofore clepi*), cleptum, clépere:

Cic. *to steal or pilfer.*

REPO, repſi, reptum, répere: *to creep, to crawl; to go ſoftly; to ſpread abroad as vines do.*

Irrépo, irrépſi, irréptum, irrépere: *to creep in by ſtealth; to ſteal into, or get in by little and little.*

Obrépo, obrépſi, obréptum, obrépere: *to creep in privately; to ſteal by degrees, to ſurprize; to come beyond, to over-reach craftily.*

Subrépo, ſubrépſi, ſubréptum, ſubrépere: *to creep along; to creep from under; to ſteal ſoftly, or by little and little.*

SERPO, ſerpſi, ſerptum, ſérpere: *to creep, to ſlide on the belly as ſerpents do; to proceed by little and little; to ſpread itſelf; to augment or increaſe.*

Inſérpo, inſérpſi, inſérptum, inſérpere: *to creep in, to enter ſoftly.*

SCALPO, ſcalpſi, ſcalptum, ſcálpere: *to ſcratch, to ſcrape, to claw, to rake; to ingrave, to carve.*

Excálpō, excálpſi, excálp̄tum, excálpere: *to pierce or drill out; to ſcratch out, to eraze.*

SCULPO, ſculpſi, ſculptum, ěre: *to carve in ſtone; to grave in metal.*

Excúlpo and inſcúlpo, pſi, ptum, ěre: *to carve, to ingrave.*

2. RUMPO, rupi, ruptum, rúmpere: *to break, to burſt; to marr, or ſpoil.*

Abrúmpo, abrúpi, abrúptum, abrúmpere: *to break or throw off; to cut aſunder; to break off, or leave.*

Corrúmpo, corrúpi, corrúptum, p̄ere: *to corrupt, to ſpoil.*

Dirúmpo or Diſrúmpo, rúpi, tum, ěre: *to break, to break in pieces; to burſt.*

Erúmpo, erúpi, erúptum, erúmpere: *to break or burſt out; to iſſue or ſally out, to attack, or ſet violently upon; to vent or diſcharge.*

Irrúmpo, irrúpi, irrúptum, irrúmpere: *to break in violently, to enter, or ruſh by force; to attack or ſet upon.*

3. STREPO, ſtrépui, ſtrépitum, p̄ere: *to make a noiſe.*

Conſtrepo, conſtrépui, conſtrépitum, conſtrépere: *to make a great noiſe or din; to quarrel.*

Obſtrepo, obſtrépui, obſtrépitum, obſtrépere: *to make a noiſe againſt, or before; to interrupt by noiſe; to diſturb or interrupt.*

Pér-

Pérstrepo, perstiépui, épitum, ěre : *to make a great noise or din.*

Examples of verbs in QUO.

4. COQUO, coxi, coctum, cóquere : *to boil, to digest.*
Cóncoquō, concóxi, concóctum, concóquere : *to boil, to digest, to ripen.*

Décoquo, decóxi, decóctum, decóquere : *to boil or seethe, to boil away ; to consume or waste, to spend all ; to bankrupt, or break one.*

E'xcoquo, excóxi, excóctum, excóquere : *to boil thoroughly ; to boil away.*

5. LINQUO, liqui, línquere : *to leave, to abandon ; to discard.*

It has never a supine, but its compounds have : as
Delínquo, delíqui, íctum, ěre : *to omit, to fail in his duty ; to offend, to do wrong.*

Relínquo, relíqui, relíctum, relínquere : *to leave ; to forsake ; to relinquish.*

Derelínquo, derelíqui, derelíctum, derelínquere : *to leave, to forsake utterly.*

RULE LV.

Of the verbs in RO.

1. Tero *both* trivi, tritum.
2. Quæro, quæsívi, quæsítum.
3. Fero *takes* tuli, latum :
4. Gero, *both* gessi, gestum :
5. Curro, cucúrri, cursum :
6. Verro, verri, versum.
7. Uro, ussi, ustum.
8. But furo *both* neither preterite nor supine.

EXAMPLES.

The verbs in RO form their preterite and supine different ways.

1. TERO, trivi, tritum, térere : *to rub or break, to bruise, to wear, to waste, to use often. Tritus, worn, thread-bare, frequented.*

A'ttero, attrívi, attrítum, attérere : *to rub against or upon ; to wear out ; to bruise, to waste ; to lessen or detract from.*

Cóntero,

Cóntero, contrívi, contrítum, contérere : *to break or bruise small ; to waste ; to spend ; to wear out with using.*

Détero, detrívi, detrítum, detérere : *to bruise or beat out ; to rub one against another ; to diminish ; to wear out ; to make worse.*

E'xtero, ívi, ítum, ére : *to wear out ; to beat out, to grind ; to thresh ; to rub out.*

I'ntero, intrívi, intrítum, intére : *to crumb, or grate bread or the like into a thing.*

O'btero, obtrívi, obtrítum, obtérere : *to crush, to bruise, to trample upon, to overrun, to destroy.*

Prótero, p'otrívi, protrítum, protérere : *to trample, to crush to pieces.*

ANNO TATION.

Tero heretofore made *terüi* (just as *fero ferüi* in the next rule) hence according to Priscian we should read *priusquam ternerunt* in Plautus, Pseud. act. 3. sc. 2. as we find it in the old editions ; as well as in those of Tibullus and Tacitus, supported by excellent manuscripts, where this preterite is to be found. Lipsius also observes that the Tacitus of the Vatican library hath *Mox atteritis opibus*, lib. 1. hist. But this is now become obsolete.

2. **QUÆRO, quæsívi, quæsítum, quæ'rere :** *to seek, to acquire or get, to purchase ; to ask, to inquire ; to make inquisition, to rack ; to dispute ; to go about, to assay or endeavour.*

Its compounds change *Æ* into *I* long ; as

Acquíro, sívi, sítum, ére : *to acquire, to get, to purchase, to obtain ; to add.*

Anquíro, sívi, ítum, ére : *to enquire or make diligent search ; to acquire or join to ; to make inquisition ; to sit upon examination and trial of offenders.*

Conquíro, conquisívi, ítum ére : *to search for diligently ; to get together.*

Disquíro, sívi, sítum, disquírere : *to search diligently, or on every side.*

Exquíro, sívi, ítum, ére : *to inquire diligently, to examine or search out ; to pray for, or ask.*

Inquíro, inquisívi, inquisítum, inquírere : *to inquire, to ask, to examine or search ; to take an information in order to a prosecution at law.*

Perquíro, sívi, ítum, ére : *to make diligent or narrow search into ; to ask or demand.*

Re-

Requiro, requisivi, requisitum, requirere : *to seek again, to look for ; to inquire ; to ask ; to seek in vain ; to stand in need of.*

3. FERO, tuli, latum, ferre : *to carry ; to bear ; to suffer, to bring ; to get ; to have ; to propose ; to bring in a bill in order to be made a law ; to set it down as laid out or received ; to give his vote ; to have another person's vote ; to judge ; to make a law ; to proffer or give, to carry off the booty, to plunder.*

A'ffero, or ádfero, áttuli, allátum, afferre : *to bring ; to report, or bring word ; to alledge, to plead, or bring for excuse.*

Aúfero, ábstuli, ablátum, auferre : *to take away, to carry away ; to take ; to get, to obtain ; to hinder or deprive ; to carry off, to plunder or rob.*

Díffero, dístuli, dílátum, dífferre : *to scatter abroad ; to carry up and down ; to tear in pieces ; to transport ; to put off or delay ; to differ, to be unlike ; to vary or not agree ; to distract, or tease.*

E'ffero, éxtuli, elátum, efferre : *to carry forth or out ; to transport ; to carry off ; to divulge ; to bring forth ; to carry forth to burial ; to convey ; to praise, magnify, or set off ; to honour ; to carry himself beyond bounds ; to be vain glorious ; to utter or pronounce.*

O'ffero, óbtuli, oblátum, offerre : *to bring to or before, to offer, to present, to expose to.*

Súffero, fústuli, sublátum, sufferre : *to carry away, to take away, to demolish.*

But when it signifieth, *to bear or suffer*, it has neither preterite nor supine ; because as it borrows these only from *tollo* or rather from *fustóllo*, they constantly preserve their first signification.

The other compounds of this verb make no change in the preposition of which they are compounded, except it be in the supine, as

Cónfero, cóntuli, collátum, conferre : *to bring or put together ; to give, to contribute ; to confer, discourse, or talk together ; to join ; to put ; to apply ; to compare ; to defer or put off ; to advantage or avail ; to impute, attribute, or cast upon ; to lay out, to employ, or give his time and care to a thing ; to fight, to engage in battle ; to go, to betake himself to.* De-

Défero, tūli, látum, férre : *to carry or bring, to bring or carry word ; to offer, to present ; to implead one, or complain of him ; to refer to another's decision.*

Infero, íntul, illátum, férre : *to bring in or into ; to bury ; to lay to, to apply ; to bring upon, to be the cause ; to set a foot in, to come in ; to wage war against ; to attack, to use violence ; to introduce a discourse ; to conclude from premises, to infer, to compute an expence ; to set it to his account.*

Pérfero, tūli, látum, férre : *to carry, bear, or convey through, or unto the designed person or place ; to bear patiently, to endure ; to obtain what one asks.*

Póstfero, tūli, látum, férre : *to put after or behind ; to set less by, to esteem less ; to place or set behind, to antedate.*

Præfero, tūli, látum, férre : *to bear or carry before ; to prefer, to esteem more ; to choose rather ; to make a shew of, to pretend ; to anticipate, to be before hand in an undertaking, to antedate.*

Prófero, tūli, látum, férre : *to set forward, to thrust, or hold out ; to produce or bring in ; to shew or manifest ; to tell, publish, or make known ; to defer, or prolong ; to alledge ; to advance ; to utter or pronounce ; to put a later date ; to enlarge or extend.*

Réfero, tūli, látum, férre : *to bring or carry back ; to ask one's opinion, to refer to one's consideration, to move as in council, senate, &c. to report, or relate ; to propose or move ; to give an account of ; to reckon ; to set to his account ; to transfer to another, to impute ; to requite or be even with ; to be like, to resemble ; to recall ; to draw back ; to attribute.*

4. **GERO, gessi, gestum, gérere :** *to bear, or carry ; to wear ; to have or shew ; to manage ; conduct, carry on, to do, execute or atchieve ; to act for another, to represent him.*

Aggero, aggessi, aggestum, aggérere : *to heap, to lay on heaps ; to exaggerate.*

Congerero, congessi, congestum, congérere : *to heap or pile up ; to amass ; to build nests.*

Digero, digessi, digestum, digérere : *to divide or distribute ; to dispose or set in order ; to digest or concoct ;*

to dissolve, discuss, or dissipate; to loosen, enfeeble, or waste; to accomplish, or execute; to obey punctually.

E'gero, égeffi, egéstum, egérere: *to empty, to carry out.*

Íngero, éffi, éstum, ére: *to throw, pour, cast in, or upon; to heap upon; to meddle with an affair.*

Régero, regéffi, regéstum, regérere: *to cast up again; to fling back; to retort; to set down, or put in writing that which one hath read, or heard.*

Súggero, suggeffi, suggéstum, suggérere: *to allow or afford; to suggest, to put in mind.*

5. CURRO, cucúrri, cursum, cúrre: *to run.*

Its compounds lose the reduplication, five excepted.

Accúrro, accúrri, and accucúrri, accúrsum, accúrrere: *to run to.*

Circumcúrro, cúrrí, sum, ěre: *to run about.*

Concúrro, concucúrri seldom used; and concúrri, úrsun, úrrere: *to run with others, to run together; to gather, or flow together; to run against one another, to fall foul on one another as ships do; to grapple or strive with, to come to blows; to give the shock or charge; to concur, to meet or join together.*

Decúrro, decucúrri and decúrri, decúrsum, decúrrere: *to run down or along; to run hastily; to run a-tilt; to run over or go through with; to pass over.*

Discúrro, discúrri, discúrsum, discúrrere: *to run hither and thither.*

Excúrro, excucúrri and excúrri, excúrsum, excúrrere: *to make a little journey or excursion; to rush hastily; to shoot out in length or breadth; to run out into other matters; to exceed; to sally out; to make an inroad.*

Incúrro, ri, sum, ěre: *to run in, upon, or against; to incur; to make an incursion; to light on; to fall into.*

Occúrro, occúrri, occúrium, occúrrere: *to run to; to come together; to hasten to; to meet; to appear before; to prevent, to anticipate; to occur, or come readily into one's mind; to answer by way of prevention; to meet with an objection foreseen.*

Percúrro, percúrri, and sometimes percucúrri, percúrsum, percúrrere: *to run in great haste; to run with speed over, or through; to make its way over, or through.*

Præcúrro, præcucúrri, præcúrsum, præcúrrere: *to run before;*

before; to out run; to fore run or happen before; to answer a foreseen objection; to excel.

Procúrro, procucúrri and procúrri, procúrsum, procúr-rere: *to run forth or abroad; to run or lie out in length.*

Recúrro, recúrri, recúrsum, recúrre: *to run back, or make speed again.*

Succúrro, ri, sum, ěre: *to help, to relieve: to come into one's mind or remembrance.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

Here we see what compounds of *curro* preserve or drop the reduplication, pursuant to what hath been observed in the 2d rule, p. 175. We meet also with *accucúrri* in Cic. *Sed tamen opinor propter prædes suos accucurrissē*, ad Attic. But it is likewise observable that even *curro* itself sometimes loseth its reduplication. *Pedibus stetit, curristi nummis*, Tertull. *lib. de fuga*. Which happeneth also to some of the rest that are reduplicated.

6. VERRO, verri, versum, vérrere: *to brush, to scour; to draw along, to rake.*

7. URO, ussi, ustum, ěre: *to burn, to light up; to gall; to vex.*

Adúro, adússi, adústum, adúrere: *to burn, to scorch; to chafe or gall.*

Combúro, ússi, ústum, ěre: *to burn or consume with fire; to scorch, or dry up.*

Exúro, ússi, ústum, úrere: *to burn out.*

Inúro, inússi, inústum, inúrere: *to mark with an hot iron; to write; to enamel, to put, or print in; to brand or fix upon; to set off or adorn.*

8. FURO. This verb wants the first person: we say only

FURIS, furit, fúrere: *to be mad; without preterite or supine.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

VERRO according to Servius makes *versŭ*, and according to Charis. *verri: quod et usus comprobat*, adds Prisc. and this is what we have followed. The supine *versum* is in Cic. *Quod sanum denique, quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris*, in Ver. And in Cato, *conversa villa*: as also Seneca in his Dial. according to Diomedes, *versa templa*. Hence in this passage of Virgil,

Et versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ.

We ought, according to this author, to take *versâ* rather for *drawn or dragged along*, than for *turned or inverted*. But *verro* seems heretofore to have had also *verritum*, whence Apul. took *converritorem*, in Apol. Varro,

Varro, in Prisc. insists upon our saying, *furo, furis, furit*. Servius makes it have also *furui*; and in Sedulius we read, *furuerunt iussa tyranni*. In some other writers of more modern date we meet likewise with *furuisse*; but none of this is to be imitated.

RULE LVI.

Of *sero* and its compounds.

1. *Sero*, signifying to plant, makes *sevi, fatum*.
2. Its compounds take *sevi, situm*.
3. But in any other signification they make *UI, ERTUM*.

EXAMPLES.

1. *SERO*, *sevi, fatum, sérere*: to sow, to plant.

2. Those compounds which retain the same signification as the simple, retain also its preterite, and change A into I short in the supine, making *SEVI, SITUM*.

A'ssero, assévi, ássitum, ére: to plant, sow, or set by, or near to.

Cónsero, consévi, sítum, ére: to sow, set, or plant; to join, or put together.

Díssero, díssévi, díssitum, ére: to sow or plant here and there.

Ínsero, insévi, ínsitum, insérere: to sow in, or among; to implant, to ingraft; to imprint, to engrave.

Intérsero, intersévi, intérsitum, interférere: to sow, set, or plant between.

O'bsero, obsévi, óbsitum, ére: to plant, or sow round about.

3. Those which have a different signification from the simple, make *üi* and *ERTUM*; as

A'ssero, assérüi, assértum, assérere: to avouch or assert; to claim, challenge, or usurp; to pronounce free by law; to free or rescue: whence cometh *assertor*, a deliverer; and *assertio*, a claim of one's liberty, or a trial at law for it.

Cónsero, érüi, értum, ére: to join, put, or lay together; to interlace, to interweave; to fight hand to hand, to come to bandy strokes, to pretend to fight in order to keep possession of his estate or property, of which the plaintiff having been disappointed, he petitioned the prætor to put him again in possession of it. And this was called also *interdictum de vi* (subaud. illata.) The prætor's sentence.

Dé-

Désero, deférui, defértum, deférere : *to forsake.*

Díssero, dísserui, díssértum, díssérere : *to discourse or reason, to declare.*

E'xero, exérui, exértum, exérere : *to thrust out or put forth; to discover, to shew.*

Insero, üi, értum, ěre : *to put or thrust in; to insert, to intermix.*

Intérsero, interférui, intersértum, intersérere : *to put between, to intermingle.*

ANNO TATION.

It is very probable, says Vossius, that heretofore there were two or three *sero's*; one derived from ἵπω, *necto, ordino*; and the other from ἵπῶ, *dico*; the third taken from the future σπείσω, by dropping the π, and making it *sero*, to sow. Hence in the first signification, which almost includes the second, it made *serui, sertum*; whence also cometh *serta*, garlands of flowers, chaplets; *series*, an order or concatenation: and in the third it had *sevi, satum*. For *conserui* and *insevi*, relate to planting or sowing; and *conserui, inseui*, to the order and disposition of things. This distinction however was confounded, especially upon the decline of the Latin tongue, when they said *serui* instead of *sevi*, which they extended also to its compounds. And the reason of this perhaps might be, because σπείρω, fut. σπείσω, was taken heretofore also for *necto*, as Vossius in his Etym. observeth. Thus one might say, that *sero* had always the same original; since *dísserere*, to discourse, for instance, signifies nothing more than to form a series and as it were a concatenation of words.

RULE LVII.

Of the verbs in SO.

1. *Verbs in SO make IVI, ITUM.*
2. *But incéssō hath only incéssi.*
3. *Pinso hath SI, SUI, ITUM, as also pinsum and pistum:*
4. *Viso hath visi, but never a supine.*
5. *And depso hath only depsi.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Verbs in SO make IVI, and ITUM; but their preterite frequently admits of a syncope.

ARCE'SSO, arcessívi or arcéssii, esítum, arcéssere : *to go to call, to call; to send for; to fetch, or trace; to procure; to accuse, to impeach.*

Lacéssō, laceśsi, lacéssii or lacéssi, laceśsitum, laceśsere :

to put, or drive forward; to importune, to disturb, to provoke, to tease.

Facéſſo, faceſſívi, facéſſi or facéſſi, faceſſítum, facéſſere: *to do, to go about to do; to get one gone, to go away, to send packing; to leave; to give trouble.*

Capéſſo, capeſſívi, capéſſi or capéſſi, sítum, capéſſere: *to take, to go about to take, to take in hand, to take the charge or government of, to undertake the management of ſtate affairs.*

This ſyncopated preterite is the only one left in the following.

2. INCEſſO, incéſſi, *without a ſupine, incéſſere: to go or come, to approach or be at hand; to aſſault, to attack or ſet upon; to provoke, to affront, to anger or vex; to ſeize the mind, and poſſeſs it with ſome particular movement.*

3. PINſO, pinſi, and pínſui, pínſitum, pinſum and piſtum: *to bruife or pound; to knead. The antients ſaid alſo piſo.*

4. VIſO, viſi, víſere: *to go to ſee, to come to ſee; to viſit.*

Invíſo, invíſi, invíſum, invíſere: *to go to ſee, to viſit.*

Revíſo, revíſi, revíſum, revíſere: *to return or come again to ſee.*

5. DEPſO, dépſui, (*heretofore depſi, Varr.*) ſère: *to knead or mould, to work dough till it be ſoft; to tan, or curry leather; to ſeeth or boil: Non.*

Condépſo, condépſui, condépſere: *to knead together, to mingle.*

Perdépſo, perdépſui, perdépſere, Catul. *to knead, to wet or ſoften thoroughly.*

ANNO TATION.

Accerſo is frequently uſed inſtead of *arceſſo*; Voſſius ſays it is a corrupt word, though eſtabliſhed now by uſe, inſtead of which we ought to ſay *arceſſo*. And thus Priſcian writes it, let P. Monet ſay what he will in his *Del. Lat.* The reaſon is becauſe *arceſſo* cometh from *arcio*, taken from *ad* and *cio*; juſt as *laceſſo* from *lacio*; *faceſſo* from *facio*; and *capeſſo* from *capió*. See the orthographical liſt at the end of the treatiſe of letters.

Theſe four verbs in *ſo* were heretofore of the fourth conjugation, for which reaſon we meet with *arceſſíri* in Livy, *laceſſíri* in Colum. and the like. And perhaps it is owing to this that their ſupine in *itum* has the penultimate long.

Viso makes only *visi* without a supine; but *visum* comes from *video*. For *viso* alone signifies all in one word, *eo visum*: though we read in Terence, *vultis-ne eamvis visere*, Phor. act. 1. sc. 2. But *viso* is the frequentative formed of this supine *visum*, just as *pulso* comes from the supine *pulsus*, taken from *pello*. But no verb can be formed of a supine derived from itself, since on the contrary it is the verb that forms the supine.

RULE LVIII.

Of verbs in TO.

1. *Flecto, pecto,necto, plecto, make XI, and XUM.*
2. *But the three last make also XUI.*
3. *Metobath méssui, messum.*
4. *Mitto bath misi, missum;*
5. *And peto, petivi, petitum.*

EXAMPLES.

The verbs in TO form their preterite and supine variously.

1. **FLECTO**, flexi, flexum, *flectere*: to bend, to bow, to crooken, or turn.

Circumflecto, circumflexi, circumflexum, *circumflectere*: to bend about, to fetch a compass.

Deflecto, deflexi, deflexum, *deflectere*: to bend or bow down; to turn aside; to digress from a purpose.

Infecto, inflexi, inflexum, *infectere*: to bow or bend, to crooken.

Reflecto, reflexi, reflexum, *reflectere*: to turn back, to bend or bow back; to stay one from doing a thing; to cause to reflect, or consider.

2. There are three that have a double preterite.

PECTO, pexi, *less usual*, péxui, péxum, *pectere*: to comb, to card.

Depecto, depéxi, depéxui, depéxum, *depéctere*: to comb down or off.

NECTO, nexi, néxui, nexum, *nectere*: to knit, tie, join or fasten together; to hang one thing upon another, to link; to be bound to serve one's creditor for default of payment: for which reason those people were called nexi.

Annecto, annéxi, annéxui, annéxum, *annéctere*: to knit, join, or tie unto, to annex.

Con-

Connécto, connéxi, connéxui, connéxum, connéctere :
to connect, knit, tie, or link together ; to join or add to.

Innécto, xi, xui, xum, innéctere : to knit, tie, or bind about.

PLECTO, plexi *less usual*, pléxui, plexum, pléctere :
to punish, to beat, to strike ; to twist or twine.

Implécto, xi, xui, xum, impléctere : to fold, to inter-
weave, or twine about.

3. METO, méssui, messum, métere : to reap, to
mow ; to crop or gather.

Démeto, deméssui, deméssum, ěre : to reap or mow ; to
crop ; to chop or cut off.

4. MITTO, misi, missum, mittere : to send ; to send
an account, to certify, to write ; to cast or throw ; to
let alone, to supersede, to cease, to forbear ; to let out,
to bleed ; to let go, to dismiss, to send away ; to dis-
band troops.

Admitto, admisi, admissum, admittere : to admit, to re-
ceive ; to gallop, to push on ; to let go ; to put the male
to the female ; to commit ; to approve, to favour.

Committo, commisi, commissum, committere : to suffer,
to put in ; to receive, to introduce, to settle people toge-
ther by the ears ; to offend, to commit a crime ; to begin ;
to be due ; to devolve ; to be mortgaged ; to deserve ; to
seize upon, to confiscate ; to give cause or occasion ; to
join or close together.

Demitto, demisi, demissum, demittere : to set down ;
to thrust down ; to let fall ; to humble, to submit.

Dimitto, dimisi, dimissum, dimittere : to dismiss, to
disband, to send away ; to let fall or drop ; to leave ;
to let go.

Emitto, emisi, emissum, emittere : to send forth or out ;
to let go or escape ; to throw or sling ; to publish ; to
utter ; to set one free.

Immitto, immisi, immissum, immittere : to place or put
in ; to send forth ; to cast or throw ; to send with an
evil purpose ; to admit or suffer to enter ; to let grow
in length.

Intermitto, intermisi, intermissum, intermittere : to
intermit, to leave or put off for a time, to discontinue,
to cease.

Manumitto, si, ssium, ěre : to manumise, or make a bond-
man free.

Omittere, omísi, omíssum, ěre: *to lay aside; to throw away; to leave off; to leave out, to neglect; to pass by, or not to mention, to omit.*

Permittere, permísi, permíssum, permíttere: *to permit, to give leave, to deliver up, to allow, to suffer.*

Præmittere, præmísi, præmíssum, ítere: *to send before.*

Promittere, promísi, promíssum, promíttere: *to promise, to protest, to engage; to sling or dart; to let grow in length.*

Adpromittere, si, ssum, ěre: *to engage or become surety for another: whence cometh adpromíssor, a pledge or surety.*

Compromittere, si, ssum, ěre: *to put to arbitration; to give bond to stand to an award; to consent to a reference. From thence cometh compromíssum, a bond or engagement wherein two parties oblige themselves to stand to the arbitration or award of the umpire; or a deposit of money made for that purpose.*

Expromittere, si, ssum, ěre: *to promise and undertake for another, to be security.*

Repromittere, si, ssum, ěre: *to bind himself by promise or covenant, to engage.*

Remittere, remísi, remíssum, remíttere: *to send back; to throw back; to pardon, to forgive; to leave; to leave off; to let slip; to suffer or permit; to make an abatement; to slack, to untie; to assuage; to dissolve or melt; to be less forward; to lessen; to dispense with; to refund or give back; to pay.*

Submittere, ísi, íssum, ítere: *to lower or make less; to put in place of another; to send underhand; to humble, to submit; to send to one's assistance.*

5. **PETO**, petívi, petítum, péttere: *to intreat humbly, to request, to ask or crave, to demand or require; to seek after, to court; to go to a place, or make to it; to aim at; to set upon, to assail; to pelt.*

Appetere, appetívi, appetítum, appéttere: *to desire or covet earnestly; to catch at; to assault or set upon; to aspire to, to attempt; to approach or draw near.*

Competere, competívi, competítum, compétere: *to ask or sue for the same thing that another doth, to stand for the same place; to agree, to be proper or convenient.*

Impeto, impetivi, impetitum, impetere: to set upon, to attack.

Oppetito, oppetivi, oppetitum, oppetere: to die.

Repeto, repetivi, itum, etere: to ask or demand again; to repeat, to rehearse; to go over again; to return to, or make towards; to fetch back; to call for, to demand; to seek or recover as by law.

Suppeto, suppetivi, suppetitum, suppetere: to ask privately and craftily, Ulpian. Thence also cometh

Suppedit, in the third person: it is ready, it is at hand, it is sufficient. As also,

Suppetere, Cic. to have enough, to have plenty.

ANNO TATION.

Pecto seemeth formerly to have had also *pectitum* in the supine; whence *pectitæ lanæ*, Colum. wool well combed and carded. *Pectita tellus*, Id. Land that has been well ploughed and harrowed. And hence perhaps it is that *Asper*, as we find in *Priscian*, thought there was also *pectivi*, but this preterite is now become obsolete.

Amplexor is formed of *plexor*, for which reason we say *amplexum* from the supine *plexum*. It is the same in regard to *complexor*; and one would imagine that heretofore they said also *complexo*, because we find *complexus* in a passive sense in *Plautus* and *Lucretius*. But there are other examples of the same kind, to be seen in the list of the verbs passive, and in that of the participles among the remarks which come after the syntax.

There are some who make this distinction between the preterites *plexui*, and *plexi*; that the former signifies to twist or twine, and the latter to punish; but this difference is not at all observed. What we ought rather to take notice of, is that *plexui* is much more usual than *plexi*.

RULE LIX.

The second part of the verbs in TO.

1. *Verto makes verti, versum;*
2. *Sterto hath stertui without a supine.*
3. *Sisto, if neuter, borrows steti from sto.*
4. *If active, it makes sti i, statum.*

EXAMPLES.

1. **VERTO**, *verti, versum, vérttere: to turn; to turn upside down; to ruin, to destroy; to cast down; to dig or cast up, to plough; to happen, fall out, or prove; to translate; to quit his country, to go into voluntary exile; to be changed or altered; to depend;*

depend; to confist; to be employed or conversant.

Advérto, advér^ti, advérsum, advértere: *to turn to; to advert, turn, or apply one's thoughts to any thing, to observe, to perceive.*

Animadvérto, animadvér^ti, animadvérsum, animadvértere: *to mind or observe, to perceive: to regard; to consider or animadvert; to punish.*

Avérto, avér^ti, avérsum, avértere: *to turn away; to turn or drive away; to beat back or put to flight; to pervert or misemploy; to convert to another use; to keep at a distance; to preserve from some evil or mischief.*

Convérto, convér^ti, convérsum, convértere, *to turn about or whirl; to turn towards; to transform; to translate; to change; to apply one's mind to a thing.*

Evérto, evér^ti, sum, ère: *to turn topsy turvy; to overthrow, to destroy, to beat down; to subvert.*

Invérto, invér^ti, invérsum, invértere: *to turn in; to turn upside down; to turn the inside out; to invert, to change.*

Obvérto, obvér^ti, obvérsum, obvértere: *to turn towards or against.*

Pervérto, pervér^ti, pervérsum, pervértere: *to turn upside down; to pervert, to bring over to a party or opinion; to ruin, to spoil or corrupt; to batter or throw down.*

Prævérto, prævér^ti, sum, ère: *to get before or overrun; to be before hand with; to prepossess or preoccupy; to prevent; to prefer or set before.*

Revérto, *unusual in the present*, revér^ti, revérsum, Cic. *to turn back as it were against his will, whether he is called back upon the road, or forced and driven back. On the contrary redire signifies to come back or return merely of one's self.*

Subvérto, subvér^ti, subvérsum, subvértere: *to turn upside down; to undo, to subvert.*

2. **STERTO**, stértui, stértere, *to snore, to sleep.*

Destérto, destértui, destértere: *to awake.*

3. **SISTO**, a verb neuter: *to be, to stand still, borrows its preterite of sto, steti.*

Its compounds also follow those of sto.

Assisto,

Afsisto, ástiti, afsistere: *to be near; to stand up; to stand still; to assist.*

Absisto, ábstiti, absistere: *to depart from any place or thing; to cease.*

Consisto, íti, ítum, ěre: *to stand upright; to be settled; to abide in one place; to make an halt; to be at a stay; to consist or depend upon.*

Desisto, déstiti, déstitum, ěre: *to desist, to cease, to stop.*

Existo, éxtiti, éxitum, exístere: *to rise, spring, or come off; to appear, to be seen; to be; to exist.*

Insisto, íntiti, ítum, ěre: *to stand upon; to urge, to insist upon or be instant in; to fix upon; to rest or lean upon; to proceed and hold on.*

Obsisto, íti, ítum, ěre: *to stand or post one's self in the way; to stop; to resist, to contradict.*

Persisto, pérstiti, pérstitum, persístere: *to persist, to continue to the end, to persevere.*

Resisto, réstiti, réstitum, resístere: *to stand up; to stand still, to halt; to stop; to withstand, to resist, to hold against one.*

Subsisto, súbstiti, súbstitum, subsístere: *to stand still; to stay; to stop; to resist.*

4. SISTO, a verb active makes *stiti, statum, sistere: to place, to set up; to have one forth coming; to appear to his recognizance.*

ANNO TATION.

From VERTO come *diverto* and *divertor* which have only one and the same preterite, namely *diverti*; as *perverto* and *pervertor* have only *perverti*. But *revert* is not usual, though *revertor* borrows from thence the preterite *reverti*, which Cicero makes use of, and of the other tenses depending thereon. *Si ille non revertisset, &c. Offic. 3.* If he had not returned. *Reverti Formias, ad Attic. Legati Ameriam reverterunt, pro Rosc. Amer.* And all the antients express themselves in the same manner. Though later authors chuse rather to make use of *reverjussum*.

STERTO, according to some, makes also *sterti*, retaining the consonant of the verb, according to what we have already observed concerning the other verbs.

SISTO, in the active voice, makes *stiti* in the preterite: but *sisto* neuter borrows *steti* of *sto*: for example in the active sense I'll say, *Antea illum istic stiti, nunc hic eum sisto*: I summoned him thither the time before, and now I summon him hither. But taking it in the neuter and absolute sense, I must say, *Antea illic stetit, nunc hic sistit*; he had appeared to his recognizance there before,

and now he appears here. The supine *statum* is used by civilians; *Si statum non esset*, Ulpian. If they had not appeared to their recognizance. And thence come *stati dies*, *stata sacrificia*; for *status*, says Vossius, is taken there for *τεταπνένος*, ordered, fixed. From the supine *statum* proceeds also *stator*, he who stoppeth; *Jupiter stator*, who at the prayer of Romulus, stopped the Romans, that were ignominiously fleeing from before the Sabines. But the supines of the compounds of *sisto* are perhaps unusual, though we meet with some participles formed from thence, as *exsisturus* in Ulpian.

RULE LX.

Of the verbs in VO.

1. From *vivo*, comes *vixi*, *viçtum*;
2. From *solvo*, *solvi*, *solútum*;
3. *Volvo* makes *volvi*, *volútum*;
4. *Calvo* hath *calvi*, without a supine.

EXAMPLES.

The verbs in VO form their preterite and supine variously.

1. **VIVO**, *vixi*, *viçtum*, *vivere*: to live; to live merrily, and pleasantly.

Convivo, *convixi*, *convictum*, *convivere*: to live together; to eat and drink together.

Revivo, *revixi*, *revixum*, *revivere*: to recover life; to revive again.

2. **SOLVO**, *solvi*, *solútum*, *solvere*: to loose, or unloose, to untie; to release, to discharge, to set at liberty; to pay either in person or by deputy, either for one's self or for another; to open; to weigh anchor, to put to sea; to resolve, explain, or answer; to dispense with the laws.

Abólvo, *abólvi*, *abólútum*, *abólvere*: to absolve; to justify; to finish, to complete, to put the last hand to; to pay, to satisfy a person's demand.

Dissólvo, *dissólvi*, *dissolútum*, *dissólvere*: to loose and dissolve; to unbind, to disengage; to disannul; to pay debts; to break or melt.

Perfólvo, *perfólvi*, *perfolútum*, *perfólvere*: to pay thoroughly, to satisfy, to make good his promise, to finish, to accomplish.

Resólvo, *resólvi*, *resolútum*, *resólvere*: to unloose, to untie; to open, or undo; to reduce, to resolve: to separate;

parate; to pay back; to dissolve or melt; to make void; to discover; to abolish.

3. VOLVO, volvi, volútum, vólvere: *to roll; to hurl; to toss; to consider, or weigh, to ruminate.*

Advólvo, advólvi, advolútum, advólvere: *to roll to, or before.*

Convólvo, convólvi, convolútum, convólvere: *to wrap or wind about; to tumble or roll together; to envelop, to encompass.*

Devólvo, vi, tum, ěre: *to tumble or roll down; to wind off; to pour out hastily; to reduce.*

Evólvo, evólvi, evolútum, evólvere: *to roll away, or over; to pull out; to unfold, to expound; to turn over a book.*

Invólvo, invólvi, involútum, invólvere: *to wrap or fold in; to cover or hide; to tumble or roll upon; to entangle, to envelop.*

Obvólvo, obvólvi, obvolútum, obvólvere: *to muffle; to disguise, to conceal.*

Provólvo, provólvi, útum, ěre: *to roll or tumble before one's self.*

Revólvo, revólvi, revolútum, revólvere: *to roll or tumble over, to turn over; to go over again; to peruse again; to revolve, to reflect upon, to tell, to reveal.*

4. CALVO, calvi, cálvēre: *to cheat, to deceive.*

ANNO TATION.

Calvo makes *calvi*, without a supine according to Priscian. But *calvor* is preferable. *Soper manus calvitur*, Plaut. i. e. *decipit*. And even in this passive signification, *Ille calvi ratus*, Sal. thinking he was deceived.

RULE LXI.

Of the verbs in XO.

1. *Nexo* makes *néxui*, *nexum*,

2. *And texo*, *téxui*, *texum*.

EXAMPLES.

There are only two verbs in XO, *nexo*, and *texo*.

1. NEXO, *nexis*, *néxui*, *nexum*, *néxere*: or

Nexo, as, *the frequentative of necto*: *to tie, to link, to fasten together, to connect.*

2. TEXO, *téxui*, *textum*, *téxere*: *to weave; to knit; to make, to build; to write or compose.*

Attéxo,

Attéxo, attéxüi, attéxtum, attéxere : *to knit or weave unto, or with ; to add, or join unto.*

Contéxo, contéxüi, contéxtum, ére : *to weave or join to ; to tie together ; to join or twist together ; to forge or devise.*

Detéxo, detéxüi, detéxtum, detéxere : *Cic. Virg. to weave or plait ; to work it off.*

Intéxo, intéxüi, intéxtum, intéxere : *to weave, knit, or imbroider, to wind or wrap in ; to interlace, or mingle.*

Prætéxo, prætéxüi, prætéxtum, prætéxere : *to border, edge, or fringe ; to colour, to cloke, or excuse ; to cover, to encompass, to hide ; to set in order, or compose.*

Retéxo, xüi, xtum, xere : *to unweave or untwist ; to do or begin a thing over again ; to bring to mind again ; to break off an affair, to do and undo.*

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

RULE LXII.

General for the verbs of the fourth conjugation.

The fourth conjugation makes the præterite in IVI, and the supine in ITUM, as Audívi, audítum.

EXAMPLES.

The verbs of the fourth conjugation form the præterite in IVI, and the supine in ITUM. As **AUDIO**, audívi, audítum, audíre : *to hear, to hearken ; to mind, to attend ; to hear say ; to agree to, to give credit to, to be one's auditor or scholar. It is often rendered by the passive verb ; to be spoken of, to be praised or censured.*

Exáudio, exaudívi, exaudítum, íre : *to hear perfectly ; to hear ; to regard ; to grant what is asked.*

Ináudio, inaudívi, inaudítum, inaudíre : *to hear by report, to overhear.*

LÍNIO, linívi, linítum, liníre : *to anoint or besmear ; to rub softly ; to chafe gently.*

Illínio, illinívi, illinítum, illinere : *the same.*

Sublínio, ívi, ítum, íre : *to anoint or besmear a little, to grease ; to lay a ground colour. And metaphorically,*
to

to deceive and mock one, taken from a kind of play in which they daubed the faces of those who were asleep with foot.

MU'NIO, ívi, ítum, íre : *to fortify, to strengthen or secure ; to provide with necessaries ; to make good and strong, to repair and pave an high way or passage ; to make or prepare a passage.*

Præmúnio, ívi, ítum, íre : *to fortify a place beforehand ; make sure of, to secure.*

FI'NIO, ívi, ítum, íre : *to finish or end ; to define ; to determine, appoint, prescribe, assign or limit.*

Præfínio, ívi, ítum, íre : *to determine, set, or pitch upon beforehand ; to prescribe or limit.*

SCIO, fcivi, fcitum, fcire : *to know, to understand, to comprehend ; to be skilful in ; to see, to be certain of ; to give his vote and opinion ; to ordain, decree, or appoint.*

Cónfcio, confcivi, confcítum, confcire : *to know, to be privy to.*

Néfcio, nescívi, nescítum, nescíre : *not to know, to be ignorant.*

Réfcio, rescívi, rescítum, rescíre : *to hear and understand of a matter, to come to the knowledge of.*

CO'NDIO, condívi, condítum, condíre : *to season ; to pickle, to preserve ; to embalm ; to sweeten, to relish.*

SE'RVIO, ívi, ítum, íre : *to be a slave, to serve, to do service, to obey ; to be subservient to, to attend upon ; to apply himself to ; to be held in base tenure not as freehold.*

Deférvio, deferyívi, defervítum, defervíre : *to serve, to do service to ; to wait upon.*

EO, ívi, ítum, íre : *to go, to walk, to come towards one, to come back ; to put to the vote, to give one's vote, to subscribe to one's opinion, to be of a contrary opinion ; to pass by one without speaking ; to pay double, to go double ; to take such a turn or change.*

It forms the future in **IBO**, as well as its compounds.

A'beo, abívi, ábitum, abíre : *to depart, to go away ; to go or come ; to retire ; to cease to be, to be lost, to disappear, to vanish ; to finish his office ; to remove to some distance ; to be changed into ; to go off, or escape.*

A'deo, adívi, áditum, adíre : *to go to, to come to, to go to find ; to address ; to visit ; to appear in court ; to*

go upon or undertake, to apply ; to succeed to and take possession of an estate.

Ambio, ambívi, ambítum, ambíre : *to go about, to encompass ; to seek for preferment, to stand for, or make an interest for any thing, or place.*

Cóeo, ívi, itum, íre : *to come together, to assemble, to meet, to convene ; to swarm together ; to close or shut it-self up close again ; to shrink, to wax thick, to curdle ; to couple together in generation ; to join battle ; to join one's self as in alliances, confederacies, conspiracies, plots, &c.*

E'xéo, ívi, itum, íre : *to go out, or come out ; to be gone ; to quit his post ; to be discovered, to be divulged ; to put forth or publish ; to exceed ; to be out of himself, or transported beyond measure ; to fall or run as rivers do, to end.*

I'neo, ívi, itum, íre : *to go or enter into ; to enter upon an employment or office, to commence ; to consult, to deliberate, to consider, to think of ways and means ; to concert, to form a design or plan ; to gain or obtain favour ; to enter into society. Hence cometh íniens, entering in, beginning ; as íniens mensis, íniens annus.*

O'beo, ívi, itum, íre : *to go up and down, or to and fro ; to go round, to encompass ; to go through, or all over ; to go to, to come by ; to look over or view ; to undertake the discharge or performance ; to go through with, to discharge ; to be present in order to perform a thing ; to die ; to finish ; to inherit, to take possession of an inheritance.*

Péreo, ívi, itum, íre : *to perish, to be lost and spoilt, to die.*

Præ'eo, ívi, itum, íre : *to go before, to lead the way ; to precede ; to excel ; to speak, or read before ; to prescribe the form of words at public ceremonies.*

Prætéreo, ívi, itum, íre : *to go or pass by, or over ; to go beyond ; to neglect ; to let pass, to pass over, to make no mention of, to leave out.*

Pródeo, ívi, itum, íre : *to go or come forth, to go out of doors, to come abroad ; to go before, to appear in public, to march forth, to appear extravagant in his expence.*

Rédeo, ívi, itum, íre : *to return, to begin again, to grow or spring up again.*

Súbeo, ívi, itum, íre : *to go under, or into ; to spring*
or

or grow up; to come in place of, to succeed; to undergo; to endure, to undertake; to mount or climb; to act a part.

Tránsito, ívi, ítum, íre: *to pass over or beyond; to pass over to the other side; to put to the vote; to give his vote; to go over to the party whose opinion we embrace; to pierce, or run through one.*

RULE LXIII.

Of those verbs that have no supine.

Géstio, inéptio, and cæcutio, make **IVI** without a supine.

EXAMPLES.

The following verbs conform to the general rule in regard to the preterite; but they have no supine.

GÉSTIO, géstívi, géstíre: *to shew joy or desire by gesture of body, to leap or skip for joy; to long; to delight in a thing.*

INEPTIO, ineptívi, íre: *to trifle, to talk, or act foolishly.*

CÆCUTIO, cæcutívi, íre: *to be blind.*

ANNOTATION.

Obédio, which some grammarians have doubted of, makes *obédívi, obédítum. Utrínque obédítum dictatori est, Liv. Ramo óleæ quam maximè obédituro, Plin.*

Púnio makes *punívi* and *punítus sum. Cujus tu inimicissimum multo crudelius punitus es, Cic. See the remarks after the syntax.*

RULE LXIV.

Of *singúltio, sepelio, vneo* and *venio*.

1. **Singúltio** and **sepelio** make **IVI, ULTUM.**

2. From **véneo** comes **véni** without a supine.

3. But from **vénio** comes **veni, ventum.**

EXAMPLES.

The two first verbs conform also to the general rule in regard to the preterite, and form the supine in **ULTUM.**

1. **SINGULTIO,** singultívi, singúltum, singúltíre: *to sob, to hiccup. Whence comes singultus.*

SEPELIO, sepelívi, sepúltum, sepelíre: *to bury.*

The following make their preterite and supine in a different manner.

2. **VENEO,** vénii, without a supine, **veníre:** *to be sold.*

3. **VE-**

3. VENIO, veni, ventum, ire : *to come, to arrive ; to go.*

Advénio, advéni, advéntum, advénire : *to arrive ; to come to.*

Circumvénio, circumvéni, circumvéntum, circumvé-
nire : *to come about or besiege ; to surround or encom-
pass ; to deceive, to over-reach, to circumvent.*

Convénio, véni, véntum, ire : *to come together, to con-
vene or meet ; to come or go to a place ; to agree or ac-
cord together, to be of the same opinion ; to suit, to
fit ; to be fit, to beseech ; not to be contrary or re-
pugnant ; to meet with, to come and talk with one ; to
sue one in law, and to convene him before a judge ; to
come into the husband's power by mutual agreement.*

Devénio, devéni, devéntum, devenire : *to come or go
down to, to go, to come ; to happen.*

Evénio, evéni, evéntum, evenire : *to chance, to happen.*

Invénio, invéni, invéntum, invenire : *to find ; to invent,
to devise ; to get, to obtain ; to discover.*

Pervénio, pervéni, pervéntum, pervenire : *to come to,
to arrive at.*

Prævénio, prævéni, prævéntum, prævenire : *to come
before ; to prevent.*

Provénio, provéni, provéntum, provenire : *to come
forth, to increase ; to proceed, to come into the world ;
to grow, to happen or chance.*

Revénio, revéni, revéntum, revenire : *to come again, to
return.*

ANNO TATION.

It is a question among the grammarians, whether from *singultū* vi the supine ought to be *singultum* or *singultitum*. Whence it appears how little either of them is used. We have preferred *singultum*, because from thence comes *singultus*. Yet *singultum* is only a sincipite for *singultitum* : as *sepultum* is for *sepelitum*, which was heretofore current according to Priscian.

VENEO comes from *venum* and EO. It has neither participle, gerund, nor supine ; and it is an error to think that *venum* may be its supine, since on the contrary it is composed of *venum* ; as likewise *venundo* ; just as from *peffum* comes *peffundo* ; and from *satis*, *satisdo*. Now the supines are derived from the verbs, and not the verbs from the supines. For which reason when we say, *venum ire*, *peffum ire*, or *peffundare*, *venundare*, it implies, *ad venum* and *ad peffum*, &c. which are real nouns : hence Tacitus says in the dative, *Posita veno irrita-
menta*

menta gulæ; and in the ablative, *nisi in iis quæ veno exercerent*, &c. We find likewise in Apul. *Me venui subjiciunt*, they expose me to sale.

In regard to *peffum*, it is plain that it is a nonn. For as from *pando* comes *passus* for *panfus*, so from *pendo* comes *peffus* for *pensus*, that is, *ponderosus*. *Utraque conditio est pensor*, virginem an viduam habere? Plaut. So that *peffum ire*, is properly, *to descend and go to the bottom*, as heavy things do; hence in Plaut. we find *peffum premere*; and in Cic. *verbis aliquem peffum dare*, that is, *to revile, disparage, and to use ill*, according to Quintilian.

RULE LXV.

Of *ſancio*, *Vincio*, and *amicio*.

1. *ſancio* bath *ſanxi* (*heretofore ſancívi*) *ſanctum*, and *ſancítum*.
2. *Víncio* bath *vinxi*, *vinctum*:
3. *Amício* makes *amícüi*, and *amíxi*, *amíctum*.

EXAMPLES.

1. *SA'NCIO*, *ſanxi*, *ſanctum*, and *ſancítum*; *heretofore ſancívi*, or *ſancii*, *ſancíre*: *to order, to establish; to enact; to confirm by penalty, to punish; to regulate; to forbid by ordinance or law, to resolve, to condemn. From whence comes ſanctio, ónis, a confirmation, a decree, a penal statute.*
2. *VÍNCIO*, *vinxi*, *vinctum*, *vincíre*: *to bind or tie up; to hoop, to connect.*
- Devíncio*, *devínxi*, *devínctum*, *devincíre*: *to bind fast; to tie up, to oblige, to engage, to endear.*
- Revíncio*, *revínxi*, *revínctum*, *revincíre*: *to tie or bind, to gird, to tie behind.*
3. *AMÍCIO*, *amícüi* and *amíxi*, *seldom used (heretofore also amícívi)* *amíctum*, *amicíre*: *to put on a garment; to cover; to wrap up; to veil.*

RULE LXVI.

Of the verbs which make *SI*, *SUM*; and of those which make *SI*, *TUM*.

1. *Séntio* and *ráucio* take *SI*, *SUM*:
2. But *Fúlcio*, *ſárcio*, and *fárcio* make *SI*, *TUM*.

EXAMPLES.

1. There are two verbs that make the preterite in *SI*, and the supine in *Sum*.
- SENTIO*, *ſenſi*, *ſenſum*, *ſentíre*: *to discern by the senses, to be sensible of, to perceive, to doubt, to understand,*

derstand, to find out ; to think, to be of an opinion.

Asséntio, assénsi, assénsus, asséntire ; and asséntior, assénsus sum, asséntiri : *to assent or agree to ; to be of one's mind or opinion.*

Conséntio, consénsi, consénsus, conséntire : *to consent, to agree, to be of the same opinion ; to be agreeable to.*

Diséntio, dissénsi, sum, íre : *to dissent, to be of a different opinion.*

Præséntio, præsénsi, præsénsus, præséntire : *to perceive or understand beforehand, to foresee, to preconceive.*

RA'CIO, rausi, rausum, raucíre : *to be hoarse.*

Irráucio, irrausi, irráusum, irraucíre : *the same.*

2. There are three which have SI, TUM.

FU'LCIO, fulsi, fultum, fulcíre : *to prop, to support.*

Suffúlcio, si, tum, íre : *to hold or bear up, to underprop ; to strengthen.*

SA'RCIO, farsí, fartum, farcíre : *to botch, to mend, to patch ; to repair, to make good ; to make amends, to recompense.*

Refárcio, refársi, refártum, refarcíre : *to patch, to mend ; to recompense or make amends for.*

FA'RCIO, farsí, fartum, farcíre : *to stuff, to farce, to frank, or feed, to fat, to cram.*

Its compounds sometimes change A into E, as

Confércio, conférsi, confértum, íre : *to stuff or fill, to ram or cram in ; to drive thick and close.*

Différcio, différsi, différtum, íre : *to stuff.*

Refércio, reférsi, tum, íre : *to fill, to stuff, to cram.*

Infárcio retains the A, infársi, tum, íre : *to stuff or cram.*

ANNO TATION.

1. We say also *rauceo*, *es*, *ui*, from whence comes *raucesco*, to grow hoarse. Even Cicero, according to the most approved editions says ; *Si paullum irraucuerit*, de Orat. taking it perhaps from *rauceo*, though Priscian reads *irrauserit*. But *irrausit* is from Lucilius, as well as *rausurus*, taken from the supine *rausum*.

2. These supines in *tum* are only syncopated from those in *itum* ; as *fartum* for *farcitum* : and from the latter are still remaining *farcimen* and the participle *farcitus*, which we read in Cicero, *Pulvinus Melitenſi rosâ farcitus*, in Verr. where we see that they retained the consonant of the present, namely the C.

RULE LXVII.

Of háurio, sēpio and sálio.

1. Háurio makes hausi, haustum ;

2. Sé-

2. Sépio, sepívi, or sepsi, septum :
3. Sálío *bath* sálíi or sálüi, saltum.
4. But its compounds form the supine in ULTUM.

EXAMPLES.

1. HAU'RIO, haufi, haustum, hauríre : *to draw, to fetch up ; to drink or swallow up.*
 Exháurio, exháuſi, exháuſtum, exhauríre : *to draw out, to empty, to exhaust, to consume or waste.*
2. SE'PIO, sepívi, *less usual*, sepsi, septum, sepíre : *to inclose, to hedge in, to fence.*
 Confépio, confépsi, conféptum, confepíre : *to hedge in, to inclose.*
 Circumfépio, circumfépsi, circumféptum, circumsepíre : *to inclose or hedge in.*
 Diffépio, diffépsi, difféptum, íre : *to break down an hedge or inclosure, to dispart.*
- SA'LIO or SA'LLIO, *to season with salt, follows the general rule* ; salívi, salítum : *but*
3. SA'LIO, sálíi, or sálüi, saltum, salíre : *to leap ; to dance ; to skip ; to rebound ; to spring or shoot out.*
4. The compounds of this verb follow its preterite, but make ULTUM in the supine ; as
 Afíſío, afíſlúi, affúltum, affilíre : *to leap at, upon, or against ; to assail.*
 Desíſío, desílúi or desílíi, defúltum, defilíre : *to leap down, to alight, to vault.*
 Exíſío, exílúi or exílíi, exúltum, exilíre : *to leap out, to go out hastily ; to skip ; to leap for joy.*
 Insíſío, insílúi or insílíi, infúltum, infilíre : *to leap in or upon.*
 Resíſío, resílúi or resílíi, refúltum, resilíre : *to leap or start back ; to rebound ; to recoil ; to shrink in ; to unsay ; to go from his bargain.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

HAURIO heretofore made *haurii*, Varr. apud Prisc. Hence it is that Apul. frequently uses *hauritum* instead of *haustum* ; hence also cometh *hauriturus*, in Juvenal. Virgil has *hausurus*, Æn. 4. as coming from the supine *hausum*. And indeed the reason of its having taken the *t*, according to Priscian, was no other than to distinguish it from *ausum*, or *ausus sum*, formed of *audeo*. Which shews that they did not prefix the aspiration *b* to it in his time, because that would have been a sufficient distinction. But the ancient

usage in regard to this aspiration seems to have varied in many other words; concerning which we refer the reader to our treatise of letters at the end of this work.

SE'PIO, heretofore made *sepívi*, whence cometh *sepíviſſent* in Livy, and *sepívit* in S. Jerome; which agrees with the general analogy above observed, p 171.

SA'LIO, makes *ſalúi* or *ſalii*, which were formed from the regular, though now unusual, preterite *ſali-vi*. Hence there were formerly ſome who read *ſaliere per utres*, in Virg. 2. Georg. and others *ſaliere*, as may be ſeen in Diomedes and in Priſc. Thus they ſaid *exilii* or *exilui*, *deſilii* or *deſilui*. *Exilui gaudio*, Cic. *Deſilui de rbeda*, Id.

Priſcian, after Charifius, gives us alſo *cambio*, *campſ*, which he derives from *καμπω, ψω, ἐκαμψα*. This verb ſignified alſo *to fight*, *to begin*, *to turn*; from whence cometh *campſo*, as, in Ennius, *to bend his courſe towards a place*. It was alſo taken for *to change*, *to ſell*, *to recompenſe*; *to put money out at intereſt*, according to Cujas. But it is now become obſolete.

RULE LXVIII.

Of the compounds of PA'RIO.

1. *The compounds of pário make üi, ERTUM.*
2. *But compério and repério make ERI, ERTUM.*

EXAMPLES.

PA'RIO is of the third conjugation: *páre*: *to bring forth young*, *to be brought to bed*.

Its compounds change the *a* into *e*, and are of the fourth conjugation, making *üi*, and *ERTUM*; as
Apério, *apérui*, *apértum*, *aperíre*: *to open*; *to declare*; *to explain*; *to diſcover*, *to diſcloſe*, *to manifeſt*, *to ſhew*.
Adapério, *adapérui*, *adapértum*, *adaperíre*: *to lay open*; *to diſcloſe*; *to uncover*.

Opério, *opérui*, *opértum*, *operíre*: *to cover*; *to ſhut up* or *cloſe*; *to hide*.

In like manner *oppério*, *oppértus ſum*: *to wait*; ſeems to take its preterite from hence. See the 75th rule.

2. *Theſe two make ERI and ERTUM.*

Compério, *cómpéri*, *compértum*, *comperíre*: *to find out a thing*, *to know for certain* and *by trial*.

Repério, *réperi*, *repértum*, *reperíre*: *to find*; *to find out* or *diſcover*.

ANNO-

ANNO T A T I O N.

We say also *comperior*, a deponent; but it has no other preterite than *comperi*. For *compertus* is passive; as in Livy, *Compertus stupri*; in Tacit. *Compertus flagitii*, convicted. But instead of *comperi*, they said also, *Compertum est mihi*, Catul. *Compertum habeo*, Cic. *I know for certain*.

RULE LXIX.

Of the verbs of desire, called DESIDERATIVES.

When a verb signifies a longing or desire, it has no preterite, (the same may be said of ferio and aio.)

Except parturio, esurio, and nupturio.

E X A M P L E S.

Verbs signifying a desire of action, are called DESIDERATIVES, and are formed from the supine of their primitive. These verbs have neither preterite nor supine; as

COENATU'RIO from *coenatum*, *coenaturire*: to desire to sup.

Dormiturio, *dormiturire*: to desire to sleep.

Emturio, *emturire*: to desire to buy.

Micturio, *micturire*: to desire to make water.

Some of them have a preterite but never a supine, as Parturio, *parturivi*, *ire*: to be in labour, to be brought to bed, to bring forth as any female.

Esurio, *esurivi*, *esurire*: to be hungry, to have a desire to eat: yet we find *esuriturus* in Ter.

Nupturio, *nupturivi*, *nupturire*: to have a desire to marry.

These two are also without a preterite, though they are not desideratives.

FERIO, *feris*, *ferire*: to strike, to hit; to push; to conclude an agreement or alliance, to ratify; to affront with words.

Aïo, *aïs*: I say. A defective verb.

ANNO T A T I O N.

FERIO, according to Diomedes and Priscian, hath no preterite; nor will Varro let it have any other than *percussi*; and this is also the opinion of Charisius, where he speaks of verbs that change in their preterite. Yet in the title *de defectivis*, where he conjugates this verb at length, he gives it *ferii*, *ferieram*, *feriissem*, &c.

For which reason many learned moderns, as Mantuanus, Turnebus, Aurelius, have not scrupled to make use of these tenses ; but this does not often happen.

The supine *feritum*, is still less usual, though Charifius puts in the infinitive, *feritum ire* : but in the passive he gives it only *ictus sum*, taken from *ico*. Hence Petrarch is censured for having said 8. *Africae*.

Pax populis ducibusque placet fœdusque feritum.

We meet nevertheless with *feriturum* in Servius in 7. and upon the decline of the Latin tongue they went so far as to say *ferita, æ*, for *plaga*, Paul Diac. from whence the Italians have still retained *una ferita*, a blow.

Aio hath no preterite in the first person, according to Priscian ; but in the second we say *aisti*, in the plural *aistis*, and even *aierunt*, in Tertull. See the remarks after the syntax.





OF THE VERBS DEPONENTS.

RULE LXX.

What a verb deponent is.

A verb deponent is that which hath always an active signification and a passive conjugation.

EXAMPLES.

Verbs deponents are such as have the passive termination in OR, but with an active signification ; as

POLLICEOR : *I promise.*

VE'REOR : *I fear.*

LARGIOR : *I bestow.*

BLANDIOR : *I flatter.*

RULE LXXI.

General for the preterite of the deponents.

The preterite of the deponent is formed from a feigned active : For as amátus comes from amo, so lætátus comes from læto.

EXAMPLES.

As the preterite of the passive is formed from the supine of the active ; so to find the preterite of the deponent we must feign or suppose an active by dropping the R, and see what preterite and supine this active would have according to the general rules above given, and from thence form the preterite of the deponent. Hence.

1. In the first conjugation all these verbs have the preterite in ATUS.

LÆTOR, lætátus sum lætári : *to rejoice.* *Just as if we used an active læto, ávi, átum. And the rest in the same manner.

AUCTIONOR, átus sum, ári : *to make an open sale ; to make an out-cry of goods, slaves, &c.*

A N N O T A T I O N.

This verb is derived from *augeo*, *xi*, *sum*, whence cometh *auctio*, a setting things to open sale: *auctor*, an owner, or seller of a thing upon warranty. *Secundus auctor*, he was surety to the purchaser, in case he was evicted, and obliged to resign what he had purchased, to another; *auctoritas*, surety, warranty: *auctionarius* as *auctionariae tabellæ*, inventories wherein goods to be sold were written; bills of sale: *auctoratus*, hired or lent out for money; a slave or gladiator that had been sold by auction, &c. See *auctoratus* above, p. 180.

AU'CUPOR, *átus sum, ári*: to go a fowling, hawking, or bird catching; to seek or get by cunning; to watch, to lie at catch for; to hunt after, to strive to obtain.

CAUSOR, *átus sum, ári*: to pretend or plead in way of excuse, to alledge as an excuse. Whence cometh *causarius*, a military term signifying a soldier, who has a right to demand his discharge for some cause or other, as being sick or maimed.

CONTE'STOR, *átus sum, ári*: to call to witness, to make protestation of a thing, to declare openly: to put in the plaintiff's declaration, and the defendant's answer. Whence cometh *contestata lis*, *contestatum iudicium*, a rule given by a judge upon a cause before final sentence.

DEBA'CCOR, *átus sum, ári*: to rage, or roar like a drunken man; to give abusive language.

DE'PRECOR, *átus sum, ári*: to beseech, desire, or pray earnestly; to beg, or petition; to beg pardon; to pray or wish against a thing; to avert, or turn away.

DO'MINOR, *átus sum, ári*: to be lord and master; to domineer.

GRA'TULOR, *átus sum, ári*: to congratulate, to rejoice or be glad; to bid welcome, to wish one joy.

INSE'CTOR (unusual in the first person of the present tense) *átus sum, ári*: to pursue, to run after; to inveigh against, to speak ill of, to rail at one.

INTE'RFOR, *átus sum, ári*: to speak while another is speaking, to interrupt him.

MÉDITOR, *átus sum, ári*: to meditate, muse, or think upon; to exercise or practise, to study; to plot or design; to apply one's self with great care and diligence.

MO'-

MO'DEROR, átus sum, ári: *to moderate, to refrain; to govern, to manage, to guide.*

MOROR, átus sum, ári: *to stay, to delay; to make one wait; to wait; to dwell; to stop at something.*

MU'TUOR, átus sum, ári: *to borrow.*

OBTESTOR, átus sum, ári: *to conjure or beseech; to implore or call upon one for succour; to protest; to call to witness.*

O'PEROR, átus sum, ári: *to operate, or work; to be employed; to sacrifice, to be taken up with sacrificing, or performing any holy rites.*

PERÍ'CLITOR, átus sum, ári: *to be in danger; to endanger, to expose; to try or prove, to make experiment.*

PE'RVAGOR, átus sum, ári: *to wander or travel over, to go and come over, to rove about; to spread abroad, to become public or commonly known.*

STÍ'PULOR, átus sum, ári: *to stipulate, to make a bargain; to ask and demand such and such terms for a thing to be given, or done by the ordinary words of the law; to be required or asked by another to make a contract with him. For it is active and passive as we shall shew in the remarks.*

Restípulor, átus sum, ári: *to take counter-security; to make answer in the law, to lay in a pledge, to answer to an action.*

STO'MACHOR, átus sum, ári: *to be angry, vexed, or displeased; to be in a bad humour, to be in a great fume, to fret, vex, or chafe.*

VADOR, átus sum, ári: *to put in sureties for appearance, to give bail; to oblige one to put in sureties; to stand to or defend a suit.*

2. In the second conjugation they have the preterite in ITUS.

VE'REOR, véritus sum, veréri: *to fear. As if it came from Véreo, üi, itum.*

POLLÍ'CEOR, pollicitus sum, pollicéri: *to promise. As if it came from polliceo.*

3. In the third it is formed variously according to the supine of the active, which you are to suppose, following the rules of the termination; as

EXAMPLES.

1. REOR, ratus sum, reri : *to suppose, to judge, deem or think.*

MISE'REOR, misértus sum, miseréri : *to take pity of one, to have mercy on him, to be sorry for him, to assist him in his misery.*

2. FA'TEOR, fassus sum, fatéri : *to confess, to own, to grant ; to discover.*

Its compounds change A into I, and assume an E in the preterite according to the 2d rule, as

Confíteor conféssus sum, confitéri : *to confess.*

Diffíteor, diffitéri : *to deny ; it has never a preterite.*

Profíteor, proféssus sum, profitéri : *to declare openly, to own ; to profess, to shew openly ; to profess, to be a professor, to give public lectures ; to give in an account of lands or goods, so as to have them recorded or registered. Whence cometh proféssio.*

ANNOTATION.

Misereor had also *miseritus*, according to Robert Stephen. But we say likewise *miseror*, *aris*, which has the same sense, though it takes another regimen, as we shall observe in the syntax. The antients used also *misereco*, and *misero*.

Tueor regularly makes *tuitus*, as *moneor*, *monitus* ; but *tutus* comes from *tuor*, as *atgutus* from *arguor*. We find it likewise in Plautus, as well as its compounds, *contuor*, *intuor*, *obtuor*. So that there is no need of a particular rule for these verbs. We have only to observe that *tueor* is far more usual than *tuor*. And yet from *tutus* is also formed *tutari*, which is pretty common.

RULE LXXIII.

Of the verbs in OR.

Loquor, and sequor take UTUS ;

And queror, questus.

Nitor *bath* nîsus, nixus ;

Fruor, frúitus, and fructus.

Labor makes lapsus, and utor, usus.

EXAMPLES.

LOQUOR, locútus sum, loqui : *to speak, to tell.*

A'loquor, allocútus sum, álloqui : *to speak to one ; to address himself to one ; to speak in public.*

Cólloquor, collocútus sum, cólloqui : *to speak together, to parley, to talk with one, to discourse, to confer.*

E'lo-

Eloquor, elocútus sum, éloqui : *to speak eloquently ; to speak out or plainly, to declare.*

Próloquor, prolocútus sum, próloqui : *to speak freely what one thinketh ; to speak out or at length ; to preface that which one is about to say.*

SÉQUOR, sequútus sum, sequi : *to follow ; to go after, to seek for.*

A'ssequor, assequútus sum, ássequi : *to overtake ; to reach, equal, or match ; to understand, or find out ; to get, or obtain.*

Cónsequor, consequútus sum, consequi : *to follow ; to follow close ; to overtake ; to get or obtain his wish.*

E'xequor, útus sum, ěqui : *to do, to execute ; to punish ; to prosecute ; to persist ; to accomplish ; to obtain his wish.*

I'nsequor, insequútus sum, ínsequi : *to follow after, to pursue ; to persecute, to rail at one.*

O'bsequor, obsequútus sum, óbsequi : *to humour or comply with ; to humour or please ; to flatter or cringe to ; to submit to, to obey.*

Pérsequor, útus sum, ěqui : *to pursue, to trace, to follow on, to go through with ; to sue for in a court of justice, and the process is called persecutio.*

Prósequor, útus sum, ěqui : *to follow after, to pursue, to prosecute ; to accompany, to wait upon, to attend ; to love one, to do him a kindness ; to rate or chide ; to describe, treat, or discourse of.*

Súbsequor, subsequútus sum, súbsequi : *to follow forthwith, or hard by, to come after.*

QUEROR, questus sum, queri : *to complain, to lament ; to find fault with.*

Cónqueror, conquéstus sum, ěri : *to complain of ; to complain together.*

NITOR, nífus or nixus sum, niti : *to endeavour, labour, or strive ; to tend towards vigorously ; to lean or rest upon ; to depend, to confide in.*

Adnitor, adnífus or adnexus sum, adníti : *to endeavour ; to shove or push ; to lean upon.*

Enitor, enífus or enexus sum, eníti : *to climb up with pain ; to strain hard, to endeavour ; to tug or pull ; to travel with child ; to bring forth young.*

Innitōr, innīsus or innīxus sum, innīti: *to lean or stay upon; to depend upon.*

FRUOR, frūitus or fructus sum, frui: *to enjoy; to take the profit of, to make use of; to take delight in, and reap the fruits of.*

Pérfruor, perfrūitus sum, pérfrui: *to enjoy fully.*

UTOR, usus sum, uti: *to use, to have the use or benefit of; to have, to enjoy.*

Abútor, abúsus sum, abúti: *to use contrary to the nature or first intention of a thing; to apply to a wrong end, to abuse, to spoil; or even to use freely.*

LABOR, lapsus sum, labi: *to slide or glide; to slip or fall; to fall to decay; to trip, or mistake.*

Delábor, delápsus sum, delábi: *to descend as in speaking or writing; to slip or fall down; to fall to decay; to withdraw by degrees; to vanish or disappear.*

Dilábor, dilápsus sum, dilábi: *to slip aside, to steal away; to waste, or come to nothing.*

Elábor, elápsus sum, elábi: *to slide or slip away, to escape.*

Illábor, illápsus sum, illábi: *to slide or glide in; to fall down, or upon; to enter.*

Sublábor, sublápsus sum, sublábi: *to slip away privily; to fall or slide under; to decay by little and little.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

Connitor, obnitor, pernitor, renitor, subnitor, form rather *nixus* than *nifus*, whence cometh *connixus, obnixus*, and thence *obnixè*: just as from *pernixus* cometh *pernix*, patient of labour, swift, nimble, quick. Diomedes thinks that *enixa* is more properly said of a woman who has been brought to bed; and *enisa* of any other struggle or endeavour. And this difference is common enough; yet he owns himself that it is not always observed; and we find that Tacitus has put the one for the other.

FRUOR more frequently makes *fruitus* than *fructus*, which we find notwithstanding in Lucretius and other writers. From thence comes the noun *fructus*, and the participle *perfructus*, in the same author, and in Cic. in *Hort.* from whence Priscian quoteth *Summā amœnitate perfructus est*. We meet also with *fructurus* in Apuleius. Perot will have it that this verb makes likewise *fretus* and *frutus*, from whence, he says, cometh *defrutum*, a mixture made of new wine, whereof the one half, or third part is boiled away. *Fructus* is not a Latin word, and *defructum* is put for *defruitum*, because they drew all the fruit out of it, that is, all the best part of the wine. For as Festus says, *Defrui dicebant antiqui, ut deamare, deperire; significantes omnem fructum percipere*. As to *fretus*, relying upon, and confiding in, every body must plainly see even by the signification

signification itself, that it is very wide from *fruor*, and is rather a noun than a participle.

RULE LXXIV.

Of the verbs in SCOR.

Apíscor takes aptus ; ulcíscor, ultus.
Nancíscor bath nactus, and pacíscor, pactus.
Proficíscor requires proféctus ;
As expérgíscor, experréctus.
Oblivíscor forms oblítus ;
And comminíscor, comméntus.

EXAMPLES.

API'SCOR, aptus sum, apísci, Tacit. *to find out, to obtain.* Its compound is more usual.

ADIPÍSCOR, adéptus sum, adipísci, *to acquire, to obtain, to get to, to arrive at.*

INDIPÍSCOR, indéptus sum, indipísci : *to get, to obtain.*

ULCI'SCOR, ultus sum, ulcísci : *to take revenge on ; to take revenge for.*

NANCI'SCOR, nactus sum, nancísci : *to light upon, to find ; to attain, to get.*

PACI'SCOR, pactus sum, pacísci : *to covenant, or bargain, to agree, to come to terms.*

PROFICI'SCOR, proféctus sum, proficísci : *to go, to be gone, to come.*

EXPERGI'SCOR, experréctus sum, expérgísci : *to awake ; or to be awakened.*

OBLIVI'SCOR, oblítus sum, oblivísci : *to forget ; to omit.*

COMMUNI'SCOR, comméntus sum, comminísci : *to invent, to devise, or imagine ; to feign or forge ; to recollect or call to mind, to think, to dispute, to compose, to treat or discourse of a thing.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

Adipíscor cometh from *apíscor*, which we read in Tacitus, Lucretius and Nonius, and which makes *aptus* : from thence also is derived *indipíscor*, *indeptus*.

Comminíscor, comes also from *miníscor*, or *meníscor*, which made *mentus*, from whence is formed *mentio*. And this verb *meníscor* seems to be derived from the same root as *memini*, and as *maneo* for *meneo* ; namely from *μνέω*, from whence cometh *mens* : just as from

from *γίνομαι* is formed *gens*, and from *μέγας*, *mors*. *Expergiscor* makes likewise *expergitus*, which we find in Lucilius and Apuleius. But Diomedes insists that *expergitus* implieth one that awakes of himself; and *experrectus* one that is awakened by somebody else. *Defetiscor* hath no preterite; for *defessus* is a noun, as well as *fessus* and *lassus*. See above, p. 188.

RULE LXXV.

Of the verbs in *ior*.

1. *Grádior* makes *gressus*; and *pátior*, *passus*: *expérior* hath *expértus*, as *oppérior*, *oppértus*. *O'rdior* taketh *orsus*, and *métior*, *mensus*.
2. *Mórior* makes *mórtuus*, and *órior*, *ortus*; but thence also come the participles, *moritúrus*, *oritúrus*; as from *nascor* comes *nascitúrus*.

EXAMPLES.

1. **GRA'DIOR**, *gressus sum, gradi*: to go or walk, to march along.

Aggrédior, *aggréssus sum, ággredi*: to go unto; to accost; to set upon, to encounter, or assault a person; to enterprize, attempt, or begin.

Congrédior, *congréssus sum, cóngredi*: to meet or go together; to accost one; to join battle, to rencounter; to engage in dispute; to go and talk with one; to converse with.

Digrédior, *digréssus sum, dígredi*: to go, or turn aside; to depart, digress, to go from the purpose.

Egrédior, *egréssus sum, égredi*: to go out.

Ingrédior, *ingréssus sum, íngredi*: to enter into, to walk or go.

Progrédior, *progréssus sum, progrédi*: to come or go forth; to advance, to proceed.

Regrédior, *regréssus sum, régredi*: to return, to go back.

Transgrédior, *transgréssus sum, tránsgredi*: to pass or go over; to transgress a law; to go by sea; to pass, surmount, or exceed.

PATIOR, *passus sum, pati*: to endure, to suffer, to let.

Perpétior, *perpéssus sum, pérpeti*: the same.

EXPE'RIOR, *expértus sum, experíri*: to attempt or try; to essay, or prove; to find; to try his right by law, war, &c.

OPPE'RIOR, *oppértus sum, opperíri*: to wait.

O'RDIOR, *orsus sum, ordíre*: to begin, properly to spin

spin or weave ; to begin, or enter upon ; to write or speak of.

Exórdior, exórsus sum, exordíri : *to begin.*

ME'TIOR, mensus sum, metíri : *to measure ; to pass or go over ; to bound or limit.*

Dimétior, diménsus sum, dimetíri : *to measure ; to account.*

Remétior, reménsus sum, remetíri : *to measure over again ; to go over again.*

2. MOR'IOR, mórtuus sum, mori : *to die. It has the participle in rus, moritúrus, Virg. about to die, as if it had the supine móritum.*

Commórior, commórtuus sum, cómmori : *to die together.*

Emórior, emórtuus sum, émori : *to die.*

Inmórior, immórtuus sum, ímmori : *to die in, or upon ; to be continually upon a thing.*

O'RIOR, óreris, *of the third conjugation ; or órior, oríris, of the fourth, ortus sum, oríri : to rise or get up ; to rise as the sun ; to rise, or spring ; to rise, or begin ; to appear ; to be born. It has the participle in rus, oritúrus, Hor. about to rise ; as if it had the supine óritum.*

Abórior, abórtus sum, íri : *to miscarry ; to be born before the time.*

Adórior, adórtus sum, íri : *to assault.*

Exórior, exórtus sum, exoríri : *to rise as the stars ; to spring up ; to be born.*

Obórior, obórtus sum, oboríri : *to arise, to spring up, to draw on ; to shine forth.*

Subórior, subórtus sum, suboríri : *to rise or grow up.*

NASCOR, natus sum, *follows the rule of the verbs in SCO. But it has the participle in rus, nascitúrus, about to come to life ; as if it came from náscitum in the supine.*

ANNO T A T I O N.

We meet with *opperitus* in Plautus for *oppertus*. *Id sum opperitus*, in Mostel. *Orditus*, is in Diomedes, as if it came from *ordior*, in the preface to his book : *Leſtio probabiliter ordita* ; though he himself mentions no other participle belonging to this verb than *orsus*. But in Isaiah, chap. 25. we find *Et telam quam orditus est*. Baptista Mantuanus and Julius Scaliger have also made use of it ; but in this they are not to be imitated.

Several

Several learned men have wrote *metitus*, for *mensus*; and among the rest Julius Scaliger, and Xylander: but Vossius affirms that the passages which they quote from Cic. in defence of their opinion, *Atque dimetita signa sunt: dimetiti cursus* (2. de Nat. Deor.) are corrupted; and that the best editions, and even the most antient of all, have *demetata*, and *dimetati*. And thus we find that Lambinus, Gruterus, Elzevir, and Robert Stephen read it. The other passage which they bring from Q. Curtius, lib. 3. *Stipendium metitum est*, cannot be found in this author, no more than *stipendium metiri*, which R. Stephen quotes out of him in his thesaurus, as likewise in his dictionary.

There are some who insist upon its being good Latin to say, *aborfus*, and *adorfus*, for *abortus*, and *adortus*, taken from *orior*; as *nullum majus adorsa nefas*, Ovid. *Adorfi erant tyrannum*, Gell. But we should read *adorta* and *adorti*; for *orsus* comes only from *ordior* and not from *orior*.

True it is that they produce from Paul the civilian, the expression, *aborfus venter*, a belly that has discharged its burden by abortion; but we ought to read *abortus*. And as to the distinction given by Nonius, between *abortus* a substantive, and *aborfus*; namely that the former is said of an infant just conceived, and the latter of one that had been conceived some time ago; it is destitute of foundation.

RULE LXXVI.

Of deponents that have no preterite.

Vescor, liquor, *médeor*, *reminíscor*, *divértor*,
prævértor, ringor, *diffíteor*, have no preterite.

EXAMPLES.

These have no preterite.

Vescor, *vesci*: to live upon; to eat.

Liquor, *liqui*, Virg. to be dissolved, or melted; to run or glide along as rivers; to drop.

Médeor, *medéri*: to heal, cure, or remedy; to attend a patient; to dress a wound; to administer comfort to a person in trouble.

Reminíscor, *reminísci*: to remember; to call to mind or remembrance.

Divértor, *divérti*: to lodge, to inn; to turn out of the road.

Prævértor, *prævérti*: to outrun or outstrip; to do a thing before another; to anticipate.

Ringor, *ringi*: to grin or shew the teeth, as a dog doth; to wry the mouth; to fret or chafe; to make faces.

Diffíteor, *diffitéri*: to deny, to say to the contrary.

ANNO.

A N N O T A T I O N.

These verbs borrow the preterite from somewhere else, when there happens to be any necessity of expressing the time past. Thus *vescor* takes it from *edo, edi*. *Liquor* from *liquefacio*, or rather from *liquefio, liquefactus*. *Medeor* takes it from *medicor, medicatus*. *Reminiscor*, from *recordor, recordatus*. *Reminiscor* is derived from the same root as *comminiscor*, of which we have already taken notice in the 74th rule.

Divertor and *prævertor* borrow it of *diverto* and *præverto*, rule 59. *Ringor* borrows *indignatus* of *indignor*; *diffiteor, inficiatus*, of *infitor*.

R U L E LXXVII.

Of the verbs called neuter passive.

1. *Sóleo bath for its preterite sólitus sum; fio bath factus sum; fido, físus sum; mœ'reo, mœstus sum; áudeo, ausus sum; and gáudeo, gavísus sum.*
2. *Several have a double preterite, as juro, confido, and odi.*

E X A M P L E S.

1. The verbs called neuter-passives, are those which have a termination in O like the active, and the preterite in US, like the passive.

SO'LEO, sólitus sum, (*heretofore sólui*,) solére: *to be accustomed.*

FIO, factus sum, fieri: *to be made, to consist; to be done; to become.*

FIDO, físus sum, fidere: *to confide in.*

DIFFIDO, diffísus sum, ěre: *to distrust.*

AU'DEO, ausus sum, audére: *to dare; not to be afraid.*

MOE'REO, mœstus sum, mœrére: *to grieve, to mourn, to be concerned.*

GAU'DEO, gavísus sum, gaudére: *to rejoice, to be glad, to be pleased with.*

A N N O T A T I O N.

You are therefore to observe that these verbs are conjugated like the passive in the tenses formed of the preterite; and like the active in the tenses that depend upon the present.

2. A great many of them have a double preterite; as JURO, jurávi and jurátus sum, juráre: *to swear, to make oath.*

Con-

Confido, confidi and confisus sum, (*it comes from fido abovementioned*) confidere : *to trust, to confide, to rely or depend upon; to be confident, or well assured; to expect or hope.*

Odi and osus sum, (*it has never a present*) odisse : *to hate.*

ANNO TATION.

We find *solius* in Sal. *Neque subsidiis uti soluerat compositis*, lib. 2. hist. Varro in the 8th de L. L. quotes it likewise from Ennius and Cato, and thinks it is wrong to follow the example of those who said *solitus sum*. Yet the contrary custom has prevailed, and it would be wrong now in any body to say otherwise. Charisius observes that this verb hath no future, because custom or habit never regards the time to come.

In like manner Robert Stephen gives *mæui* to *mæreo*, but without any authority. Priscian says it hath never a preterite; for, according to him, *mæstus* is properly no more than a noun. And it is an error which grammarians are often guilty of, thus to take the nouns for participles, as we have already shewn in regard to *causus*, *fessus*, *fretus*, and others.

We meet with *juratus* in Cic. in Plautus, and other writers. *Non sum jurata*, Turpil. apud Diom. *Confidi* is in Livy. *Osus* is in Gellius, l. 4. c. 8. In Plautus, *Inimicos osa sum semper obtuerier*. Amphitr. act. 3. sc. *Durare*. From thence comes the participle *osurus*, Cic. More examples of this sort may be seen in the lists annexed to the remarks on the verbs, at the end of the syntax.

RULE LXXVIII.

Of neuters which seem to have a passive signification.

Liceo, vâpulo, fio, and véneo, are rendered by a verb passive.

EXAMPLES.

These verbs are conjugated like the active, and yet are usually rendered by the verb passive.

LICEO, licui : *It borrows its supine of the verb impersonal, licet, licitum est, licere : to be prized or valued; to be set at a price for what it is to be sold.* On the contrary,

LICEOR, licitus sum, is rendered by the active; licér. : *to cheapen a thing, to offer the price.*

VAPULO, âvi, âtum, âre : *to be beaten, or whipped; to cry bitterly.*

FIO, factus, sum, fieri : *to be made, to consist, to be done, to become.*

VENEO, vénii, venîre : *to be sold.*

ANNOTATION.

EXULO and NUBO, which are generally ranked in this class, have rather an active signification. For EXULO, as Sanctius observeth, is the same as *extra solum eo*. Now *eo*, seems to be active when we say *ire viam*, and the like; for which reason it has also its passive *iri*.

NUBO is the same as *obnubo*. *Mulier nubit*, says Caper, *quia palio obnubit caput suum genasque*, lib. de orthograph.

In regard to the rest we may observe also, that

LICEO, properly signifies, *I permit*: and it may be derived from *λίζω εἶω*, *permitto*, in Hesychius. Hence we say of things exposed to sale, *licent*; subaud. *se*; they expose and resign themselves to every body; and we say likewise, *per me licet*, subaud. *hoc or illud*, it is in your power, I permit you to do it: for *licet* the conjunction is properly no more than the third person of this verb, as we shall shew in the remarks. And *liceor*, in the passive originally implies, *I am permitted*. Thus *liceri*, to expose to sale, is the same as, *to be admitted and suffered to expose to sale*.

VA'PULO, comes from *ἀπόλλω* for *ἀπολλύω*, or *ἀπόλλυμαι*, *pereo* or *peribo*. For the Æolians added their digamma, and said *ῥαπόλλω*, whence the Latins, says Sanctius, have taken *vapulo*; so that this verb, properly speaking, signifieth, *male ploro* or *doleo*. Thus in comic writers *vapula* or *peri*, are taken for the same thing. Thus in Terence and Plautus we find that slaves when called by their masters, make answer *vapula*, by way of contempt, as much as to say, *call as long as you please*, or *go and hang yourself*. Whence also cometh the proverb *vapula Papyria*, which according to Festus, was said against those whose threats were despised; because Papyria a Roman Lady, having enfranchised a the slave of her's, this slave instead of expressing her gratitude to her benefactress, returned her this answer. For which reason, according to the same Festus, Elius says, that *vapula* is put there for *dole*, and Varro for *peri*. And he is for taking in this very sense the passage of Terence's Phormio, which Sanctius and the old editions read thus, ANT. *Non tū manes?* GE. *Vapula*. ANT. *Id tibi quidem jam fiet*, act. 5. sc. 6. And this of Plautus: *Reddin, an non mulierem, priusquam te huic meæ machæreæ objicio, mastigia?* S. *Vapulare ego te vehementer jubeo, ne me territes*, &c. Whereto we may add that the Greeks use their *οἰμώζειν*, *plorare*, *ejulare*, in the same sense, as *ἐγὼ μὲν οἰμώζειν λέγω σοι*; Arist. *Imprecor tibi ut vapules: οἰμώξειαι γὰρ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων*, Lucian. *Nam primus omnium vapulabit*. In which signification they likewise use *κλάω*, *ploro*; *κλάαι λέγω σοι*, Aristoph. *Lacrymas tibi denuncio*, I'll give thee a good drubbing; *δεῦρ' ἐλθ' ἵνα κλάης*, come hither that I may trim thee: *διὰ τί δὴ κλαίσομαι*; why should you beat me? Idem. And Sanctius concludes that since this verb has not a passive signification, it is false Latin to say, as the grammarians direct us, *Vapulant pueri à præceptore*. But this phrase shall be examined in the syntax, when we come to the rule of passive verbs.

FIO is neither active nor passive in its proper signification, for it is a substantive verb the same as *sum*, and comes from *φύω*, of which,

which, as Scaliger observeth, 5. *de Caus. cap. 3.* they first made *fuo*, and afterwards *fio*; from whence are still left the preterite *fui*, and the infinitive *fere*. This verb had heretofore its passive also according to Priscian, as *Græco ritu fiebantur Saturnalia*, whence likewise comes the infinitive *fieri*. The preterite *factus sum*, is also passive, and properly comes from *facior*, which was in use among the antients, and whence we have still remaining *afficior* and *perficior*. But *fio senex* in the present, is the same thing, according to Sanctius, as *sum senex*,

VENEO, as hath been already observed, p. 286. comes from *venum* and *eo*; and consequently is no more a passive than *eo*, which we have above demonstrated to be really a verb active.

RULE LXXIX.

Of impersonals.

1. *Miseret takes miserum est; but heretofore it had miseritum est.*
2. *Tædet makes tæduit, pertæsum.*
3. *Placet, libet, piget, licet, pudet, have ÛIT, and ITUM est.*
4. *But Liquet has no preterite.*

EXAMPLES.

We have elsewhere taken notice that they give the name of verbs impersonal to those which are conjugated only in the third person; as *opórtet*, *decet*, &c. And therefore their preterite is also formed by the third person of their conjugation: *opórtuit*, *décuit*, &c. Nevertheless we are to except a few, namely

1. MISERET, *miserum est; it pitieth me.* And heretofore, *miseritum*, Plaut.
2. TÆDET, *tæduit, tæsum est; or rather pertæsum est from pertædet: it irketh, it wearieth.*
3. The following make ÛIT, and ITUM EST.
PLACET, *plácuit and plácitum est, Cic. it seemeth good, or is the mind or opinion of.*
LIBET or LUBET, *libuit and libitum est: it liketh, or contenteth.*
PIGET, *píguir, and pígitum est, Gell. it irketh, grieveth, or repenteth.*
LICET, *licuit and lítitum est: it is lawful, it is free, or possible.*
PUDET, *púduit and púditum est, Cic. to be ashamed.*

4. LIQUET, Cic. *it appeareth, it is clear and manifest.* Without a preterite.

A N N O T A T I O N.

The impersonals have no imperatives ; but instead of these they make use of the present of the subjunctive, *pœniteat, pugnetur, &c.*

It frequently happens that they have neither supine nor gerund ; yet we read in Cic. *pœnitendi causa ; pœnitendi vis.* *Nihil magis licitum esse plebeio, quàm Patriciis esset licitum.* *Non pudendo, sed non faciendo quod non decet, nomen impudentiæ effugere debemus.* In Sal. *Non est pœnitendum ;* and even *pœniturus*, which is now grown obsolete.

R U L E LXXX.

Of the imperatives of *dico, duco, facio* and *fero*.

Dico makes *dic* ; *duco*, *duc* ;

Facio, *fac* ; and *fero*, *fer*.

E X A M P L E S.

These imperatives should naturally terminate in E, like *lege* ; but they have dropped their final E, for which reason we say

Dic, instead of *dice* : *say thou.*

Duc, instead of *duce* : *lead thou.*

Fac, instead of *face* : *do thou.*

Fer, instead of *fere* : *bear thou.*

A N N O T A T I O N.

The compounds of *facio* with a preposition form their imperative in E, as usual ; thus

Perfacio, imperat. perfice ; *finish thou.* *Sufficio, imperat. suffice* ; *furnish thou.*

Heretofore they said also *face* ; *orandi jam finem face*, Ter. In the same manner *dice*, and the rest.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE DIFFERENT CONJUGATIONS,
and on the derivative and compounded verbs.

I.

A great many verbs of one termination only, are of different conjugations, under different significations.

Appello,	as ; to call.	Appello,	is ; to bring to land.
Fundo,	as ; to found.	Fundo,	is ; to shed.
Mando,	as ; to bid.	Mando,	is ; to eat.
Obsero,	as ; to shut.	Obsero,	is ; to sow.
Pando,	as ; to bend in.	Pando,	is ; to stretch.
Consternor, áris ;	to be astonished.	Consternor, éris ;	to be strewn.

or covered all over. See Priscian.

Some of them differ in quantity.

Côlo,	as ; to strain.	Côlo,	is ; to till.
Dico,	as ; to dedicate.	Dico,	is ; to say.

In like manner their compounds, *abdico*, and *abdico* : *indico*, and *indico* : *prædico*, and *prædico*, &c.

Lêgo,	as ; to delegate,	Lêgo	is ; to read.
-------	-------------------	------	---------------

The same in regard to their compounds, *allêgo*, and *allêgo* : *relêgo*, and *relêgo*, &c.

Several are also of different conjugations, though in the same signification.

* Cíeo, es.	{	Cio,	is, ire,	to call.
* Denfo, as.		Dénseo, es,	to thicken.	
Excélleo, es.		* Excello, is,	to excell.	
* Férveo, es.		Fervo, is,	to boil.	
* Fódio, is, ére.		Fódio, is, îre,	to dig.	
* Fúlgeo, es, ére.		Fulgo, is, ére,	to glitter.	
* Lavo, as.		Lavo, is,	to wash.	
* Lino, is, ére.		Línio, is, îre,	to anoint.	
Nexo, as.		Nexo, is,	to twine.	
* Oleo, es.		Olo, is, obsol.	to smell.	
* Sallo, is, ére.	{	Sállio, is, îre,	to salt.	
* Strídeo, es, ére.		Strido, is, ére.	to make a noise.	
Térgeo, es.		Tergo, is,	to wipe.	
* Mórior, éris.		Mórior, îris, obsol.	to die.	
O'rior, éris.		O'rior, îris,	to rise.	
Pótior, éris.		* Pótior, îris,	to enjoy.	
* Sono, as.		Sono, is, obsol.	to sound.	
* Túcor, éris.		Tupr, éris,	to preserve.	

In the same manner its compounds *intúcor*, *întuor* ; *contúcor*, *côntuor* ; *obtúcor*, *ôbtuor*, &c.

A N N O T A T I O N.

Where we have put the asterisks, it is to shew that these verbs are more usual than those of the corresponding conjugation in the same line. But where we have made no mark at all, it is to be understood that they are both used alike.

ORIOR and POTIOR are more usual in the infinitive of the fourth conjugation; but in the indicative *orior* is only of the third; and *potior* is used in both by the poets, though they more commonly make *potitur* short, that is of the third conjugation.

Polydorum obtruncat, & auro
Vi potitur, Virg.

Sometimes the same preterite comes from different verbs.
As the preterite of the compounds of sto and sisto.

Constiti	from	Consto	or from	Consisto;	to stop.
Extiti	from	Exsto	or	Existo;	to be.
Institi	from	Insto	or	Insisto;	to pursue.

As also the following, which change their signification.

A'cui	from A'ceo,	to be sour;	or A'cuo,	to whet.
Crevi	from Cresco,	to grow;	or Cerno,	to judge.
Frixi	from Frigeo,	to be cold;	or Frigo,	to fry.
Luxi	from Lúceo,	to shine;	or Lúgeo,	to mourn.
Mulsi	from Múlceo,	to assuage;	or Múlgeo,	to milk.
Pavi	from Páveo,	to be afraid;	or Pasco,	to fear.
Fulsi	from Fúlgeo,	to shine;	or Fúlcio.	to prop.

Some have likewise the same supine.

Cretum	from Cresco,	to grow;	or Cerno,	to see.
Mansum	from Máneo,	to stay;	or Mando, is,	to eat.
Passum	from Pando, is,	to open;	or Pátior,	to suffer.
Succénsum	from Succénseo,	to be angry	or Succéndo,	to burn.
		with one;		
Tentum	from Téneo,	to keep;	or Tendo,	to stretch.
Victum	from Vinco,	to overcome;	or Vivo,	to live.

Of the gerunds of the two last conjugations.

The gerunds of the fourth, and those of the verbs in IO of the third, frequently take an *u* instead of an *e*; as *faciúndi, úndo, úndum*, from *facio*. *Experiúndi, úndo, úndum*; from *expérior*. And the like.

Iens, and its compounds also take an *u* in the genitive: *eúntis, pereúntis, exeúntis*: there is only *ámbiens*, that makes *ambiéntis*, surrounding; seeking for preferment: but *abiens*, makes *abeúntis*, going away.

II.

ON THE DERIVATIVE VERBS.

Derivative verbs are generally taken either from nouns or from verbs.

From nouns there are two sorts, verbs of imitation, and denominatives. The

The verbs of imitation terminate either in *isso* or in *or*, as *Patrisso*, *Atticisso*, *Græcor*, *Vulpinor*. But the termination *isso* partakes a good deal of the Greek language, in which these verbs are terminated in *ισω*. For which reason the Latins prefer the termination in *or*; so that we say rather *Græcor*, than *Græcisso*, Voff.

The denominatives are generally all verbs derived from a noun, as *lignor* from *lignum*; *frumentor* from *frumentum*; *rusticor* from *rus*, or from *rusticus*; and the like.

Of those which are derived from other verbs.

There are four sorts derived from other verbs. These are inceptives, frequentatives, desideratives, and diminutives.

1. INCEPTIVES end in *sco*, and generally signify that a thing is begun; as *ardeſco*, I begin to burn: *matureſco*, I begin to ripen: *vesperaſcit*, it draweth towards evening.

They likewise imply now and then the continuation or increase of the action; as *expleri mentem nequit ardeſcitque tuendo*, Virg. and her flame increases by looking at him. *Exuperat magis, agreſcitque medendo*, Virg. increases and grows worse by medicine. See L. Valla, book 1.

Hereby we see that inceptives are verbs neuter, and therefore that those of an active signification do not belong to this class, notwithstanding they may have the termination; as *diſco*, to learn; *paſco*, to feed.

The inceptives are formed of the second person of the present, as from *labo*, *as*; *labasco*; from *caleo*, *es*; *caleſco*: though from *puteo*, *es*, we say *putiſco*, changing the *e* into *i*: But of *tremo*, *is*, we regularly form *tremiſco*; of *dormio*, *is*, *dormiſco*.

It is the same in regard to the deponents, which are formed by feigning the active of the primitive. For *fruiſcor* comes as it were from *fruo*, *is*. The impersonals also follow this analogy: *miſereſcit*, from *miſereo*, *is*, &c.

Sometimes there is a syncope in the formation, as *biſco* for *biaſco*, from the old verb *bio*, *as*.

Some of them are even supposed to come from nouns, as *agreſco* from *ager*; *repueraſco* from *puer*: though they may be said to come from the verbs *agreo*, *repuero*, and the like, which are no longer in use: just as *calveſco*, which they generally derive from *calvus*; and *ſeneſco* from *ſenex*, come from *calveo*, which we find in Pliny, and from *ſeneo*, in Catullus.

These verbs have neither preterite nor supine, but they borrow them of their primitives, as *incaleſco*, *incalui*, from *caleo*. See the 35th rule. Though it is better to say they have none at all, because this preterite never implies an inceptive signification.

These verbs are always of the third conjugation.

2. The FREQUENTATIVES generally end in *to*, *ſo*, *xo*, or *co*; as *clamito*, *pulſo*, *nuxo*, *ſodico*.

They are so called because they generally signify frequency of action, *quid clamitas*, what do you bawl so often for? But this is not general: for *viſo* simply implies to go to see; *albico* and *candico*, signify no more than a whiteness just beginning or coming on, and

therefore are rather diminutives; in the same manner *dormito*, to be sleepy, to begin to fall asleep.

They are formed of the second supine, by changing *u* into *o*, or into *ito*; into *O*, as from *tractum*, *tractu*, *tracto*: from *versu*, *verso*: from *natu*, *nato*: but some change the *a* into *i*, *clamatu*, *clamito*.

Those in *or* are formed in the same manner, as from *amplexu*, *amplexor*. In *ITO*, as from *actum*, *actito*; from *hæsum*, *hæsito*.

Some are formed two ways, as from *dictu* comes *dicto*, and *dictito*; from *jactu*, *jacto*, and *jactito*.

Some are formed from the second person, as from *ago*, *agis*, *agito*; from *fugis*, *fugito*; from *quæris*, *quærito*.

The frequentatives are of the first conjugation, except *viso* which is of the third.

3. The DESIDERATIVES or verbs of desire generally end in *rio*, as *esurio*, I am hungry or have a desire to eat; *parturio*, to be in travail with, to be ready to bring forth young.

They are formed from the last supine by adding *rio*; as from *esu*, is formed *esurio*; from *carnatu*, *carnaturio*; and are of the fourth conjugation.

In imitation of these there have been some formed even from nouns, as *syllaturio*, in Cic.

But every verb in *rio* is not a desiderative, witness *ligurio*, *scaturio*, which form no supine, and have *u* long, contrary to the analogy of the rest. Neither is every desiderative terminated in *rio*, witness *capto*; *captare benevolentiam alicujus*.

4. The DIMINUTIVES end in *llo*, as *cantillo*, *forbillo*, and are of the first conjugation.

ANNO T A T I O N.

But here we are to observe that the derivatives are frequently taken in the same signification as the primitives, *bisco* for *bio*: *conticesco* for *conticeo*: *ventito* for *venio*; and the like.

III.

ON COMPOUND VERBS.

Compound verbs are formed either of nouns, as *belligero*, from *bellum* and *gero*: or of verbs, as *calefacio*, of *caleo* and *facio*: or of adverbs, as *benefacio*: or of prepositions, as *advenio*.

Sometimes the compounds change either the species, or conjugation of the simple; the species, as *sacro*, *execror*; *sentio*, *assentior*: the conjugation, as *dare*, *reddere*: *cubare*, *incumbere*.

Sometimes they change both; as *spernere*, *aspernari*; and the like.

But very frequently the simple is not used, when the compound is; as *leo*, whence cometh *deleo*, according to Priscian: *pedio*, whence *impedio*, *expedio*, *præpedio*, *compedio*: *liviscor*, whence *obliviscor*, according to Cælius in Cass. Unless we chuse to derive it from *oblino*, heretofore *oblivi*, whence we have also *oblivio* and *oblivium*, and even the adjective *oblivius*. For the ancients used in the same sense *leo* and *lino*; so that it is not at all surprising that we

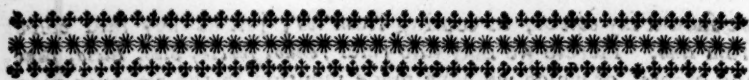
we should say *oblevi*, as coming from *leo*; just as they said *oblivari* from *lino*. Hereto we may also refer *fendo*, *specio*, *pleo*, *lacio*, *figo*, and others, of which we have made mention in their proper place in the rules.

Some have even a simple used only in Greek, as *Δύω*, whence *induo*, *exuo*: *Κάλλω*, whence *antecello*, and the rest: *Πηγάζω*, whence *comperior*, *experior*, &c.

It often happens that the preterite of the simple is not usual, when that of the compound is; thus we say rather, *Mercurius contudit sossiam*, than *tutudit*, which is not perhaps to be found in any Latin author, though Charisius and Priscian give it to *tundo*. Thus we meet in Latin authors with *applicuit*, *evafit*, *detrufit*, *emunxit*, *delicuit*, though we do not easily find *plicuit*, *vafit*, *trufit*, *munxit*, nor *licuit* from *liqueo*. Thus we find the supine *retentum*, *contentum*, *enectus*, *internectus*, though we cannot find *tentum*, nor the simple *nectus*.

On the contrary the simple is sometimes used, when the compound is not. For we meet with *fidi* from *fido*; with *tacitum* and *taciturus* from *taceo*; but it is not so easy to find *confidi* from *confido*; nor do we find *reticium*, or *reticiturus* from *reticeo*.

Hence we see that in all these matters custom is the chief thing to be regarded; so that we should use ourselves betimes to the reading of the purest authors, and never to employ any word whatsoever without good authority.



A

M E T H O D

OF FINDING OUT THE PRESENT
BY THE PRETERITE.

AS it has been the opinion of some, that it would be of service to those who enter late upon the study of the Latin tongue, to have a method of ascending to the present of the verb by means of the preterite, in such a manner that whenever they meet with a preterite, they may be able to tell from what verb it comes, without being obliged to learn the rules: I have therefore thought proper to delineate here the following scheme, to the end they may not be disappointed of the benefit they expect from it. At least there will be this other advantage arising from this essay, that it will contribute to shew the analogy of the Latin tongue in its preterites, as I have already shewn it in the difference of its genitives in regard to the declensions. Besides, these reflections may be considered, if you will, as a specimen of the utility derivable from the treatise of letters which we intend to give towards the close of this work.

Art. I.

The most natural analogy of forming the preterite.

I.

All preterites are in *i*, and conjugated by *isti*, *it*: *imus*, *istis*, *erunt* or *ere*.

The most natural analogy of forming them, is, as already we have observed, p. 171. to take them from the second person present, changing *s* into *vi*;

From whence is formed *avi*, in the first conjugation: *evi*, in the second, and *iwi* in the third and fourth. Thus

TERMINATIONS.

avi	o,	as.	1.
evi	eo,	es.	2.
ivi	{	o,	{
		is.	
	{	is.	{
		is.	
	io,	is.	4.

EXAMPLES.

Amávi	Amo,	as.
Flevi	Fleo,	es.
{	Petívi	Peto,
	Cupívi	Cùpio,
{	Audívi	Aúdio,
		is.

Quæsvi comes from *quæro*, by changing *r* into *s*, to soften the sound: or rather because heretofore they said *quæso* for *quæro*, as Festus hath observed; whence we have still left *quæso*, in the sense of praying, which comes very near to that of asking.

II.

These preterites, and the tenses that depend on them, oftentimes admit of a syncope either of the *v* only, or of the *v* and the vowel that follows it.

Those in *avi* and *evi*, do not admit of this syncope either in the first or third person singular, or in the first person plural; but they suffer a syncope of an intire syllable in the other persons and tenses depending on the preterite, as

Amâsti, for *amavîsti*.

Amârunt, for *amavêrunt*. *Flerunt*, for *flevêrunt*.

Amâssem, for *amavîssem*.

Those in *ivi* will admit of it throughout, but the *v* is never cut off, when it is not followed by *is*:

Petii, for *petîvi*.

Petiêrunt, for *petivêrunt*.

Petiêram, for *petiveram*.

But if the *v* be followed by *is*, then we use which syncope we please.

Petiîsti, *petîsti*, for *petivîsti*.

Petiîssem, *petîssem*, for *petivîssem*.

Art. II.

Four general irregularities and three particular changes in some verbs.

But though this analogy be the most natural, yet it is not the most received, except in the first and fourth conjugation; for a great many irregularities have crept into the second and third, as well as into some verbs of the other two conjugations.

These irregularities may be conveniently reduced to four general, of which the first two preserve *vi* or *ui* with some syncope, and the other two take other terminations.

The first is of the preterites which preserve *vi* with a syncope of the syllable, which according to the natural analogy ought to precede it, as *novi* from *nosco*, *cis*, instead of *noscivi*.

The

The 2d is of such as have *ui* by a syncope, which only by dropping the vowel that ought to have preceded *vi*, changes the *v* consonant into *u* vowel, as *monui* from *monéo*, *es*, instead of *monévi*.

The 3d is of those which terminate in *fi*, or *ffi*, or *xi*, taking an *s*, and sometimes two, whether it be instead of the last consonant of the present, as *jussi* from *jubeo*; *terfi* from *tergo*. (which is evidently instead of *terxi*; for this being too rough because of the *r*, they struck the *c* out of the double letter *x*) or after this consonant; as *carpsi* from *carpo*; *dixi* from *dico*; *unxi* from *ungo*; the *X* being equivalent to *CS*, or to *GS*.

The 4th is of those which end in *bi*, *ci*, *di*, &c. according to the last consonant of the present; as *bibi* from *bibo*; *legi* from *lego*; which may be owing to the syncope of the usual termination of the preterite, *legi* for *legívi*.

But beside these four general irregularities, there are other changes incident to some verbs, of which the three most usual are:

1. The change of the *A* (and of the *i* in compounds) into *E*, as *feci* from *facio*: *perfece* from *perficio*, and sometimes into *I*, especially in such preterites as have a reduplication; as *cecini* from *cano*.

2. The syncope of the *n* (and sometimes of the *m*) which precedes the last consonant of the present, as *seidi* from *scindo*: *accubui* from *accumbo*: *rupi* from *rumpo*.

3. The reduplication of the first consonant of the present, either with an *E*, after the example of the Greeks, as *cécidi* from *cado*: or even with the vowel of the present; as *momordi* from *mordeo*: *pupugi* from *pungo*.

These three sorts of changes seldom happen but in the two last irregularities; and especially the last, namely the reduplication, occurs only in the fourth irregularity. But they may sometimes happen to meet all together; as *tetigi* from *tango*, where we see the *a* changed into *i*, the *n* taken away, and the reduplication added.

Article III.

Of the 1st general irregularity.

Preterites in vi with a syncope that cuts off the syllable, which according to the natural analogy ought to have preceded it.

I.

These preterites are derived from two sorts of verbs.

1. From those which end in *vo* and *veo*; as *juvi* from *juvo*, for *juvâvi*: *movi* from *movéo*, for *movévi*: and these are very easy to find; because you have only to change the *i* into *o* or *eo*.
2. From others which have different terminations, and are more difficult.

We shall give a separate view of the one and the other. And when there happens to be any difficulty worth remarking, we shall take care to mention it after the following lists, by means of small notes to which the asterisks shall refer.

II. List

II.

List of preterites that come from verbs in *vo*, or *veo*.

Verbs in *veo*.

* Cavi	from Caveo,	es, ěre: to beware of; to take care of.
Connivi	Conniveo,	es, ěre: to wink, to dissemble.
* Favi	Faveo,	es, ěre: to favour.
Fovi	Foveo,	es, ěre: to cherish.
Langui	Langueo,	es, ěre: to languish.
Movi	Moveo,	es, ěre: to move.
* Pavi	Paveo,	es, ěre: to be afraid.

Verbs in *vo*.

Calvi	from Calvo,	is, ěre: to deceive.
Juvi	Juvo,	as, ěre: to help.
Solvi	Solvo,	is, ěre: to loose, to deliver.
Volvi	Volvo,	is, ěre: to roll.

* In order to distinguish these preterites in *avi*, and some others which are marked lower down with an asterisk, from those of the first conjugation; we are to observe that the first conjugation has never a dissyllable preterite in *avi*.

III.

Of preterites which come from verbs of other terminations, and are more irregular.

And in the first place,

Of those in *SCO*, which generally take this termination in the preterite; as

Agnovi	from Agnosco,	is, ěre: to know, to find out.
Crevi	Cresco,	is, ěre: to grow.
Novi	Nosco,	is, ěre: to know.
* Pavi	Pasco,	is, ěre: to feed.
Quievi	Quiesco,	is, ěre: to rest.
Scivi	Scisco,	is, ěre: to ordain.
Suevi	Suesco,	is, ěre: to be accustomed.

Of some other particular preterites.

Sivi	from Sino,	is, ěre: to permit.
1. Sprevi	Sperno,	is, ěre: to despise.
* 2. Stravi	Sterno,	is, ěre: to strew.
3. Sevi	Sero,	is, ěre: to sow.
4. Assevi	Affero,	is, ěre: to plant near.
5. Trivi	Tero,	is, ěre: to wear.

1. *Sperniavi*, *Speravi*, and by transposition to soften the sound: *Sprevi*.
2. The like in *stravi*, where moreover the *e* of the present is changed into *a*.
3. *Serviavi*, *Servi*, and by a syncope of the *r*, which is too rough when joined with the *v* consonant, *sevi*.
4. In like manner all the compounds of *sero*, which retain the signification of sowing, as *consevi*, *dissevi*, *insevi*, *intersevi*, *obsevi*.
5. By a syncope of the *e* instead of *teravi*.

Article

Article IV.

Of the 2d general irregularity.

Preterites in üi, the vowel which naturally ought to have preceded it, being cut off.

I.

When the syncope is not of an entire syllable, as in the preceding irregularity, but only of a letter, as of the *a* in *avi*; of the *e* in *evi*; and of the *i* in *ivi*: then the *v* consonant is changed into *u* vowel, to soften the pronunciation. For if from *cubavi*, which according to the most natural analogy ought to be the preterite of *cubo*, as, you take away the *a*, there remains *cubvi*, which being too harsh, they made it *cubüi*: in the same manner of *monavi*, they first made *monvi*, and afterwards *monüi*.

This irregularity is so common in the second conjugation, that it is become the general rule thereof; so that when a preterite is in *üi*, we must first of all see whether it be not derived from a verb in *eo*.

üi, eo, es; as florüi, floreo, es.

II.

We have therefore no necessity of remarking in particular any other preterites in *üi*, than those of the other three conjugations, which we shall do according to their alphabetical order.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Accubui, from Accumbo, | is, ere. | To sit down at meat. |
| | Alüi, Alo, | is, ere. | To nourish. |
| | Amicüi, Amicio, | is, ire. | To cover, to put a garment. |
| 2. | { Aperüi, Aperio, } | is, ire. | To open. |
| | { Operüi, Operio, } | is, ire. | To cover. |
| | Afferüi, Affero, | is, ere. | To assert. |
| | Colüi, Colo, | is, ere. | To till, to honour. |
| 3. | Compescüi, Compesco, | is, ere. | To check, to curb. |
| 4. | Concinüi, Concino, | is, ere. | To accord in one song. |
| | Crepüi, Crepo, | as, are. | To make a noise. |
| | Cubüi, Cubo, | as, are. | To lie down. |
| | Domüi, Domo, | as, are. | To tame. |
| | Elicüi, Elicio, | is, ere. | To draw out. |
| 5. | Excellüi, Excello, | is, ere. | To excell. |
| | Fricüi, Frico, | as, are. | To rub. |

1. In like manner the other compounds of *cubo*, which are of the third conjugation, as *concumbo*, *decumbo*, *recumbo*, which take an *m* in their present tense (or rather which retain it from the ancient verb *cumbo*, *is*;) which they reject in their preterite and supine.

2. These two compounds of *pario*, which are of the fourth conjugation, make *rüi*; but *comperio* and *reperio* make *ri*.

3. In like manner *depesco*, *depesçui*; *impesco*, *impesçui*, compounded of the old verb *pesco*.

4. In the same manner the other compounds of *cano*, to sing, as *accino*, *accinui*, *recino*, *recinui*.

5. Also *antecellui*, from *antecello*; *precellui* from *precello*, compounded of the old verb *cello*.

6. Genüi,	Gigno,	is, ěre.	To beget.
Mesüi,	Metö,	is, ěre.	To mow.
Micüi,	Mico,	as, āre.	To shine.
Monüi,	Moneo,	es, ěre.	To advise.
Necüi,	Neco,	as, āre.	To kill.
Nexüi,	Nexo,	as, or is	To twist.
Pinsüi,	Pinfo,	is, ěre.	To knead.
Plicüi,	Plico,	as, āre.	To fold.
Posüi,	Pono,	is, ěre.	To put.
Rapüi,	Rapio,	is, ěre.	To plunder.
Salüi,	Salio,	is, ěre.	To leap.
Sapüi,	Sapio,	is, ěre.	To savour, to be wise.
Stertüi,	Sterto,	is, ěre.	To snore.
Strepüi,	Strepo,	is, ěre.	To make a noise..
Texüi,	Texo,	is, ěre.	To weave.
Tonüi,	Tono,	as, āre.	To thunder.
Vetüi,	Veto,	as, āre.	To forbid.
Vomüi,	Vomo,	is, ěre.	To vomit.

6. From the old verb *geno*, of which they made *gigno*; as from *γενω*, in Greek, comes *γενω*, or *γενωμαι*.

Article V.

Of the 3d general irregularity.

The preterite in *si*, or *ssi*, or *xi*, by adding the *s*, or changing some letter into *s*.

I.

This irregularity seems to proceed from the imitation of two things, which the Greeks practise in the formation of their future, whence is formed the 1st Aorist, which is often taken in the same signification as the Latin preterite.

The 1st is that as the Greeks change β (*b*) and π (*p*) into ψ (*ps*): and γ (*g*) and χ (*c*) into ξ (*x*); the Latins in like manner have changed the characteristic *b* and *p* into *ps*: *scribo*, *scripsi*, *carpo*, *carpsi*: and *c* and *g* into *x*, which is equivalent to *cs* or *gs*: *dixi* from *dico*: *junxi* from *jungo*: as likewise *vinxi* from *vincio*; because the *o* pure, that is, the *o* preceded by a vowel, frequently follows the *o* impure, that is, the *o* preceded by a consonant.

There are also other verbs that have different characteristics from the four abovementioned, and insert an *s* in their preterite after their characteristic; namely *m* and *n*.

Here we have marked them all down with an example to each, and with a figure expressing the number that commonly occur of each sort.

S after	c.	cs.	} x	9.	dixi from dico,	is, ěre:	to say.
	g.	gs.		22.	junxi	jungo, is, ěre:	to join.
	m.	ms.		4.	comsi	como, is, ěre:	to attire.
	n.	ns.		1.	mansi	maneo, es, ěre:	to remain.
	p.	ps.		7.	carpsi	carpo, is, ěre:	to pluck.
	b.	ps.		2.	nupsi	nubo, is, ěre:	to marry.

II. List

II.

List of the preterites in *fi* or *xi*, by the addition of an *s* after the characteristic of the present ; where we are to observe, that the *x* is equivalent to *cs* or *gs*.

Allexi	from Allicio	is, ěre.	} to inveigle, to intice.
Illexi	Illicio	is, ěre.	
Pellexi	Pellicio	is, ěre.	
Aspexi	Aspicio	is, ěre.	to behold.
Conspexi	Conspicio	is, ěre.	to consider.
Inspexi	Inspicio	is, ěre.	to pry into.
Auxi	Augeo	es, ěre.	to increase.
1. Carpsi	Carpo	is, ěre.	to pluck.
2. Cinxi	Cingo	is, ěre.	to gird.
Comsi	Como	is, ěre.	to attire.
Demsi	Demo	is, ěre.	to abate.
Dilexi	Diligo	is, ěre.	to love.
Intellexi	Intelligo	is, ěre.	to understand.
Neglexi	Negligo	is, ěre.	to neglect.
Dixi	Dico	is, ěre.	to say.
Duxi	Duco	is, ěre.	to lead.
Frixi	Frigeo	es, ěre.	to be cold.
Luxi	Luceo	es, ěre.	to shine.
Polluxi	Polluceo	es, ěre.	to flourish.
Luxi	Lugeo	es, ěre.	to mourn.
Manxi	Maneo	es, ěre.	to stay.
Minxi	Mingo	is, ěre.	instead of which we say meio.
Mulxi	Mulgeo	es, ěre.	to milk. (to piss.)
Nupsi	Nubo	is, ěre.	to marry
3. Perrexi	Pergo	is, ěre.	to go forward.
Promsi	Promo	is, ěre.	to draw out.
Sanxi	Sancio	is, ěre.	to enact.
Scripsi	Scribo	is, ěre.	to write.
Sumsi	Sumo	is, ěre.	to take.
3. Surrexi	Surgo	is, ěre.	to arise.

1. In like manner a great many others in *po*.

2. Likewise a great many more in *go*.

3. *Pergo* and *surgo* ought to make *perxi* and *surxi*: but as this pronunciation would be too harsh, an *e* has been added to the penultima: and to the end that the first syllable might not lose any part of its quantity, the *r* has been doubled: *perrexi*, *surrexi*.

III.

The second thing in which the Latins seem to have imitated the Greeks, is that as the latter frequently change δ (*d*) and τ (*t*) into σ (*s*): so the former also frequently change *d* and *t* into *s*, *lædo*, *læsi*; *sentio*, *senfi*.

Whence

Whence also they have *nexi* from *necto*; *flexi* from *flecto*, because *xi*, as we have already observed, is equivalent to *csi*, so that only the *t* is changed into *s*.

But this change into *s* cometh also from other consonants; and therefore it will be proper to set them all down with examples, before we give the list.

Si coming from	c	5.	Farfi	Farcio,	is, ĩre.	to stuff, to fill.
	d	12.	Arfi	1. Ardeo,	es, ěre.	to burn.
	g	10.	Alfi	2. Algeo,	es, ěre.	to be very cold.
	l	1.	Vulfi	Vello,	is, ěre.	to pull.
	n	1.	Temfi	Temno,	is, ěre.	to despise.
	qu	1.	Torfi	3. Torqueo,	es, ěre.	to twist.
	r	1.	Hæfi	4. Hæreo,	es, ěre.	to stick.
Sfi coming from	t	1.	Flexi	Flecto,	is, ěre.	to bend.
	tt	5.	Mifi	5. Mitto,	is, ěre.	to send.
	b	1.	Jufi	Jubeo,	es, ěre.	to command.
	d	1.	Ceffi	Cedo,	is, ěre.	to give place.
	m	1.	Pressi	Premo,	is, ěre.	to press.
	r	2.	{ Gessi	Gero,	is, ěre.	to carry.
			{ Uffi	Uro,	is, ěre.	to burn.
	t	1.	Quaffi	6. Quatio,	is, ěre.	to shake.

1. *Ardeo*, as if it were *ardo*, *o* pure for *o* impure.

2. *Algeo*, as if it were *algo*, and *alfi* for *alxi*, by taking away the *c* out of the double letter, the same as in *arfi*.

3. *Torqueo*, as if it were *torquo*, or *torco*, the *q* being equivalent to *t*; and *torfi* for *torxi*.

4. *Hæreo*, *hæfi*, as if *hæri*, the *s* passing for *r*.

5. *Mitto*, *mifi*, as if *missi*, whence also comes *missum*, by changing the two *tt* of *mitto* into two *ss*; but it loseth an *s* in the preterite.

6. *Quatio*, *quaffi* for *quasi*, from *quato*, by changing *t* into *s*. But it doubles the *ss* to distinguish it from *quasi* an adverb.

IV.

List of the preterites in *fi*, or *ffi*.

By a change of the characteristic into one or two *s*.

SI.

Alfi	from Algeo	es, ěre,	to be very cold.
Arfi	Ardeo	es, ěre,	to burn.
Claufi	Claudo	is, ěre,	to shut.
Divifi	Divido	is, ěre,	to divide.
Farfi	Farcio	is, ĩre,	to stuff, to fill.
Flexi	Flecto	is, ěre,	to bend.
Fulfi	Fulcio	is, ĩre,	to prop.
Hæfi	Hæreo	es, ěre,	to stick.
Indulfi	Indulgeo	es, ěre,	to indulge.
Merfi	Mergo	is, ěre,	to sink.
Mulfi	Mulgeo	es, ěre,	to milk.
Læfi	Lædo	is, ěre,	to burn.
Lufi	Ludo	is, ěre,	to play.

Nexi <i>from</i>	Necto,	is,	ěre, to twist.
Parfi	Parco	is,	ěre, to spare.
Pexi	Pecto	is,	ěre, to comb, to card.
Plexi	Plecto	is,	ěre, to beat.
Plausti	Plaudo	is,	ěre, to clap hands.
Rafi	Rado	is,	ěre, to shave, to scrape.
Raufi	Raucio	is,	ire, to be hoarse.
Rifi	Rideo	es,	ěre, to laugh.
Rofi	Rodo	is,	ěre, to gnaw.
Sarfi	Sarcio	is,	ire, to patch.
Sensi	Sentio	is,	ire, to feel; to think.
Sparfi	Spargo	is,	ěre, to sprinkle.
Suafi	Suadeo	es,	ěre, to advise.
Terfi	Tergeo, or go	es, or is	ěre, to wipe.
Torfi	Torqueo	es,	ěre, to twist.
Trufi	Trudo	is,	ěre, to thrust.
Turfi	Turgeo	es,	ěre, to swell.
Vafi	Vado	is,	ěre, to go.
Urfi	Urgeo	es,	ěre, to press on.
Vulfi	Vello	is,	ěre, to pull.

SSI.

Cessi <i>from</i>	Cedo	is,	ěre, to give place.
Geffi	Gero	is,	ěre, to carry.
Jussi	Jubeo	es,	ěre, to command.
Pressi	Premo	is,	ěre, to press.
Quaffi	Quatio	is,	ěre, to shake.

V.

Some preterites in xi that are still more irregular, having neither c nor g in the present.

The letter *x*, as we have already observed, generally cometh from *c* or *g*, being no more than *cs* or *gs*. And yet the following six verbs make *xi*, in an unaccountable manner.

1. Coxī <i>from</i>	Coquo	is,	ěre, to boil.
Fluxi	Fluo	is,	ěre, to flow.
Struxi	Struo	is,	ěre, to build.
2. Traxi	Traho	is,	ěre, to draw.
2. Vexi	Veho	is,	ěre, to carry.
Vixi	Vivo	is,	ěre, to live.

1. Coxī however is not so irregular as the rest, for *coquo* is as if it were *coco* which should make *cocfi*, *coxi*.

2. It may even be said, that in *traho* and *veho*, the *b* being an aspiration, is changed into *c* before *s* in the preterite *traxi*, *vexi*; because the letter *c* serves for an aspiration in many languages, and is softer, than to say *trahsi* and *vehsi*.

Article VI.

Of the fourth general irregularity.

I.

Of verbs that retain in the preterite the characteristic of the present.

All preterites that do not end in *vi*, *ui*, *fi*, or *xi*, take the termination *bi*, *ci*, *di*, &c. from the characteristic of their present. Wherefore having got the preterite, to find the present you have only to change *i* into *v*, or *o*, or *to*, as *bibi*, *bibo*: *vidi*, *video*: *fodi*, *fodio*, &c.

There are even some preterites ending in *ui* and *fi*, which derive this termination from their present, as *livi* from *lueo*; *visi* from *viso*. And this seems to be owing entirely to a syncope, the last syllable of these preterites having been cut off: *bibi* for *bibivi*, &c.

But if in this respect it is easier to find the present of these preterites; on the other hand there are particular difficulties, because it is chiefly in these preterites that one or more of those three changes happen of which we made mention in the 2d art. namely the change of the *a* (and in a compound verb of the *i*) into *e*: the syncope of the *m* or *n*: and the reduplication of the first syllable.

For which reason we shall first of all give here a list of the different terminations of these preterites and of the presents, from whence they come, and the number of the verbs, with an example; and in the list we shall insert only such preterites as are most difficult; namely those which undergo some changes.

II.

Terminations.	Number.	Example.
Bi bo	4. <i>bibi</i> from <i>Bibo</i> ,	is, <i>ere.</i> to drink.
Ci { co cio	2. <i>ici</i>	Ico, is, <i>ere.</i> to strike.
	2. <i>feci</i>	Facio, is, <i>ere.</i> to do.
Di { do a great quan- deo (tity). 8. <i>fedi</i>	ascendi	Ascendo, is, <i>ere.</i> to ascend.
	1. <i>fodi</i>	Sedeo, es, <i>ere.</i> to sit.
	1. <i>fodio</i>	Fodio, is, <i>ere.</i> to dig.
Gi { go gio guo	4. <i>egi</i>	Ago, is, <i>ere.</i> to act.
	1. <i>fugi</i>	Fugio, is, <i>ere.</i> to run away.
	1. <i>langui</i>	Langueo, es, <i>ere.</i> to languish.
Li lo	6. <i>psalli</i>	Pfallo, is, <i>ere.</i> to sing.
Mi mo	1. <i>emi</i>	Emo, is, <i>ere.</i> to buy.
Ni no	2. <i>cecini</i>	Cano, is, <i>ere.</i> to sing.
Pi { po pio	1. <i>rupi</i>	Rumpo, is, <i>ere.</i> to break.
	1. <i>cepi</i>	Capio, is, <i>ere.</i> to take.
Qui { quo queo	1. <i>liqui</i>	Linquo, is, <i>ere.</i> to leave.
	1. <i>liqui</i>	Liqueo, es, <i>ere.</i> to melt.
Ri { ro rio	2. <i>cucurri</i>	Curro, is, <i>ere.</i> to run.
	1. <i>peperi</i>	Pario, is, <i>ere.</i> to bring forth (a child.

Si	fo	1. viſi from	Viſo, is, ċre, to go to ſee.
Ti	to	2. verti	Verto, is, ċre. to turn.
Ui	ũo almoſt all.	argũi	Argũo, is, ċre. to reprove.
Vi	vo	3. ſolvi	Solvo, is, ċre. to pay.

III.

List of the preterites which retain the characteriſtic of the preſent.

1. Argui from	Arguo,	is, ċre. to reprove.
2. Alcendi	Alcendo,	is, ċre. to aſcend.
Bibi	Bibo,	is, ċre. to drink.
Calvi	Calvo,	is, ċre. to cheat.
Cecini	Cano,	is, ċre. to ſing.
Cepi	Capio,	is, ċre. to take.
Cucurri	Curro,	is, ċre. to run.
Egi	Ago,	is, ċre. to act.
Degi	Dego,	is, ċre. to dwell.
Prodegi	Prodigo,	is, ċre. to laſh.
Sategi	Satago,	is, ċre. to be buſy.
Emi	Emo,	is, ċre. to buy.
Ademi	Adimo,	is, ċre. to take away.
Feci	Facio,	is, ċre. to do.
Fefelli	Fallo,	is, ċre. to deceive.
Refelli	Refello,	is, ċre. to refute.
Fodi	Fodio,	is, ċre. to dig.
Fugi	Fugio,	is, ċre. to run away.
Glubi	Glubo,	is, ċre. to flea.
Ici	Ico,	is, ċre. to ſtrike.
Jeci	Jacio,	is, ċre. to throw.
Lambi	Lambo,	is, ċre. to lick.
Legi	Lego,	is, ċre. to read, to gather.
Lini	Lino,	is, ċre. to anoint.
Liqui	Linquo,	is, ċre. to leave.
Momordi	Mordeo,	es, ċre. to bite.
Pegi	Pango,	is, ċre. to ſtrike or drive in.
Compegi	Compingo,	is, ċre. to put together.
Impegi	Impingo,	is, ċre. to hit againſt.
Pependi	Pendeo,	es, ċre. to hang.
Peperi	Pario,	is, ċre. to bring forth a child.
Pepuli	Pello,	is, ċre. to drive away.
Prandi	Prandeo,	es, ċre. to dine.
Pfalli	Pſallo,	is, ċre. to ſing.
Pupugi	Pungo,	is, ċre. to prick.
Rupi	Rumpo,	is, ċre. to break.
Salli	Sallo,	is, ċre. to ſeaſon with ſalt.
Scabi	Scabo,	is, ċre. to ſcratch.
Sedi	Sedeo,	es, ċre. to ſit.
Solvi	Solvo,	is, ċre. to untie.

Sponondi	Spondeo,	es, ĕre. to engage, to promise.
Stiti	Sisto,	is, ĕre. to stop, to set up.
Stridi	Strideo,	es, ĕre. to crack.
Totondi	Tondeo,	es, ĕre. to clip.
Tuli	Fero,	ers, ĩre. to carry.
Extuli	Extollo,	is, ĕre. to lift up.
Sustuli	Sustollo,	is, ĕre. to take away.
Verri	Verro,	is, ĕre. to sweep.
Verti	Verto,	is, ĕre. to turn.
Vidi	Video,	es, ĕre. to see.
Vifi	Vifo,	is, ĕre. to go to see.
Volvi	Volvo,	is, ĕre. to roll.

1. All verbs in *ũo*.
2. All verbs in *do*, except the *g* which make *fi*, comprized above, in the fifth article, n. 4.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CONCERNING THE METHOD OF FINDING
out the present by means of the supine.

And the chief advantage that may be derived from
the above lists of preterites.

SO ME perhaps may wish we had drawn up proper tables for ascending from the supine to the present, as we have done in regard to the preterite. But upon examination these tables have been judged unnecessary. For the analogy of ascending from the supine to the preterite is so natural, that the three or four lines which we have given at our entering upon the conjugations, p. 171. may suffice. And indeed we hardly ever find any difficulty in ascending to the preterite, when we meet with its supine. Now as soon as we have found the preterite, we may ascend to the present by the rules just now given, which are not so difficult as one may be apt at first sight to imagine; because as they are all founded in analogy and reason, to make a proper use of them it is almost sufficient that they be thoroughly understood. A little practice added to these reflections will render things as easy as they are natural; and every body will be capable of judging

judging by themselves of the utility that may be derived from them.

I shall only observe that these lists are extremely proper for exercising the capacities of children, to make them find out from what verb a preterite is derived, by running them over, each in its alphabetical order, and obliging them to tell the verb as soon as they hear the preterite mentioned. Adult persons, who study without a master, may likewise enter into the same sort of exercise, leaving the preterites of these lists uncovered, and hiding the remainder with a bit of paper, in order to try their memories, and to see whether they are thorough masters of these preterites: this they will compass in a very short time, provided they have some idea only of their analogy, which will almost instantly lead them to the knowledge of the present. And herein lies almost the whole use of the Latin grammar, to qualify us as quick as possible for the reading of authors. For it is to be observed, as we have already mentioned in the preface and in the advertisement to the reader, that this is the point we ought always to have in view, because it is only by practice and the use of authors that we are enabled to make any real progress in a language, and to be acquainted with its full purity. This we hope we shall prove more at large by the *NEW DICTIONARY*, which some time or other we purpose to lay before the public, and which may perhaps be of service to those who have made a progress, as well as to those who have but just entered upon the language, and may facilitate the understanding of ecclesiastic and profane authors.



O B S E R V A T I O N S

ON THE FIGURE OF METAPLASM,

As far as it relates to Etymology or Analogy.

HAVING finished whatever relates to the analogy of nouns and verbs, we must now, before we proceed to syntax, touch lightly upon the changes incident to words, which grammarians distinguish by the common and general name of *METAPLASMOS*, that is, *transmutation, transformation*.

This *METAPLASM* or transmutation is made by adding, taking away, or changing, either a letter or a syllable.

I.

By adding.

This addition is of four sorts, which are,

1. *PROTHESIS* or addition, when something is put to the beginning of a word; as *gnavus* for *navus*.
2. *EPENTHESIS*, or interposition, when something is inserted in the middle, either a vowel, as in Virgil, *trabeæ* for *trabæ*, a kind of cart; or a consonant, *relligio* for *religio*: *repperit*, *rettulit*, instead of *reperit*, *retulit*, &c.
3. *PARAGOGE*, or lengthening, when something is put at the end of the word; as *dicier* for *dici*.
4. *DIERESIS*, when a vowel is divided into two; *aulai* trissyllable, for *aulai* dissyllable, *aulæ*.

II.

By taking away.

The taking away or cutting off happens four ways, according to which it hath four different denominations.

1. *APHERESIS*, when something is taken away or cut off from the beginning of a word; as *conia* instead of *ciconia*, Plautus.
2. *SYNCOPE*, when something is taken away from the middle; as *caldum* for *calidum*; *dixti* for *dixisti*, which is common: *puertia* for *pueritia*, which is more poetic. And the like.
3. *APOCOPE*, when something is cut off from the end; as *tun*, for *tune*: *inger mi calices amariores*, for *ingere mihi*, Catul. &c.
4. *CRASIS* or syneresis, when two syllables are joined in one, as *Theſei*, dissyllable, for *Theſei*, trissyllable; *vemens*, for *vehemens*, &c.

III.

By changing.

The changing is effected two ways, which are called

1. *METATHESIS*, or transposition, when one letter is put in the place of another, as *piſtris* instead of *pristis*.

2. *AN-*

2. ANTITHESIS, or opposition, when one letter is intirely changed for another, as *olli* for *illi*.

So much may suffice for a general idea of these figures; for it is oftentimes both tiresome and useles, to masters as well as scholars, to overload the memory with a multitude of words and figures, which are generally more difficult to retain than the things themselves.

There are still some more figures to observe, both as to syntax and to versification; but of these we shall take proper notice when we come to treat of quantity.

The End of the First Volume.



